00108684

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT, showing the Annual Cost of a Native Soldier for the Five Years ending 31st March 1880—*continued.*

ITEMS OF CHARGES.	ANNUAL COST OF A SOLDIER OF NATIVE CAVALRY.										REMARKS.
	BENGAL.					PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.					
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Regimental Pay	324 0 0	324 0 0	324 0 0	324 0 0	324 0 0	324 0 0	324 0 0	324 0 0	324 0 0	324 0 0	Clothing, Accoutrements, Horses, Hutting, &c., provided by the Native Cavalry (except in Madras) out of their pay. Since the introduction of breech-loading carbines, these have been supplied by, and remain the property of, the State.
Good Conduct Pay (average per Man)	12 11 6	13 8 0	15 15 6	15 0 9	13 2 0	12 12 0	13 9 0	15 0 0	15 8 0	13 15 0	
Good Shooting Allowance (average per Man)	- -	- - 1	- - 6	- - 6	- - 9	- -	- -	- 2 0	- 3 0	- 1 0	
Half Mounting Allowance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL Pay and Allowances of a Soldier *Rs.*	336 11 6	337 8 1	340 0 0	339 1 3	337 2 9	336 12 0	337 9 0	339 2 0	339 11 0	338 0 0	
Rations (average per man)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Compensation for Dearness of Food (average per Man).	- -	- 1 0	5 0 6	11 0 9	13 10 0	- -	- -	1 12 0	7 6 0	14 2 0	
Compensation for Dearness of Forage (average per Man).	- -	- -	13 13 0	21 9 6	47 2 0	- -	4 1 0	6 5 0	30 0 0	47 7 0	
Fuel and Light (average per Man)	- 1 3	- 1 7	- 1 11	- 2 3	- 1 3	- 2 4	- 3 1	- 2 2	- 2 2	- 2 11	
Cost of actual issues of Arms and Accoutrements, including Musketry Inspection Charges, &c. (average per Man).	5 13 0	9 3 6	3 1 4	23 2 2	10 4 11	1 15 11	6 0 3	4 9 6	20 1 9	8 15 8	
Medical Charges (average per Man)	31 12 4	31 2 0	30 5 1	33 15 0	27 4 10	24 1 8	29 5 2	31 13 0	31 4 6	25 15 5	
TOTAL Annual Cost of a Native Soldier *Rs.*	374 6 1	378 0 2	392 5 10	428 14 11	435 9 9	362 15 11	377 2 6	383 11 8	428 9 5	434 11 0	

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT, showing the Annual Cost of a Native Soldier for the Five Years ending 31st March 1880—*continued.*

ITEMS OF CHARGES.	ANNUAL COST OF A SOLDIER OF NATIVE CAVALRY.										REMARKS.
	MADRAS.					BOMBAY.					
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Regimental Pay	108 0 0	108 0 0	108 0 0	108 0 0	108 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0	Clothing, Accoutrements, Horses, Hutting, &c., provided by the Native Cavalry (except in Madras) out of their Pay. Since the introduction of breech-loading carbines, these have been supplied by, and remain the property of, the State.
Good Conduct Pay (average per Man)	22 3 0	22 7 0	18 8 0	14 9 0	13 2 0	(*a*)	—	—	—	—	
Good Shooting Allowance (average per Man)	– 1 4	– 6 4	– 3 2	– 5 3	– 6 0	- -	- -	- -	– 1 0	– 1 6	
Half Mounting Allowance	- -	1 0 3	4 14 2	2 13 4	2 13 2	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL Pay and Allowances of a Soldier *Rs.*	130 4 4	131 13 7	131 9 4	125 11 7	124 5 2	360 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0	360 1 0	360 1 6	
Rations (average per Man)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Compensation for Dearness of Food (average per Man).	20 14 9	27 13 7	51 10 5	54 4 5	38 15 5	10 7 2	11 8 2	20 13 5	34 5 6	31 6 8	
Compensation for Dearness of Forage (average per Man).	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 12 5	8 12 9	54 0 2	99 2 1	102 12 9	
Cost of Feed and Keep of Horses (average per Man)	192 0 7	197 9 8	276 9 4	288 9 11	232 3 10	—	—	—	—	—	
Cost of Shoeing, Gear, Saddlery, &c., of Horses (average per Man).	51 2 0	48 10 0	52 9 0	51 13 0	51 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	
Cost of Annual Replacement of Horses (average per Man).	53 12 0	35 2 3	77 10 4	63 1 4	52 7 5	—	—	—	—	—	
Fuel and Light (average per Man)	– 1 1	– – 10	– – 11	– – 11	– – 10	—	—	—	—	—	
Cost of Clothing and Compensation in Lieu (average per Man).	10 15 –	11 4 2	8 12 4	8 7 8	9 12 2	—	—	—	—	—	
Cost of actual issues of Arms and Accoutrements, including Musketry Inspection Charges, &c. (average per Man).	3 10 7	8 11 7	9 8 3	30 3 2	3 11 4	1 14 4	4 4 9	1 11 0	28 4 1	16 0 2	
Medical Charges (average per Man)	39 6 3	44 0 3	43 1 1	33 12 11	34 0 1	25 9 3	25 15 8	25 11 11	28 12 6	26 0 9	
Average Cost per Man of Barrack Furniture and Hutting.	– 6 2	– 6 5	– 5 3	– 2 7	– 3 11	– 3 3	– 5 9	– 3 2	– 9 9	– 5 6	
TOTAL Annual Cost of a Native Soldier *Rs.*	502 8 9	505 8 4	651 12 3	656 3 6	547 1 2	407 14 5	410 15 1	462 7 8	551 2 11	536 11 4	

(*a*) Not allowed to Bombay Cavalry, the men drawing 30 rupees per mensem, while the men in the Bengal Cavalry draw 27 rupees with good conduct pay, rising to 30 rupees, by increments of one rupee after three, nine, and 15 years' service.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT, showing the Annual Cost of a Native Soldier for the Five Years ending 31st March 1880—*continued.*

ITEMS OF CHARGES.	ANNUAL COST OF A SOLDIER OF NATIVE CAVALRY.										REMARKS.
	CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.					RAJPUTANA AGENCY.					
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Regimental Pay	324 0 0	324 0 0	324 0 0	324 0 0	324 0 0	324 0 0	324 0 0	324 0 0	324 0 0	324 0 0	Clothing, Accoutrements, Horses, Hutting, &c., provided by the Native Cavalry (except in Madras) out of their pay. Since the introduction of breech-loading carbines, these have been supplied by, and remain the property of, the State.
Good Conduct Pay (average per Man)	17 13 0	17 8 0	19 6 3	19 4 6	17 13 0	20 1 8	20 2 0	23 14 6	22 12 1	21 3 1	
Good Shooting Allowance (average per Man)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Half Mounting Allowance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL Pay and Allowances of a Soldier *Rs.*	341 13 0	341 8 0	343 6 3	343 4 6	341 13 0	344 1 8	344 2 0	347 14 6	346 12 1	345 3 1	
Rations (average per Man)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Compensation for Dearness of Food (average per Man).	- -	- -	- -	- - 1	- -	- -	- -	- - 11	10 6 2	25 9 1	11 11 10
Compensation or Dearness of Forage (average per Man).	- -	- -	- -	- - 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	47 10 0	8 12 8	16 - 6
Fuel and Light (average per Man)	- - 2	- - 3	- - 7	- - 11	- - 8	- - 6	- - 4	- - 6	- - 8	- - 8	
Cost of actual Issues of Arms and Accoutrements, including Musketry Inspection Charges, &c. (average per Man).	2 10 2	1 7 11	2 6 6	2 2 3	17 1 7	1 6 2	1 7 10	1 10 3	1 8 7	1 6 3	
Medical Charges (average per Man)	20 1 8	26 3 2	22 12 0	25 12 0	26 11 9	13 14 9	10 12 8	14 4 5	17 7 5	16 15 8	
TOTAL Annual Cost of a Native Soldier *Rs.*	364 9 0	369 3 4	368 0 4	371 3 11	385 11 0	359 7 1	356 7 9	421 13 10	400 2 6	391 6 0	

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT, showing the Annual Cost of a Native Soldier for the Five Years ending 31st March 1880—*continued*.

ITEMS OF CHARGES.	ANNUAL COST OF A SOLDIER OF NATIVE CAVALRY. HYDERABAD CONTINGENT. 1875–76.	1876–77.	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Regimental Pay	360 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0	Clothing, Accoutrements, Horses, Hutting, &c., provided by the Native Cavalry (except in Madras) out of their pay. Since the introduction of breech-loading carbines, these have been supplied by, and remain the property of, the State.
Good Conduct Pay (average per Man)	—	—	—	—	—	
Good Shooting Allowance (average per Man)	—	—	—	—	—	
Half Mounting Allowance	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL Pay and Allowances of a Soldier *Rs.*	360 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0	
Rations (average per Man)	– – 10	– – 10	– – 10	– – 10	– – 10	
Compensation for dearness of Food (average per Man)	2 5 10	10 1 0	33 6 7	44 5 3	32 0 0	
Compensation for dearness of Forage (average per Man)	1 4 1	8 13 10	84 15 1	143 2 1	92 5 4	
Cost of actual Issues of Arms and Accoutrements, including Musketry Inspection Charges, &c. (average per Man).	(*a*) – 2 1	– 2 6	– 1 11	– 1 4	– 2 3	
Medical Charges (average per Man)	25 15 7	23 11 1	26 14 –	26 10 11	29 1 8	
TOTAL Annual Cost of a Native Soldier *Rs.*	389 13 3	402 13 3	505 6 5	574 4 5	513 10 1	

(*a*) No Issues of Arms, the Regiments having at that time Smooth-bore Carbines, supplied by the Men themselves.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT showing the Annual Cost of a Native Soldier for the Five Years ending 31st March 1880—*continued.*

ITEMS OF CHARGES.	ANNUAL COST OF A SOLDIER OF NATIVE INFANTRY.										REMARKS.
	BENGAL.					PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.					
	1875–76.	1876–77.	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.	1875–76.	1876–77.	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.	
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Regimental Pay	86 13 9	84 6 0	84 6 4	84 6 0	84 5 0	85 8 0	85 0 0	84 6 0	85 8 0	85 0 0	The Charges for Rations represent the cost of Rationing the Troops serving in Assam, divided by the average strength of the whole Native Infantry in Bengal (excluding Punjab Frontier Force). In Assam, the Sepoys pay *Rs.* 3. 8. for their Rations, but draw *Rs.* 2. 8. Assam batta.
Good Conduct Pay (average per Man)	8 7 0	10 2 0	14 10 0	13 5 0	12 13 0	7 13 0	9 0 0	12 12 0	12 6 0	10 1 0	
Good Shooting Allowance (average per Man)	– 5 0	– 5 0	– 6 0	– 6 0	– 3 0	– 3 0	– 7 0	– 7 0	– 5 0	– 3 0	
Half Mounting Allowance	– –	1 2 0	6 0 0	2 14 0	3 3 0	– –	– 14 0	5 6 0	2 11 0	2 6 0	
TOTAL Pay and Allowances of a Soldier *Rs.*	95 9 9	95 15 0	105 6 4	100 15 0	100 8 0	93 8 0	95 5 0	102 15 0	100 14 0	97 10 0	
Rations (average per Man)	2 9 8	2 6 8	3 6 5	3 13 1	4 13 0	—	—	—	—	—	
Compensation for Dearness of Food (average per Man).	4 12 0	5 10 0	14 4 0	16 10 0	21 8 0	– 3 0	– 1 0	1 8 0	8 6 0	15 14 0	
Fuel and Light (average per Man)	– 1 9	– 2 1	– 2 8	– 1 9	– 1 7	– 1 7	– 1 11	– 3 2	– 1 11	– 3 8	
Cost of Clothing and Compensation in lieu (average per Man).	5 11 6	4 12 7	4 2 7	4 13 5	4 0 9	7 4 4	4 14 10	3 15 10	4 12 8	4 4 4	
Cost of actual Issues of Arms and Accoutrements, including Musketry Inspection Charges, &c. (average per Man).	14 4 2	21 3 11	11 1 1	18 2 10	11 5 7	14 4 6	14 5 7	9 4 1	24 9 10	6 10 9	
Medical Charges (average per Man)	16 10 11	18 12 2	18 14 9	18 1 10	15 10 10	16 14 4	17 10 2	20 11 7	20 7 10	18 9 7	
Average Cost per Man of Barrack Furniture and Hutting.	1 8 1	1 4 2	– 6 8	1 4 3	1 5 0	(*a*)	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL Annual Cost of a Native Soldier *Rs.*	141 3 10	150 2 7	157 12 6	163 14 2	159 4 9	132 3 9	132 6 6	138 9 8	159 4 3	143 4 4	

(*a*) Huts supplied by the State.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT, showing the Annual Cost of a Native Soldier for the Five Years ending 31st March 1880—*continued*.

ITEMS OF CHARGES.	ANNUAL COST OF A SOLDIER OF NATIVE INFANTRY.										REMARKS.
	MADRAS.					BOMBAY.					
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Regimental Pay	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	The Charges for Rations represent the cost of Rationing the Troops serving in Burma and Aden, divided by the average strength of the whole Native Infantry in Madras and Bombay. In Burma and at Aden the Ration is a free issue, and the Sepoys draw *Rs.* 1. 8. as foreign service batta.
Good Conduct Pay (average per Man)	13 10 0	19 2 0	19 6 0	18 6 0	18 7 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	
Good Shooting Allowance (average per Man)	- 4 6	- 5 3	- 6 3	- 5 10	- 6 9	- 2 0	- 2 3	- 2 3	- 2 0	- 3 0	
Half-mounting Allowance	- -	- -	4 12 6	2 11 11	3 6 6	- -	- -	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	
TOTAL Pay and Allowances of a Soldier *Rs.*	97 14 6	103 7 3	108 8 9	105 7 9	106 4 3	96 2 0	96 2 3	105 10 3	105 10 0	105 11 6	
Rations (average per Man)	4 13 0	5 1 0	5 11 0	6 12 0	12 2 0	3 7 10	4 3 0	4 8 8	5 3 7	5 1 7	
Compensation for Dearness of Food (average per Man).	19 0 2	27 9 0	44 3 6	46 9 2	38 12 4	15 5 1	18 8 10	43 11 9	42 7 8	35 2 7	
Fuel and Light (average per Man)	- - 7	- - 8	- - 9	- - 9	- 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	
Cost of Clothing and Compensation in lieu (average per Man).	4 4 10	4 14 3	3 3 4	4 4 10	2 12 11	4 1 0	4 6 2	3 14 1	3 12 7	3 9 7	
Cost of actual Issues of Arms and Accoutrements, including Musketry Inspection Charges, &c. (average per Man).	8 15 6	7 4 10	14 8 1	3 10 8	2 0 2	32 14 0	29 0 10	12 10 7	19 14 5	12 12 4	
Medical Charges (average per Man)	15 9 9	15 13 4	14 12 10	15 3 3	18 1 7	21 8 8	18 13 10	18 14 8	19 14 5	20 7 3	
Average Cost per Man of Barrack Furniture and Hutting.	- 2 3	- 5 10	- 4 3	- 5 5	- 7 0	- 8 2	2 4 1	3 1 6	- 14 1	1 12 4	
TOTAL Annual Cost of a Native Soldier - *Rs.*	150 12 7	164 8 2	191 4 6	182 5 10	180 9 3	173 14 9	173 7 0	192 7 6	197 12 9	184 8 8	

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT, showing the Annual Cost of a Native Soldier for the Five Years ending 31st March 1880—*continued.*

ITEMS OF CHARGES.	ANNUAL COST OF A SOLDIER OF NATIVE INFANTRY.										REMARKS.
	CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.					RAJPUTANA AGENCY.					
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Regimental Pay	78 12 6	78 14 8	77 7 3	77 9 0	77 5 3	78 0 2	78 0 0	78 0 0	77 11 0	79 10 2	
Good Conduct Pay (average per Man)	7 13 0	9 5 0	17 6 0	17 11 0	16 15 0	13 1 0	14 9 0	19 9 0	19 3 6	12 10 0	
Good Shooting Allowance (average per Man)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Half-mounting Allowance	- -	2 13 0	6 6 3	4 6 0	3 15 0	- -	- -	- -	3 10 1	3 2 0	
TOTAL Pay and Allowances of a Soldier *Rs.*	86 9 6	91 0 8	101 3 6	99 10 0	98 3 3	91 1 2	92 9 0	97 9 0	100 8 7	95 6 2	
Rations (average per Man)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Compensation for dearness of Food (average per Man).	1 10 0	- 5 0	7 8 0	8 6 0	12 2 0	- 7 0	- 12 0	10 9 0	30 1 11	13 0 0	
Fuel and Light (average per Man)	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - 1	- 1 7	- - 5	- - 3	- - 5	- - 4	- - 6	- - 8	8 0 0	
Cost of Clothing and Compensation in lieu (average per Man).	5 14 3	6 2 6	6 10 2	6 5 7	6 5 9	5 1 11	4 13 7	5 1 3	4 4 1	4 9 4	
Cost of actual Issues of Arms and Accoutrements, including Musketry Inspection Charges, &c. (average per Man).	5 8 2	3 10 8	17 2 5	24 1 3	2 2 0	25 15 1	4 14 11	22 0 3	6 14 3	14 6 7	
Medical Charges (average per Man)	17 14 3	16 2 8	18 0 9	19 11 10	23 4 2	13 13 2	10 10 2	14 2 6	17 4 10	16 13 9	
Average Cost per Man of Barrack Furniture and Hutting.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL Annual Cost of a Native Soldier *Rs.*	117 8 $2\frac{1}{2}$	117 5 7	150 10 5	158 3 1	142 1 5	136 6 9	113 12 0	149 6 6	159 2 4	144 4 6	

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT, showing the Annual Cost of a Native Soldier for the Five Years ending 31st March 1880—*continued.*

TEMS OF CHARGES.	ANNUAL COST OF A SOLDIER OF NATIVE INFANTRY. HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.					REMARKS.
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Regimental Pay	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	
Good Conduct Pay (average per Man)	7 3 3	8 2 11	14 3 5	14 7 11	15 0 5	
Good Shooting Allowance (average per Man)	- -	- -	- -	- 2 5	- 1 1	
Half-mounting Allowance	- -	2 9 5	5 2 1	3 10 6	3 11 4	
TOTAL Pay and Allowances of a Soldier *Rs.*	91 3 3	94 12 4	103 5 6	102 4 10	102 12 10	
Rations (average per Man)	- - 10	- - 10	- - 10	- - 10	- - 10	
Compensation for Dearness of Food (average per Man)	4 7 6	15 6 8	40 15 1	46 12 9	34 14 0	
Fuel and Light (average per Man)	—	—	—	—	—	
Cost of Clothing and Compensation in lieu (average per Man)	4 5 5	5 3 9	4 10 11	5 9 4	(*a*) - 3 9	
Cost of actual Issues of Arms and Accoutrements, including Musketry Inspection Charges, &c. (average per Man)	39 10 0	9 3 2	9 3 2	9 3 2	23 7 2	
Medical Charges (average per Man)	11 2 9	12 6 0	11 7 6	10 5 9	12 3 11	
Average Cost per Man of Barrack Furniture and Hutting	2 3 9	- -	1 9 0	2 6 7	—	
TOTAL Annual Cost of a Native Soldier *Rs.*	153 1 6	137 0 9	171 4 0	176 11 3	173 10 6	

(*a*) Information incom plete for this year.

EAST INDIA ARMY (COST OF NATIVE TROOPS).

RETURN of the ANNUAL COST of a NATIVE SOLDIER of ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, and INFANTRY, in *Bengal, Madras,* and *Bombay,* during the past FIVE Years, ending the 31st day of March 1880.

(*Lord Eustace Cecil.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *March* 1882.

Under 2 *oz.*

H.—26. 7. 82.

ARMY (INDIA).

RETURN

To an Address of the House of Lords, dated 3rd July, 1882.

OF

1. Revised Retirement Regulations, 1881.
2. Special Retirements in consequence of the Reductions in the Native Army.
3. Rules for Limitation of Tenure of Regimental Command.

(*The Lord Strafford.*)

Ordered to be printed 3rd July 1882.

(176.)

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society
CLASS

1.—REVISED RETIREMENT REGULATIONS.

I.—G. G. O. No. 489, of 2nd September 1881.—Staff Corps and Indian Forces.
(partly superseded by G. G. O. No. 10, of 1882).

II.—G. G. O. No. 570, of 21st October 1881
III.—G. G. O. No. 680, of 16th December 1881—Extract. } Officers joining Staff Corps on or after 1st July 1881.

IV.—G. G. O. No. 596, of 4th November 1881.—Officers of late Indian Ordnance Corps.

V.—G. G. O. No. 279, of 20th May 1881.—Indian Medical Service.

VI.—G. G. O. No. 492, of 2nd September 1881.—Indian Veterinary Department.

VII.—G. G. O. No. 10, of 6th January 1882.—Recapitulation of Regulations, Alterations and modifications.

2.—SPECIAL RETIREMENTS IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTIONS IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

VIII.—G. G. O. No. 210, of 22nd April 1882.—Extract, paragraph 21.—Special terms of retirement to Officers of Regiments reduced.

IX.—G. G. O. No. 282, of 19th May 1882.—Retirement of Officers of other Regiments.

3.—RULES FOR LIMITATION OF TENURE OF REGIMENTAL COMMANDS.

X.—G. G. O. No. 209, of 21st April 1882.

RETURN, &c.

1.—REVISED RETIREMENT REGULATIONS, 1881.

I.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd September 1881.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 489.—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following revised scales of pensions for officers of the Indian Staff Corps and the Indian Forces, to take effect from the 1st July 1881.

2. For the purposes of these pension rules, which will be known as those of 1881, officers will be divided into four classes, viz. :—

I.—Officers who entered the Staff Corps prior to or on the 12th September 1866.

II.—Officers of the late Indian Cavalry and Infantry who have not joined the Staff Corps, commonly known as officers of the Local Service.

III.—Officers on the General List, who entered the service under "new conditions of appointment," and who have not subsequently joined the Staff Corps.

IV.—Officers who have entered the Staff Corps since the 12th September 1866.

3. The pensions for classes I. and II. will be—

	Pension.
	£
After 20 years' service	288
„ 24 „ „	430
„ 28 „ „	571
„ 32 „ „	783

4. The existing regulation which gives to these classes certain rates of pension after 35 years' and 38 years' service will thus become inoperative.

5. The conditions of retirement offered in G. G. O. No. 1, of 1st January 1881, will not be renewed.

6. The pensions for officers in classes III. and IV. will be—

	Pension.
	£
After 20 years' service	250
„ 24 „ „	365
„ 28 „ „	500
„ 32 „ „	700
„ 38 „ „ (as now)	750

7. Furlough service for pension will continue to be governed by the furlough regulations under which each officer may be serving.

8. The senior officers of classes III. and IV. will succeed to colonel's allowances as soon as they have completed 12 years as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, until the number of officers in receipt of the allowances is equal to one-thirtieth of the whole of the officers in their respective lists in each presidency, and thenceforward the number of colonel's allowances then enjoyed by officers of that class shall be considered as the

fixed establishment to which officers are to succeed by seniority as vacancies arise. For the purposes of this scheme, all the officers of class III. of all three presidencies will be placed on one list. The establishment will be ascertained by the number of officers remaining on that amalgamated list on the day the senior officer completes 12 years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel.

9. No colonel's allowances will be granted to any officer joining the Staff Corps as a probationer after the 1st of July 1881.

10. Pension regulations for officers entering the Staff Corps henceforward will be notified hereafter.

11. Officers will be allowed to commute a portion, not exceeding one-third, of their pensions, and this commutation may take place at any time and not merely on retirement.

12. In every case the capitalized sum will be payable in rupees in India, the sterling sum being converted at the official rate of exchange for the year in which the payment is made.

13. Full power is reserved to the Secretary of State for India to temporarily suspend or limit retirement, whenever it may appear to him necessary in the interests of the public service to do so.

II.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st October 1881.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 570.—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India and with reference to paragraph 10, G. G. O. No. 489 of 1881, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following scale of pensions for officers joining the Indian Staff Corps on probation on or after the 1st July 1881 :—

Years' Indian service.	Yearly pension.
	£
20	250
24	365
28	500
32	700

No Colonel's allowances will be granted to any officer coming under the provisions of this General Order.

The furlough service for the above pensions will be governed by the furlough rules of 1875.

2. Officers will be allowed to commute a portion, not exceeding one-third, of their pensions, and the commutation may take place at any time and not merely on retirement.

3. In every case the capitalized sum will be payable in rupees in India, the sterling sum being converted at the official rate of exchange for the year in which the payment is made.

4. Officers joining the Indian Staff Corps on or after the 1st July 1881 will be subject to such further conditions of retirement in the rank of Colonel and General Officer as may be hereafter laid down.

5. An officer in receipt of a good service annuity will not retain it after retirement on pension.

6. Full power is reserved to the Secretary of State for India to temporarily suspend or limit retirement, whenever it may appear to him necessary to do so in the interests of the public service.

III.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th December 1881.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 680.—STAFF CORPS—

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following extracts of a Military letter from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 372, dated the 10th November 1881:—

* * * * * *

8. I have already addressed your Lordship on the subject of the pensions for those Officers who join the Staff Corps after the 1st July 1881, and I now desire to inform your Government what has been decided under Article 107–1 of the Royal Warrant with respect to their retirement in the several grades.

9. Those Officers will come under the compulsory retirement clauses of the Royal Warrant on attaining the age of 55 years in the rank of Colonel, of 62 years in the rank of Major-General, and 67 years in the rank of Lieutenant-General or General. Up to the age of 55, there will be no compulsory retirement on account of age from the Staff Corps. Non-employment for five years in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel or Colonel, and non-employment as a General Officer for five years continuously since his promotion to Major-General, or non-employment for seven years continuously from the time of his last employment as Colonel, will involve compulsory retirement on the pensions elsewhere laid down, or in the grade of—

Major-General, at 62, at 800*l.* a year,
Lieutenant-General, at 67, at 900*l.* a year,
General, at 67, at 1,000*l.* a year,

with voluntary retirement in those grades of—

Major-General, at 60, on 750*l.*,
Lieutenant-General, at 65, on 850*l.*,
General, at 65, at 950*l.*

10. I have already informed you that Officers in receipt of good service pensions will not retain them after retirement on pension.

11. The regulations under which Officers of the Indian Service may be placed on half pay will, of course, apply to those now joining the Staff Corps, with this further addition, that an Officer who, after six years' service on the half-pay list, whether continuous or otherwise, is not reported fully qualified for active service in India, will be then placed permanently on the half-pay retired list, and will not be eligible for further employment. An Officer so circumstanced may, if entitled to pension, retire on that pension, for which, however, his service on half pay will not count as qualifying service.

IV.

4th November 1881.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 596.—The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

Military, No. 323. India Office, London, 6th October 1881.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

Para. 1. I have had under my consideration the question of extending to Officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, under Indian retiring regulations, the recently revised scale of pensions for Officers who entered the Staff Corps subsequently to September, 1866.

2. Under the very favourable terms of retirement given to Officers of the Ordnance Corps in Articles 92–111 of the Royal Warrant of 25th June 1881, it is probable that the revised Indian pensions would be rarely taken advantage of by them. As, however, the extra annuity granted under the Royal Warrant is given under certain restrictions, an Officer may find himself unable to retire, except under those Indian pension rules in force up to the 1st July 1881, which have recently been revised on the ground that they had become unsuitable to present circumstances. I consider, therefore, that the benefits of the revised scale should not be withheld from the Officers of the old Indian Army, not of the local service or Staff Corps, who are still serving for Indian pensions.

3. I have accordingly intimated to the Secretary of State for War that these revised rates will be extended to Officers of the Indian cadres of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; but that the increased rates* will not be given to Officers availing themselves of the extra annuity specified in Article 978—XI of the Royal Warrant of the 25th June 1881, Officers retiring on those terms being restricted to the Indian retiring pensions hitherto in force.

* Years.	£
20 - - -	250
24 - - - -	365
28 - - -	500
32 - - - -	700
38 as now - -	750

4. I request that your Lordship will cause this to be notified in General Orders.

I have, &c.

HARTINGTON.

V.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th May 1881.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 279.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

Military, No. 112. India Office, London, 14th April 1881.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

Para. 1. I have given very careful consideration to the proposals for a revised scale of pensions for the Indian Medical Service contained in your Financial letter of the 12th October 1880, No. 335, and, on a full review of all the circumstances, I have determined to sanction, with some slight exceptions, the proposals you have made.

2. I am unable, however, to allow longer periods of leave of absence to count as service for pension than those at present admitted, and I do not consider it would be expedient to give higher rates of pensions to medical officers of 20 and 26 years' service who retire on account of wounds or ill health contracted in the Service, than are granted to officers who, after a similar period of service, retire in ordinary course.

3. It has not been usual in any branch of the Service to give higher pensions to officers entitled to pension merely because they retired on account of wounds or ill health, and I see objections to altering the system in the manner proposed. Officers who break down in the Service before they are entitled to pension receive the half pay of their relative rank, and officers so severely wounded as to entail the loss of a limb receive the wound pension of their relative rank in addition to pay or pension, and this appears to me to be sufficient.

4. I also consider that the third scale of pension may properly be given after 25 years' service instead of after 26 years.

5. In accordance with these views, therefore, the following will be the scale of pensions for the Indian Medical Service, with effect from the 1st January 1881:—

After 17 years' service, including $1\frac{2}{3}$ years' leave and furlough, 292*l.*
After 20 years' service, including two years' leave and furlough, 365*l.*
After 25 years' service, including three years' leave and furlough, 500*l.*
After 30 years' service, including four years' leave and furlough, 700*l.*

6. Those officers who serve five years as Surgeon-General or Deputy Surgeon-General will receive on retirement extra pensions of 350*l.* and 250*l.* a year respectively, six months' leave on medical certificate, or four months on private affairs, being allowed to count as part of this service of five years. A good service pension granted to a medical officer will lapse on his obtaining the additional pension allowed to a Deputy Surgeon-General or Surgeon-General.

7. Medical officers not entitled to pension, but who, at the expiration of two years' leave of absence on medical certificate, are unfit to return to duty, will be placed on temporary or permanent half pay, after examination by the Medical Board at the India Office. The half pay granted in such a case will be the British rate of half pay of the relative rank held by the officer. The period passed on half pay will in no case be reckoned as service in calculating claims for promotion or to pension on retirement.

8. With the liberal rates of pension now introduced, I do not consider that it will be necessary to give any higher rate than that to which they may be entitled, to medical officers below the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General who may be retired on attaining the age of 55 years, under the provisions of Article 8 of the Royal Warrant of the 16th November 1880. An officer now in the Service, who is so retired, may, if he pleases, elect to receive pension under the previous Regulations.

9. You will have the goodness to publish this despatch in the General Orders of your Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

VI.

2nd September 1881.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 492.—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the following will be the scale of pensions for the officers of the Indian Veterinary Department:—

	£
After 25 years' service, including 3 years' furlough or leave of absence -	350
After 30 years' service, including 4 years' furlough or leave of absence -	450

2. The commutation of a portion of the pension not exceeding one-third, as sanctioned for combatant officers, will be allowed under the same conditions to officers of the Veterinary Department, such commutation being allowed to take place at any time and not merely on retirement.

3. In every case the capitalized sum will be payable in rupees in India, the sterling sum being converted at the official rate of exchange for the year in which the payment is made.

4. The new scale of pensions will have effect from the 1st July 1881.

G. CHESNEY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

VII.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 6th January 1882.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 10.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

Military, No. 407. India Office, London, 8th December 1881.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

Para. 1. In my Despatches, Nos. 112, 258, 260, and 299 of the present year, I have sanctioned revised pension regulations for the Officers of the various branches of

the Indian Military Service, including the Medical and Veterinary Departments. Under the revised rules substantial benefits have been conferred upon Officers already serving, while a very sufficient pension has been allowed to those Officers who may hereafter enter the Service.

2. It seems to me expedient now to review the general result of these measures, in order that misapprehensions may be removed, and at the same time to issue some further regulations which appear to me desirable, in view to placing the pension system of Her Majesty's Indian Forces on a perfectly satisfactory footing.

3. I will proceed first to show what alterations have been made in the pension regulations as they existed in the year 1860, and those sanctioned in the year 1881. I select the year 1860 as the best period with which to draw the comparison, as this was the year preceding those great changes in the Indian Service which resulted in the amalgamation of the Artillery and Engineers of the three Presidencies with the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, the transfer of European regiments to the British Line, and the formation of the Staff Corps. In making this comparison, I shall pass over any regulations made between 1860 and 1881 which have been superseded by the regulations of the present year, but I shall briefly specify the advantages in the matter of retirement which have been avowedly of a temporary nature, and of the benefits of which many Officers have availed themselves.

4. Under this head of temporary measures I include the following :—

I. The extra annuity of 50*l.* given to Officers who retired from the Service on full pay pension under the terms of Sir C. Wood's Despatch No. 60, of the 4th February 1861, published in Government of India Order, No. 262 of 1861.

II. The extra pensions to Officers of Cavalry and Infantry, varying from 150*l.* to 550*l.* per annum, given under Sir C. Wood's Despatch of the 10th August 1861, No. 320, published in your General Order, No. 807 of 1861.

III. The special additional pensions of 200*l.* a year each allowed to 14 Colonels of Artillery and to 7 Colonels of Engineers, by Sir C. Wood's Despatch of the 16th May 1863, No. 175, published in your Order, No. 80A of 1863. These annuities were granted in consideration of a reduction of the number of Colonels' allowances in those branches of the Service, but the number reduced was subsequently restored.

IV. The special annuities, varying according to length of service from 150*l.* to 350*l.* per annum, granted in 1872 to 36 Field Officers and 28 Captains of Artillery, in addition to seconded Officers who might accept the retirement on similar terms.

V. The grant of an annuity or lump sum in commutation of the prospective value of Colonels' allowances, in addition to pension, to 90 substantive Lieutenant-Colonels of the Staff Corps or Local Cavalry or Infantry of 28 years' service and upwards, in each year from 1874 to the end of 1881 as annually sanctioned in those years.

5. Confining myself for the present to the combatant branches of the Service, I find that in the year 1860 the retiring pensions for Officers of Artillery, Engineers, Cavalry, and Infantry were as follows, with the proviso that the pensions of Officers appointed to the Cavalry or Infantry after the beginning of the year 1859 were subject to any modification that might be ordered :—

	Pension per Annum.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*
After 20 years' service - - -	191	12	6
„ 24 „ „ - - -	292	0	0
„ 28 „ „ - - -	365	0	0
„ 32 „ „ - - -	456	5	0

Twenty-two years' service entitled an Officer to the pension of his rank, that is, if a substantive Major, he could claim 292*l.* a year, and if a substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, 365*l.* There was no regimental rank of Colonel, except in the case of Officers eligible to the superior advantages stated in the next paragraph.

In the year 1866, two additional rates of pensions were created, namely, that of 600*l.* after 35 years, and 750*l.* after 38 years' service.

In 1860, as at present, 2 years' leave of absence in 20 years, 3 in 25 years, and 4 years in 30 years, were allowed to count as service for pension; and in 1872 sanction

was given to 5 years' leave of absence counting in 35 years', and 6 years in 38 years' service.

6. In addition to this there were the regimental Colonels who received Colonel's allowances, which may be considered very much the same as retiring pensions. These Colonel's allowances were obtainable in regular succession by seniority; the number of these allowances in each branch and their proportion to the total authorised establishment of Officers was as follows:—

Artillery	24 to 696
Engineers	11 to 297
Cavalry	21 to 483
Infantry	167 to 4,492

7. The present rates of pension allowed to the Artillery and Engineers, the rules for which branches are of a special nature, are as follows, and to facilitate comparison the rates in force in 1860 are entered in juxtaposition.

PENSIONS allowed to OFFICERS of INDIAN ARTILLERY and ENGINEERS in 1860 and in 1881 respectively.

	I.	1881. (Without Deductions for Leave of Absence.)	
		II.	III.
	1860 (including certain Leave of Absence, as stated in para. 5). With service at Addiscombe after 16 Years of Age.	Rates given irrespective of Rank or Period of Service in Rank. With service at Addiscombe after 16 Years of Age.	Rates given after 38 Years of Age to a Captain, or 7 Years' Service as Major, or 5 Years as Lieutenant-Colonel or as Colonel. With Addiscombe Service for proportion of Pension specified in Column I.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20 years	191 12 6	250 0 0	341 12 6
21 „	191 12 6	250 0 0	351 12 6
22 „	191 12 6	250 0 0	361 12 6
23 „	191 12 6	250 0 0	371 12 6
24 „	292 0 0	365 0 0	482 0 0
25 „	292 0 0	365 0 0	492 0 0
26 „	292 0 0	365 0 0	502 0 0
27 „	292 0 0	365 0 0	512 0 0
28 „	365 0 0	500 0 0	595 0 0
29 „	365 0 0	500 0 0	605 0 0
30 „	365 0 0	500 0 0	615 0 0
31 „	365 0 0	500 0 0	625 0 0
32 „	456 5 0	700 0 0	726 5 0
33 „	456 5 0	700 0 0	736 5 0
34 „	456 5 0	700 0 0	746 5 0
35 „	456 5 0	700 0 0	900 0 0
36 „	456 5 0	700 0 0	910 0 0
37 „	456 5 0	700 0 0	920 0 0
38 „	456 5 0	750 0 0	1,000 0 0

8. Nearly every Officer of these branches retiring henceforward will, no doubt, if health permits, arrange his retirement so as to obtain the benefit of the pensions given in Column III., and these it will be perceived are higher by from nearly 60 to 120 per cent. than the old rates, with the additional advantage that time passed out of India on duty, and all leave of absence, now counts as service for pension.

9. The number of Colonel's allowances is the same as in 1860, and privilege of retirement on the pay of rank after 22 years' service has not been interfered with, but has practically become inoperative since the introduction of more advantageous rates of pension.

10. It has to be observed that the scale of pensions contained in Column III., as laid down in 1878, was sanctioned in order to encourage retirement, and in some measure to hasten promotion, an object secured in the old Royal Artillery and Engineers by compulsory retirement. It was, therefore, not extended to those Officers who remained in the Service after promotion to the rank of General Officer, except as a temporary measure open to all General Officers in 1878.

11. The next class to which I shall refer is that of Officers who voluntarily joined the 19th, 20th, or 21st Hussars, or the regiments lately known as the 101st to 109th Foot. These Officers have been able to retire under the old pension rules, as detailed in paragraph 5, including the two higher rates given in 1866. They would also be entitled to the benefits of the pensions specified in column 2 of paragraph 7, or they can retire under the following conditions after 20 years in the Service:—

	Per Annum.	
	Cavalry.	Infantry.
	£	£
If senior Lieutenant-Colonel in a regiment of Cavalry or battalion of Infantry.	600	575
If 2nd Lieutenant-Colonel in Cavalry, or 2nd Lieutenant-Colonel or senior Major in a battalion of Infantry.	500	475
If of lower rank - - - - - -	350	350

12. All leave of absence taken by these Officers counts as service for pension, and if they succeed to the establishment of General Officers they are eligible for the higher rates of half pay and retired pay given under the Royal Warrant of 25th June 1881, that is:—

Half pay,—Major-General, 500*l.*
Lieutenant-General, 650*l.*
General, 800*l.*

Retired pay,—From 600*l.* to 1,000*l.* per annum according to grade and age.

13. The next class of Officers are those who entered the Staff Corps on its formation, or at any period up to the 12th September 1866. These Officers entered subject to the pension rules specified in paragraph 5 of this Despatch, but Sir Charles Wood ruled that they could not claim retirement on the pension of their rank, after 22 years' service, under the Regulation of 1796. As some Officers represented that they entered the Staff Corps under the belief that they should have the benefit of this rule of 1796, permission was given to all Officers who alleged that they had entered the Staff Corps under a misapprehension on this point to withdraw from it, and to revert to the local service, the Officers of which still retained the privilege.

14. In addition to pensions, it was notified that eventually Colonel's allowances would be allotted to the Staff Corps in the proportion of one Colonel's allowance to every 30 Officers, but in 1866 the Marquis of Salisbury, in Despatch No. 159, published in your General Order, No. 808 of that year, sanctioned the grant of Colonel's allowances to substantive Lieutenant-Colonels of the Staff Corps who entered it on or before the 12th September 1866, after 12 years' service in that grade, irrespective of numbers. Taking this latter valuable privilege into account, it seemed essential, if retirement prior to succession to Colonel's allowances was to be facilitated, to give to Officers of this class the estimated value of their absolute title to those allowances, in addition to the pensions previously granted, and this was sanctioned in my Despatch, No. 258, of 4th August last.

15. The result of these regulations is, that the retiring allowances of Officers of this class now, as compared with what was claimable in 1860, are as follows, exactly the same periods of leave of absence being allowed to count as service for pension in 1881 as in 1860, with the additions made in 1872, as mentioned in paragraph 5 of this Despatch:—

	Rates in 1860.	Rates from 1st July 1881.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20 years' service - -	191 12 6	288 0 0
24 „ „ - -	292 0 0	430 0 0
28 „ „ - - -	365 0 0	571 0 0
32 „ „ - -	456 5 0	783 0 0
38 „ „ - - -	456 5 0	1,124 17 5

16. It is true that in 1860 an Officer who happened to be a Major or a Lieutenant-Colonel could at any time, after 22 years' service, retire on what is called the pension of his rank, or 292*l.* if he was a Major, and 365*l.* if he was a Lieutenant-Colonel, but as promotion was usually slow, this rarely gave an Officer any advantage, and the retirements under the rule were few, while every Officer in the class referred to voluntarily relinquished the prospect of benefiting by it.

The general result is that up to 32 years' service inclusive there has been an increase of from 47 to 71 per cent., according to periods of service, while 1,124*l.* is insured after a service of 38 years, instead of 456*l.* with a prospect of succeeding to 1,124*l.* at an uncertain period, as was the case in 1860.

17. The next class to refer to is that of Officers on the cadres of Cavalry and Infantry of the three Presidencies. They have been granted the same retiring pensions as Officers whose pensions were detailed in the foregoing paragraph, although their date of succession to Colonel's allowances is not fixed in exactly the manner prescribed for Officers who entered the Staff Corps up to 1866. Hence any Officer of these cadres who takes pension has exactly the same advantages as Staff Corps Officers, with the addition that he can retire on the pension of his rank after 22 years. With respect to Colonel's allowances, succession is secured after 12 years as Lieutenant-Colonel, but as succession to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel depends upon vacancies, the period of succession must vary. Indeed it was not intended to do more than arrange as far as possible that these Officers, who all had the option of joining the Staff Corps under the conditions of September 1866, should not be in a worse position than previously in this respect. In point of fact, while some of these Officers have suffered by slow promotion in years gone by in their cadres, their actual succession to Colonel's allowances has been greatly hastened by the measures adopted, and a large proportion of Officers since 1866 have succeeded to these allowances in less than 38 years, and some even in less than 30 years.

18. The next class is composed of Officers on what are called the General lists of Cavalry and Infantry of the three Presidencies, all of whom were appointed to the Service between the month of February 1859 and February 1862, and whose nominations were made subject to any alterations that might be subsequently ordered in the conditions of service. There was no pledge given to these Officers as to Colonel's allowances, but it was no doubt understood that they came under the general pension regulations of the day.

As explained in my Despatch of the 4th August 1881, No. 258, I have conceded to them the right of succession to Colonel's allowances in the proportion of one to every 30 Officers in the manner described in paragraph 17 of that Despatch, and I have fixed the rates of pension as follows:—

—	Old Rate.	New Rate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20 years - - -	191 12 6	250 0 0
24 „ - -	292 0 0	365 0 0
28 „ - - -	365 0 0	500 0 0
32 „ - -	456 5 0	700 0 0
38 „ - - -	456 5 0	750 0 0

19. The last class of Officers already serving are those who have entered the Staff Corps at their own request since the 12th September 1866. These Officers presumably knew all the conditions as to pension and retirement when they entered, and the only change in the rates made since that period has been to admit them to the increased rates shown in the table given in the preceding paragraph.

20. As respects the Medical Department, the following statement shows the pension rates in force in 1860, the revised rates introduced in 1864, and the present rate of pensions.

RATES of PENSION for the MEDICAL SERVICE per annum.

—	1860.			1864.	1881.
	£	s.	d.	£	£
17 years' service - -	191	12	6	220	292
20 " " - -	191	12	6	220	365
21 " " - -	250	0	0	292	365
24 " " - -	250	0	0	365	365
25 " " - -	300	0	0	365	500
27 " " - -	300	0	0	456	500
29 " " - -	365	0	0	456	500
30 " " - -	365	0	0	550	700
32 " " - -	500	0	0	550	700
35 " " - -	700	0	0	550*	700

* With the option of 700*l.* to Officers who entered before 1864, and did not receive the higher additional pensions of Deputy Surgeon-General or Surgeon-General, Medical Officers compulsorily retired at the age of 55 were granted the pension next above that to which their service entitled them.

Besides this since 1864 an additional 250*l.* or 350*l.* a year is given to every Officer who, on retirement, has rendered five years' service in the office of Deputy Surgeon-General or Surgeon-General respectively.

21. From this table it will be seen that the pensions of Medical Officers who have not served in the higher appointments have been raised since 1860 by amounts varying from 37 to 91 per cent. in the case of Officers who have served under or up to 30 years; while the highest pension formerly allowed, namely, 700*l.*, which was only obtainable after 35 years, can now be obtained after 30 years' service. Further, those Medical Officers who serve as Deputy Surgeons-General and Surgeons-General can now on completion of 30 years' service and five years in the grade obtain pensions of 950*l.* and 1,050*l.* a year respectively, as against the 365*l.* and 700*l.* obtainable after 30 and 35 years under the old rules, and as against 800*l.* and 900*l.* obtainable by them under the rules of 1864.

22. Medical Officers, it must be recollected, have of late years been granted higher relative rank, a privilege which carries with it a higher rate of pension for widows, a higher rate of wound pension, and a higher rate of retirement if an Officer is compelled to leave the Service from ill health before completion of 17 years' service in India. By these rules Medical Officers on joining from probation at once rank as Captains, a rank only gained by a Staff Corps Officer after 12 years' service, while the relative rank of Major is obtained eight years earlier than in the Staff Corps, and that of Lieutenant-Colonel in six years' less service than in the Staff Corps.

23. The Veterinary Department of the Indian Army has long since ceased to be recruited, and the junior Officer in that branch in the three Presidencies was appointed in 1859. It has been therefore unnecessary to discuss the propriety of a general revision of the pension rules of the Department, but in my Despatch, No. 260, of 4th August 1881, I authorised the pension of 250*l.* a year, hitherto granted to Veterinary Surgeons of 25 years' service, to be increased to 350*l.*, and that of 350*l.* after 30 years' service to be increased to 450*l.* a year.

24. An examination of the foregoing details shows how greatly all classes of Officers in the Indian Army have benefited by the alterations in the pension regulations, while very sufficient rates of pension have been fixed for those Officers who henceforward enter the Service. There are, however, some particular conditions which I think may advantageously be modified; but, before I refer to these points, I desire to advert to a complaint which has been made, that all leave of absence does not count as service for pension. The rules on this subject are not new rules, but rules that have been in existence for 27 years, which rules were again more liberal than those in force prior to 1854. These rules were not interfered with by the recent regulations, which simply augmented rates of pension all round, and they apply to no officer who has entered the service since the year 1875. I cannot admit that the continuance of the long-existing rule, which only admits leave to a certain extent to count as service for pension, constitutes any grievance whatever.

25. The position of Officers under the regulations referred to is as follows :—

The whole of the following descriptions of leave of absence count as service for pension without any deduction whatever :—

I. Recreation or regimental leave, to the extent of three days at a time within musters, and in the district, and to an aggregate of 10 days in each six months.

II. Temporary or station leave, extending to 10 days' absence within the Presidency in which the Officer is serving, and limited to 20 days in six months.

III. Privilege leave, irrespective of musters, to the extent of 60 days in each year, with liberty to proceed anywhere, provided the Officer taking it shall ensure return within the term of his leave. To Officers of certain local corps privilege leave is allowed for 90 days in each year, while to military Officers in civil employ it is limited to 30 days annually, but with the privilege of accumulating the leave for two or three years and then taking 60 or 90 days.

(Officers availing themselves of any of the foregoing descriptions of leave retain their full salary and emoluments.)

IV. Leave rendered necessary in consequence of wounds or from ill health due to exposure on field service, to an extent not exceeding 18 months in each case.

V. Leave not exceeding 30 days preparatory to embarking on furlough, and again on return from furlough to enable an Officer to rejoin his corps or appointment.

VI. Leave granted to enable an Officer to study the Native languages at one of the Presidency towns, provided he passes the prescribed tests within the following periods :—

Higher standard in Hindustani, six months.

Examination in other languages than Hindustani, a further period of six months.

On obtaining a certificate of high proficiency, a period of 18 months in the aggregate.

On obtaining a degree of honour in Arabic, Sanscrit, or Persian, a period of two years.

26. In addition to leave taken under any of the circumstances just stated, two years leave in 20, three years in 25, four years in 30, five years in 35, and six years in 38 years' service, are allowed to count as service for pension.

27. Not only are these regulations liberal, but Officers of the Indian Service have had the further advantage of drawing furlough pay when on leave, varying from 250*l.* to 1,000*l.* a year, and of retaining Staff and other situations when on leave, while in nearly all cases where leave on medical certificate has been granted, it has been allowed for a fixed term of two years, instead of being limited to the actual necessities of the case. It is impossible to consider these rules as anything but liberal in the extreme, and I believe that, in several of those cases where leave has been taken in excess of the time allowed to count as service for pension, a more strict attention on the part of superior authorities would have led to the removal from the active list of the Army of Officers who have passed a considerable portion of their service on leave on sick certificate. I must also observe that there is no analogy between the case of these Officers and that of Officers under the British service rules, who ordinarily only obtain leave for limited periods and on lower rates of pay, with the disadvantage of compulsory retirements and smaller pensions. Certain considerations have rendered it desirable to cease to deduct leave from the service for pension in the case of Officers of the late Indian Artillery and Engineers and new Line Regiments who are under Indian pension rules, but these considerations do not apply to Officers of the Staff Corps or Indian Army.

28. I have, therefore, no intention of abrogating rules which I consider to be just, and the operation of which has always been well known to the Officers concerned; but as respects the actual periods to count as service, when the leave has been taken under regulations prior to those of 1875, I have determined to sanction some small modifications, as in some cases the periods in which a certain amount of leave is allowed to count as service for pension do not correspond with the periods at which higher rates of pension are claimable. Thus, after 24 years' service the second rate of pension for combatant Officers is claimable, but the second period of leave allowed to count requires 25 years'

service before it can be reckoned. I am induced, therefore, to sanction an alteration in the periods of leave to be allowed to count, so as to make each period correspond with a period of service at which a pension can now be earned. Under this view, I will allow three years' leave to count in 24 years, four years in 28, five years in 32, and six in 38 years, instead of, as at present, three years in 25, four years in 30, five years in 35, and six in 38. As respects the Medical Department, the Officers of which can claim pensions at periods different from the foregoing, and who enter the Service at a later period of life than the combatant Officers, the periods allowed will be two years in 17 years' service, three years in 20 years' service, four years in 25 years, and five years in 30 years, at which last period the highest rate of pension is claimable. This latter scale can be applied also to the Veterinary Department.

29. In making this concession, however, I must desire that no furlough on medical certificate for officers under any furlough regulations shall be given in future for more than one year in the first instance, and it will only be renewable on satisfactory evidence that more leave is necessary. Officers at home will have to appear before a Medical Board to obtain an extension.

30. I have further determined on the two following modifications of existing rules as to length of service for pension :—

I. In my Despatch, No. 258, of the 4th August last, I informed your Excellency that I had sanctioned certain higher rates of pension for all Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Service who were entitled to Colonel's allowances after 12 years as Lieutenant-Colonel. The estimated value of the right of succession to Colonel's allowances was added to the ordinary rates of pension then in force, up to and including the pension of 456*l.* 5*s.* claimable after 32 years' service, including four years' leave of absence. These increments, however, only accrued on the attainment of the several rates of pension dependent on specific periods of actual service. But as the right of succession of these Officers to Colonel's allowances is not affected by leave of absence, I now sanction, in substitution of my previous order, the following addition to the old ordinary rate of pension to these Officers after each year of service from 20 to 32 inclusive ; and, in fixing the pension of such Officers on retirement, you will, therefore, add the following sums to the ordinary pensions to which they are entitled under regulations issued previously to August 1881, but with any benefit to which they may be entitled under the terms of paragraph 28 of this letter. For the extra pension no deduction will be made for leave of absence.

Rates of Additional Pension.

	£
20 years' service from date of first commission -	97
21 " " " -	105
22 " " " -	115
23 " " " -	126
24 " " " -	138
25 " " " -	152
26 " " " -	168
27 " " " -	186
28 " " " -	206
29 " " " -	230
30 " " " -	257
31 " " " -	289
32 " " " -	327

II. Officers who have entered the Staff Corps from the British Service are allowed to count all service in India for pension under Indian retiring regulations, provided half their service has been in the Staff Corps ; but service out of India previous to joining the Staff Corps is not allowed to count for pension. As I recognize the value to India of the training of Officers in the British Army before joining the Staff Corps, I have determined to allow service out of India before joining the Staff Corps to count for Indian pension to an extent not exceeding two years in any case.

31. I have also had under consideration the circumstance that General Officers of the British Army may, by recent regulations, on relinquishing their claim to paid Colonelcies of regiments, receive higher half pay and special rates of pension. In the Staff Corps and Local Service nearly every General Officer has already succeeded to Colonel's

allowances, and for these no alteration is requisite; but in any case where an Officer obtains early promotion to the rank of General in any branch of the Service, including Artillery and Engineers, I am prepared to allow him, on relinquishment of any title to succeed to Colonel's allowances, to claim the benefit of the rates of half pay and retiring pay, as allowed in my Despatches, Nos. 372 and 392, of 10th and 24th November 1881,* for Officers who enter after the 1st July 1881, but subject to exactly similar conditions as to removal from the effective list. The name of any Officer of the general list, or who entered the Staff Corps after the 12th September 1866, and who may elect this privilege when he becomes a General Officer, will continue to be reckoned in calculating the number of Colonel's allowances due to Officers who have not taken this privilege.

32. Finally, I have decided to allow General Officers of Artillery and Engineers to retire at any time under the conditions temporarily allowed to those Officers by the Royal Warrant of 6th September 1878.

There seems to me to be now no good reason to limit this retirement to the rank of Colonel, while the limitation of the rule may operate hardly upon Colonels who, under exceptional circumstances, may obtain promotion to the rank of Major-General before they have served five years as Colonel. Under the rule I now sanction, a General Officer, who has completed five years' service in the rank of Colonel and Major-General combined, will be entitled to retire with the extra annuity.

33. Having now completed my review of the pension regulations of the various classes of Military and Medical Officers under Indian regulations, I must express my conviction that the rules as they now stand are not, with due regard to the public interest, susceptible of further extension. I have no doubt whatever that the benefits of these regulations, combined with the other advantages of service in India, will continue to attract candidates to the Indian Service, well qualified to maintain the deservedly high reputation already acquired by the Officers of that Service.

34. I request you will cause this Despatch to be published in your General Orders, and to intimate that any benefits conferred by it will take effect from the 1st July 1881.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HARTINGTON.

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* (Despatch 372.). "9. Those Officers will come under the compulsory retirement clauses of the Royal Warrant, on attaining the age of 55 years in the rank of Colonel, of 62 years in the rank of Major-General, and 67 years in the rank of Lieutenant-General or General. Up to the age of 55, there will be no compulsory retirement on account of age from the Staff Corps. Non-employment for five years in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel or Colonel, and non-employment as a General Officer for five years continuously since his promotion to Major-General, or non-employment for seven years continuously from the time of his last employment as Colonel, will involve compulsory retirement on the pensions elsewhere laid down, or in the grade of—

" Major-General, at 62, on 800*l.* a year.
" Lieutenant-General, at 67, on 900*l.* a year.
" General, at 67, on 1,000*l.* a year.

With voluntary retirement in those grades of—

" Major-General, at 60, on 750*l.*
" Lieutenant-General, at 65, on 850*l.*
" General, at 65, on 950*l.*

" 10. I have already informed you that Officers in receipt of good service pensions will not retain them after retirement on pension."

(Despatch No. 392):—

" Unemployed General Officers of the class referred to in paragraph 8 of the former Despatch, that is, Officers who join the Staff Corps after the 1st July 1881, will receive the rates of half pay laid down for General Officers of Her Majesty's British Forces in Article 951 of the Royal Warrant of the 25th June 1881, viz.:—

	£	
" Field Marshal	1,300	yearly.
" General	800	ditto.
" Lieutenant-General	650	ditto.
" Major-General	500	ditto."

G. CHESNEY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

2. SPECIAL RETIREMENTS IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTIONS IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

VIII.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd April 1882.

ORGANISATION.

No. 210.—INDIAN ARMY—

The Most Honourable the Governor General in Council hereby announces certain of the measures which have been determined upon, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, in regard to the regimental organisation of the Indian Army.

* * * * * * *

21. Consequent upon the increase in the strength of Native regiments, the establishment of European Officers will now be fixed at eight Officers per regiment, or one more than the present establishment; the additional Officer to be appointed in the rank of wing or squadron Officer. This augmentation will at once absorb a part of the junior Officers of the reduced regiments, while the total establishment of European Officers serving on regimental duty with the Indian Army will remain almost unaltered. With respect to the senior Officers of these regiments, the following terms are offered, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, to such of them as may retire from the Service within three months from the date of their regiments being broken up :—

I.—To Officers of over 32 years' service, the pension to which they may be entitled, not in excess of 456*l.* 5*s.* a year, with the value of their Colonel's allowances on the scale allowed by G. G. O. No. 1 of 1881, together with a bonus of 18 months' Staff salary of their regimental appointments and free passages to England for themselves and their families.

II.—To Officers of from 20 to 32 years' service, a bonus equal to 18 months' Staff salary of their regimental appointments, in addition to any pension to which they may be entitled, with free passages as above.

* *

IX.

GENERAL ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

No. 282 *of the* 19*th May* 1882.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 210 of 1882, and under the authority of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that commandants and wing and squadron commanders of native regiments will be eligible for the special terms of retirement offered in paragraph 21 of the G. G. O. above quoted, to the extent to which such retirements may not be availed of in each army respectively by the commandants and wing and squadron commanders of the regiments to be reduced.

2. Each vacancy created in a corps to be retained, consequent on commandants or wing or squadron commanders accepting retirement on these terms, will be filled up by the appointment of an Officer in a corresponding regimental rank from one of the reduced regiments, who has elected to continue in the service.

3. Commandants thus appointed from reduced regiments to corps to be retained will count their previous command service in the former towards the limited tenure of command laid down in G. G. O. No. 209 of 1882.

4. The total number of the special retirements offered are as follows :—

		Commandants.	Squadron or Wing Commanders.
For Bengal Army and Punjab Frontier Force -	Cavalry	3	9
	Infantry	6	12
For Madras Army - - - -	Infantry	8	16
For Bombay Army - - - -	Cavalry	1	3
	Infantry	4	8

5. In the event of the number of applicants for such of these retirements as may not be accepted by the Officers of the reduced regiments in the respective ranks being in excess of the number then remaining available, the preference will be given according to length of service.

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3. RULES FOR LIMITATION OF TENURE OF REGIMENTAL COMMANDS.

X.

21*st April* 1882.

ORGANISATION.

No. 209.—Under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, the following conditions regulating the tenure of regimental commands in the Native armies of India are published for general information and guidance :—

(1.) All Officers who now hold substantive regimental commands will be granted an extension of command without any conditions (except promotion to the rank of General Officer, or the attainment of the Colonel's allowance) to the 1st April 1883.

(2.) Subject to the above conditions, present incumbents will be eligible to retain their commands until they attain the age of 55 years, or complete a tenure of seven years' command, whichever may happen first.

(3.) Any present incumbent, who on or after the 1st of April 1883 may not have completed five years' tenure of command before reaching the age of 55 years, will be eligible to complete his five years' tenure of command.

(4.) The immediate successors of present incumbents will be eligible to hold the command of a regiment until the attainment of 55 years of age, or the completion of seven years' tenure of command, whichever may happen first.

(5.) Thereafter, the limits for regimental command will be the attainment of 52 years of age, or a tenure of seven years, whichever may happen first.

(6.) In any case of the commandant of a regiment, other than present incumbents (paragraph 4), who is required to vacate his command under these rules before he has served for the pension granted for 32 years' service, such Officer, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in India, Madras, or Bombay, and with the approval of the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, as the case may be, may be permitted an extension of command, not exceeding 2 years, towards his 32 years' pension service, or such less period as may be required for its completion. But no portion of such special extension of regimental service, or tenure of command, will be permitted to be passed on any leave or furlough except privilege leave.

(7.) Officers of the Staff Corps or Indian Army who entered the service before 1st July 1881, who may elect, on vacating regimental commands, to remain in the service for the attainment of the highest retirement pension, or the Colonel's allowance, will be permitted the option of completing their service at home on the furlough pay of their rank, or of remaining in India on the unemployed Indian pay and allowances of their rank if unemployed.

(8.) All regimental commands will continue to be vacated as at present, on promotion to Major-General or succession to the Colonel's allowance.

(9.) These rules will take effect from this date, so far that any commandants of regiments hereafter appointed will be the next in succession to present incumbents referred to in paragraph 4.

(10.) These rules are applicable also to the Punjab Frontier Force and the Hyderabad Contingent, and, so far as regards the limit of age prescribed by them, to other regiments under the direct orders of the Government of India.

G. CHESNEY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

India Office,
3rd July 1882.

ENFIELD,
Under Secretary of
State for India.

ARMY (INDIA).

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF LORDS, dated July 3rd, 1882.

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1. REVISED RETIREMENT REGULATIONS, 1881.
2. SPECIAL RETIREMENTS in consequence of the REDUCTIONS in the NATIVE ARMY.
3. RULES for LIMITATION of TENURE of REGIMENTAL COMMAND.

(*The Lord Strafford.*)

Ordered to be printed 3rd July 1882.

[*Under 3 oz. Price 2½d.*]

(176.)

EAST INDIA (LOANS RAISED IN ENGLAND).

RETURN of all LOANS raised in *England* under the Provisions of any Acts of Parliament, chargeable on the REVENUES of *India*, outstanding at the Commencement of the Half-year ended on the 31st March 1882, with the Rates of Interest and Total Amount payable thereon, and the Date of the Termination of each Loan, the Debt incurred during the Half-year, the Moneys raised thereby during the Half-year, the Loans paid off or discharged during the Half-year, and the Loans outstanding at the Close of the Half-year, stating, so far as the Public Convenience will allow, the Purpose or Service for which Moneys have been raised during the Half-year.

DESCRIPTION OF LOAN.	RATE OF INTEREST.	Total Amount of Interest payable thereon during the Half-year ended 31 March 1882.	DATE OF TERMINATION OF LOAN.	Amount of Debt outstanding on 1 October 1881.	Amount of Debt incurred during the Half-year ended 31 March 1882.	Moneys raised during the Half-year ended 31 March 1882.	Amount of Debt paid off or discharged during the Half-year ended 31 March 1882.	Amount of Debt outstanding on 31 March 1882.
LOANS BEARING INTEREST.		£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
East India Bonds	4 per cent.	6,493	8th, 17th, 21st, 22nd, and 24th February 1882, 250,000 *l.* on each date	- -	1,250,000	*1,250,000**	1,250,000	—
India Debentures	4 „	139,930	16th August 1884	6,996,500	- -	- -	- -	6,996,500
India 4 per Cent. Stock	4 „	1,070,133	Not redeemable until 10th October 1888, but on or after that day, upon one year's previous notice having been given by the Secretary of State for India in Council	53,506,645	- -	- -	12,933 †	53,493,712
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	3½ „	64,966	Not redeemable until 5th January 1931, but on or after that day, upon one year's previous notice having been given by the Secretary of State for India in Council	3,500,000	586,300 ‡	- -	- -	4,086,300
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock	4½ „	33,750		1,500,000	- -	- -	- -	1,500,000
East Indian Railway Debentures	4 „	39,000	1,279,850 *l.* 12th July 1882 230,150 *l.* 1st December 1882 440,000 *l.* 19th March 1883	1,950,000	- -	- -	- -	1,950,000
			TOTAL DEBT in ENGLAND bearing Interest	- -	- -	- -	- -	68,026,512
LOANS NOT BEARING INTEREST AT THE DATE OF THIS RETURN.								
East India Bonds	4 per cent.	29,915	30th November 1881	4,487,200	- -	- -	4,425,000	62,200
Ditto	- -	- -	On presentation of the Bonds	20,917	- -	- -	- -	20,917
India 5 per Cent. Stock	- -	- -	5th July 1880	41,833	- -	- -	10,615	31,218
East Indian Railway Debentures	- -	- -	On presentation of the Debentures	1,100	- -	- -	- -	1,100
			TOTAL DEBT in ENGLAND not bearing Interest	- -	- -	- -	- -	115,435
	£.	1,384,187	TOTAL DEBT in ENGLAND £.	72,004,195	1,836,300	- -	5,698,548	68,141,947

* Amount required temporarily in consequence of the discharge of Bonds on the 30th November 1881.

‡ Amount of Stock created under East Indian Railway (Redemption of Annuities) Act, 1881.

SINKING FUND created pursuant to Section 51 of the East Indian Railway Company Purchase Act, 1879, and the application thereof.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
India Debt issued in purchase of a portion of the East Indian Railway Annuity:		
India 4 per Cent. Stock		5,115,938 15 –
India 4 per Cent. Rupee Debt, *Rs.* 1,06,750, at 2 *s.* the rupee		10,675 – –
		5,126,613 15 –
India Debt purchased and cancelled to 30th September 1881		31,326 17 2
† India Debt purchased and cancelled during the Half-year ended 31st March 1882:		
India 4 per Cent. Stock purchased with 12,816 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.*, one-ninth part of the amount retained by the Secretary of State on the 1st October 1881, in respect of the Annuity registered in his name	12,331 – –	
India 4 per Cent. Stock purchased with 626 *l.* 10 *s.* 9 *d.*, the Half-year's Dividend to the 5th October 1881 on the amount then standing to the credit of this account	602 16 1	
	12,933 16 1	
		44,260 13 3
Balance of India Debt issued as above, outstanding on 31st March 1882 £.		5,082,353 1 9

India Office,
1 April 1882.

THOS. W. KEITH,
Accountant General.

ENFIELD,
Under Secretary of State.

EAST INDIA (LOANS RAISED IN ENGLAND).

RETURN of all Loans raised in *England*, under the Provisions of any Acts of Parliament, chargeable on the Revenues of *India*, outstanding at the Commencement of the Half-year ended on the 31st March 1882, with the Rates of Interest and Total Amount payable thereon, and the Date of the Termination of each Loan, the Debt incurred during the Half-year, the Moneys raised thereby during the Half-year, the Loans paid off or discharged during the Half-year, and the Loans outstanding at the Close of the Half-year, stating, so far as the Public Convenience will allow, the Purpose or Service for which Moneys have been raised during the Half-year.

(*Presented pursuant to Acts* 40 *&* 41 *Vict. ch.* 51, *and* 42 *&* 43 *Vict. ch.* 43 *and* 60.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 4 *April* 1882.

143.

H.—21. 4. 82.

EAST INDIA (NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 April 1882;—*for*,

"STATEMENT showing the NET REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of INDIA for the Year 1880-81, and as Estimated for 1881-82 and 1882-83 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 267, of Session 1881)."

India Office,
1 June 1882.

LOUIS MALLET,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Mr. Stanhope.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
2 *June* 1882.

STATEMENT showing the NET REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of INDIA for the Year 1880–81, and as Estimated for 1881–82 and 1882–83.

REVENUE.	1880–81.		REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1881–82.		BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1882–83.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue - - - Gross -	21,112,995	18,082,504	21,770,000	18,733,059	21,487,000	18,319,000
Charges	*2,983,679*		*3,036,941*		*3,168,000*	
Refunds	*46,812*		—		—	
Tributes and Contributions - -	- -	742,209	- -	721,000	- -	701,000
Forest - - - - - Gross -	709,320	237,852	820,236	220,148	809,000	228,000
Charges	*465,976*		*600,088*		*581,000*	
Refunds	*5,492*		—		—	
Excise - - - - - Gross -	3,135,226	3,024,356	3,411,000	3,311,997	3,331,000	3,232,000
Charges	*95,404*		*99,003*		*99,000*	
Refunds	*15,466*		—		—	
Assessed Taxes - - Gross -	558,720	506,857	538,000	524,000	538,000	523,000
Charges	*21,237*		*14,000*		*15,000*	
Refunds	*30,626*		—		—	
Provincial Rates - - Gross -	2,776,370	2,721,057	2,885,000	2,836,000	2,649,000	2,600,000
Charges	*46,435*		*49,000*		*49,000*	
Refunds	*8,878*		—		—	
Customs - - - - - Gross -	2,539,612	2,278,266	2,290,000	2,093,983	1,181,000	1,018,000
Charges	*198,927*		*196,017*		*163,000*	
Refunds	*62,419*		—		—	
Salt - - - - - Gross -	7,115,988	6,611,868	7,213,000	6,669,000	6,049,000	5,410,000
Charges	*363,537*		*544,000*		*639,000*	
Refunds	*140,583*		—		—	
Opium - - - - - Gross -	10,480,051	8,451,185	9,900,000	7,838,038	9,500,000	7,250,000
Charges	*2,028,757*		*2,061,962*		*2,250,000*	
Refunds	*109*		—		—	
Stamps - - - - - Gross -	3,250,581	3,108,958	3,328,000	3,217,376	3,342,000	3,223,000
Charges	*107,465*		*110,624*		*119,000*	
Refunds	*34,158*		—		—	
Registration - - - Gross -	281,230	106,182	280,000	102,000	284,000	98,000
Charges	*173,351*		*178,000*		*186,000*	
Refunds	*1,697*		—		—	
				46,266,601	- -	42,602,000
Deduct,—Refunds and Drawbacks in 1881–82, and 1882–83, which cannot be separately shown under the several heads for those years -	- -	- -	- -	*423,000*	- -	*511,000*
TOTAL NET REVENUE - - £.	- -	45,871,294	- -	45,843,601	- -	42,091,000
DEFICIT - - - - - -	- -	4,044,355	—	—	—	—
		49,915,649				
GROSS REVENUE - - - £.	- -	72,559,978	- -	72,920,457	- -	66,459,000

Land and Provincial Rates.—Remissions in North West Provinces, on account of local scarcity. Subordinate Revenue Officers being occupied with Census in February and March, some collections were delayed until April.

Assessed Taxes.—Reduction of tax on incomes below 500 rupees a year, took full effect.

Customs.—Export duties on Indigo and Lac abolished.

Excise.—Increase of 100,000 *l.* in Bombay, due to arrangements with Native States, to whom compensation for abolished rights has been granted; and of 150,000 *l.* in Bengal, chiefly through the gradual disuse of the distillery system.

Salt.—The establishment of depôts increased the expenditure.

Opium.—Decrease in price received for Bengal Opium, and less number of chests of Malwa Opium sold.

Refunds and Drawbacks.—Includes a special payment to the Portuguese Government regarding salt in Goa, a refund of Pass Duty on Excise Opium delivered to Native States, and of certain water rates improperly collected in Madras.

Provincial Rates.—Abolition of the Patwari cess in the North Western Provinces.

Customs.—Abolition of the Import duties.

Salt.—Reduction of duty to 2 rupees per maund, from 10 March 1882. Increased Expenditure for Preventive Line between Kutch and Kattywar and the Bombay Provinces, and for the Madras Salt Preventive Force.

Opium.—Net receipt taken at 7¼ millions sterling.

Refunds and Drawbacks.—Includes 1,900,000 *l.* for remissions on account of revision of assessments in Bombay.

EXPENDITURE.	1880-81.		REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1881-82.		BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1882-83.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Mint - - - - - Gross	92,618	3,053	92,617	34,589	108,000	—37,000
Receipts	*89,565*		*58,028*		*145,000*	
Post Office - - - - Gross	1,175,505	156,852	1,148,781	172,781	1,173,000	206,000
Receipts	*1,018,653*		*976,000*		*967,000*	
Telegraph - - - Gross	497,834	—41,253	550,611	76,024	637,000	112,000
Receipts	*539,087*		*474,587*		*525,000*	
Allowances, &c, under Treaties -	- -	1,898,773	- -	1,942,165	- -	1,939,000
Administration - - - - -	- -	1,532,056	- -	1,498,903	- -	1,504,000
Minor Departments - - Gross	401,140	322,687	546,110	433,030	442,000	376,000
Refunds	39		- -		- -	
Receipts	*78,492*		*113,080*		*66,000*	
Law and Justice - - Gross	3,203,613	2,561,981	3,180,927	2,537,927	3,347,000	2,688,000
Refunds	46,132		- -		- -	
Receipts	*687,764*		*643,000*		*659,000*	
Police - - - - - Gross	2,524,198	2,284,894	2,551,000	2,309,000	2,635,000	2,387,000
Refunds	2,465		- -		- -	
Receipts	*241,769*		*242,000*		*248,000*	
Marine - - - - - Gross	551,586	305,298	628,476	422,463	621,000	438,000
Refunds	231		- -		- -	
Receipts	*246,519*		*206,013*		*183,000*	
Education - - - Gross	998,468	828,920	1,056,929	877,929	1,149,000	972,000
Refunds	690		- -		- -	
Receipts	*170,238*		*179,000*		*177,000*	
Ecclesiastical - - - - - -	- -	158,638	- -	159,043	- -	163,000
Medical - - - - Gross	666,735	624,191	677,969	634,971	703,000	662,000
Refunds	824		- -		- -	
Receipts	*43,368*		*42,998*		*41,000*	
Stationery and Printing - Gross	485,010	423,168	566,906	506,894	440,000	381,000
Refunds	620		- -		- -	
Receipts	*62,462*		*60,012*		*59,000*	
Political - - - - - - -	- -	531,189	- -	662,032	- -	520,000
Furlough Allowances - - -	- -	223,741	- -	221,551	- -	234,000
Superannuation, &c. Allowances - - - - Gross	2,150,553	1,834,780	2,071,873	1,757,800	2,101,000	1,794,000
Refunds	226		- -		- -	
Receipts	*315,999*		*314,073*		*307,000*	
Miscellaneous - - - Gross	280,130	—380,002	293,918	—87,352	271,000	3,000
Refunds	71,687		- -		- -	
Receipts	*731,819*		*381,270*		*268,000*	
Carried forward - - - £.	- -	13,268,960	- -	14,160,650	- -	14,342,000

Mint.—Decreased importation of silver for coinage.

Post Office.—Money Order Department transferred from Civil Treasuries on 1 January 1880.

Allowances under Treaties.—Increase due to transfer from Excise for compensations in Bombay, and to payments under Goa Convention.

Minor Departments.—Increased charge for cost of the Census.

Political.—Payment of arrears for the Durbar at Lahore for Afghan Affairs, and for Consular Establishment in China.

Superannuation, &c.—Receipts less, owing to exhaustion of balances of Military Funds.

Miscellaneous.—Exceptional credits consequent on the Nizamut Stipend Fund having been wound up; and from sale of land adjoining India Office.

Mint.—Small imports of silver for coinage.

Telegraph.—Increased charge and decreased receipt, owing to cessation of War, and necessity for replenishing material.

Allowances under Treaties.—Includes compensation for Abkari and Opium rights.

Minor Departments.—Increase for Census charges.

Marine.—New Troop Ship for Indian Marine.

Stationery and Printing.—Increased charge to replenish Stocks reduced in 1879-80.

Political.—Increased payments to Ameer of Afghanistan, and Governor of Kandahar, and for new Residency in Mysore.

Miscellaneous.—The receipt includes 60,000 *l.* of sale proceeds of Nazul Fund investments in the Punjab.

Mint.—Increase expected in seignorage receipts in Bombay.

Telegraph.—Larger expenditure for extension of Line towards Siam, for replenishment of Stores, and for new Cables. Increased receipts from Railways.

Minor Departments.—Decreased receipt owing to cessation of sales of Cinchona bark.

Law and Justice.—Revision of pay of subordinate Civil Service; new High Court, &c., in British Burma.

EXPENDITURE.	1880–81. Gross.	1880–81. Net.	REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1881–82. Gross.	REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1881–82. Net.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1882–83. Gross.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1882–83. Net.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward	-	13,268,960	-	14,160,650	-	14,342,000
Interest (exclusive of that for Productive Public Works) — Gross	4,083,168	3,207,541	4,536,126	3,641,656	4,376,000	3,724,000
Refunds	52		—		—	
Receipts	*875,679*		*894,470*		*652,000*	
Army — Gross	16,718,006	15,793,879	17,017,210	16,046,447	16,128,000	15,260,000
Receipts	*924,127*		*970,763*		*868,000*	
Army, Military Operations in Afghanistan — Gross	11,368,489	8,070,882	1,610,503	—961,497	—	—
Receipts	*3,297,607*		*2,572,000*			
Loss by Exchange — Gross	3,124,330	2,716,809	3,685,000	3,294,000	3,156,000	2,775,000
Gain by Exchange	*407,521*		*391,000*		*381,000*	
Famine Relief, Protective Works, and Commissioners for Reduction of Debt	-	34,469	-	1,499,965	-	1,500,000
Public Works, Ordinary — Gross	4,312,997	3,765,684	5,317,299	4,760,363	5,371,000	4,886,000
Receipts	*547,313*		*556,936*		*485,000*	
Irrigation and Navigation — Gross	709,103	511,195	878,822	749,822	974,000	841,000
Receipts	*197,908*		*129,000*		*133,000*	
Railways	-	77,003	-	281,000	-	592,000
Subsidised Railways — Gross	-	-	39,001	37,011	50,000	49,000
Receipts	-	-	*1,990*		*1,000*	
Frontier Railways	-	2,293,615	-	235,280	-	223,000
Productive Public Works:						
Expenditure:						
Railways:						
State (Working and Maintenance)	1,607,528	-	1,716,000	-	1,741,000	—
Guaranteed (Interest, Surplus Profits, &c.)	3,677,809	-	3,689,813	-	3,825,000	—
East Indian Railway	1,116,344	-	1,439,046	-	1,434,000	—
Irrigation and Navigation, Working and Maintenance	425,473	-	453,193	-	503,200	—
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Interest, &c.)	50,538	-	49,783	-	49,800	—
Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works	2,381,745	-	2,325,952	-	2,474,000	—
TOTAL £.	9,259,437	-	9,673,787	-	10,027,000	—
Receipts:						
Railways:						
State (Gross Earnings)	*2,268,905*	-	*2,484,800*	-	*2,775,800*	—
Guaranteed (Net Traffic Receipts, &c.)	*2,913,313*	-	*3,490,000*	-	*3,473,000*	—
East Indian Railway	*2,770,755*	-	*3,110,230*	-	*2,660,200*	—
Irrigation and Navigation (Direct Receipts)	*639,144*	-	*803,971*	-	*844,000*	—
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Net Traffic Receipts, &c.)	—7,650	-	—10,000	-	—15,000	—
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	*797,319*	-	*679,000*	-	*685,000*	—
Total £.	*9,381,786*	-	*10,558,001*	-	*10,423,000*	—
Excess of Expenditure for Productive Public Works	-	—122,349	-	—884,214	-	—396,000
		49,617,688		42,860,483		43,796,000
Add,—Provincial and Local Surpluses	336,686	297,961	1,357,000	1,322,000	-	—1,990,000
Deduct,—Provincial and Local Deficit	*38,725*		*35,000*			
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE £.	-	49,915,649	-	44,182,483	-	41,806,000
SURPLUS	-	-	-	1,661,118	-	285,000
£.	-	-	-	45,843,601	-	42,091,000
GROSS EXPENDITURE £.	-	76,604,333	-	71,259,339	-	66,174,000
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS, CAPITAL EXPENDITURE £.	-	3,238,070	-	2,650,358	-	2,765,000
Ditto - ditto - East Indian Railway	-	418,435	-	1,121,300	-	485,000

Interest on Debt.—Decrease to a great extent nominal, as the charge in 1879–80 included 397,188 *l.* for Discount on Loans, and that for 1880–81 is relieved by 253,833 *l.* for interest transferred to the Productive Public Works on capital outlay incurred in previous years from Ordinary Funds. There was a decreased charge in England, owing to the substitution of India 4 for 5 per cent. Stock, and to the payment of a portion of the Interest being postponed to 1881–82. The increased receipt was for premium on 3½ per cent. Loan for 3,500,000 *l.* The charge for interest on Service Funds was increased by raising the rate on Savings Bank balances in December 1879.

Army, Military Operations in Afghanistan.—Receipts include 2,695,000 *l.* English contribution for War. The charges include all issues, not merely audited payments, as in previous year.

Famine.—Only actual cost of relief entered in 1880–81.

Public Works, Ordinary.—Increased Provincial and Local Expenditure, and on Madras Harbour Works.

Railways.—Decrease nominal, owing to all outlay on the Punjab Northern Railway south of Pindi being transferred to Productive Public Works.

Productive Public Works.—Improved receipts, especially from the Great Indian Peninsula, Indus Valley, and Punjab Northern Lines.

* *Productive Public Works, Capital Expenditure.*—In addition to the above sum of 3,238,070 *l.* expended in the year, a sum of 5,640,728 *l.*, net outlay incurred in previous years from Ordinary Funds, was transferred to this head in the Account for 1880–81.

Interest on Debt.—Increased charge in India nominal, owing to reduction of rate of Interest on Productive Public Works, from 4½ to 4 per cent. A portion of the Interest payable in England on India 4 per cent. Stock was postponed from 1880–81 to 1881–82. Increased receipt in India due to premium on Loan of *Rs.* 3,00,00,000.

Army.—Increase probably due to charges connected with the War, but which cannot be distinctly specified as caused by it.

Army, Military Operations in Afghanistan.—Receipts include 2,305,000 *l.* English contribution for War.

Loss by Exchange.—The drawings were unusually large.

Famine.—£. 1,500,000 provided for Famine Relief, Protective Works, and the reduction of Debt.

Public Works, Ordinary.—Increase, mainly due to large Expenditure from Provincial and Local Funds, and on Imperial buildings in Calcutta, Simla, &c.

Irrigation and Navigation.—Increased expenditure from Provincial and Local Funds.

Subsidised Railways.—Advances of interest to the Bengal Central Railway Company.

Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits.—Payment was made to the Provincial Governments of 670,000 *l.* for their Afghan War Contribution in 1879–80 and 1880–81, and of 360,000 *l.* in connection with the renewal of the quinquennial contracts.

Productive Public Works, Capital Expenditure.—East Indian Railway.—Includes 586,300 *l.* for Debt incurred for discharge of portion of the East Indian Railway Annuity.

Army.—Decrease consequent on cessation of miscellaneous expenditure connected with the War.

Productive Public Works, East Indian Railway.—Receipts from goods traffic expected to fall off.

Productive Public Works, East Indian Railway.—The interest on debt incurred for purchase of East Indian Railway is entered under Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works.

India Office, 1 June 1882.

Henry Waterfield, Financial Secretary.

EAST INDIA (NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE).

STATEMENT showing the NET REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of INDIA for the Year 1880–81, and as Estimated for 1881–82 and 1882–83.

(*Mr. Stanhope.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
2 *June* 1882.

214.

Under 1 *oz.*

H.—17. 6. 82.

EAST INDIA (PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 June 1882;—*for*,

"RETURN of the TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE upon all Sorts of PUBLIC WORKS in *India*, from 1873-74 to 1882-83, in the following Form:

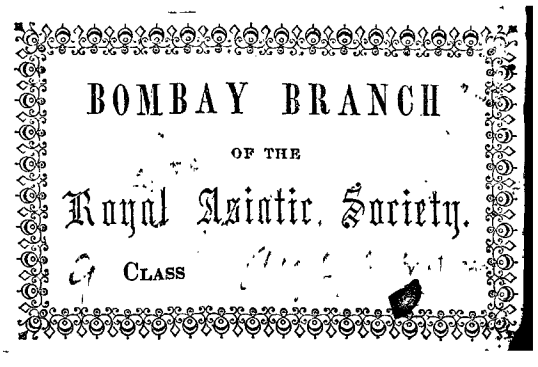
YEARS.	Protective Public Works.	Other Public Works (Ordinary) of all kinds.	Productive Public Works (other than Capital Outlay) exclusive of Guaranteed Companies.			TOTAL.	Productive Public Works, Capital Expenditure (including East Indian Railway).	REMARKS.
			Irrigation and Navigation.	State Railways.	East Indian Railway (after its Purchase by the State).			

India Office,
16 June 1882.

LOUIS MALLET,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Mr. Stanhope.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
23 *June* 1882.



RETURN of the TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE upon all Sorts

YEARS.	Protective Public Works.	Other Public Works (Ordinary) of all kinds.*	Productive Public Works (other than Capital Outlay) exclusive of Guaranteed Companies.			Total Net Charge upon Revenue of the Year.*	
			Irrigation and Navigation.†	State Railways.	East Indian Railway, from 1st January 1880 (after its Purchase by the State).		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1873-74		4,603,300	349,776	183,638		5,136,714	1
1874-75		5,066,826	372,121	239,547		5,678,494	2
1875-76		5,125,187	325,372	312,089		5,762,648	3
1876-77		4,394,435	390,766	440,141		5,225,342	4
1877-78		4,090,395	113,683	537,988		4,742,066	5
1878-79		4,426,980	135,658 †	681,883		5,244,521	6
1879-80		4,336,593 *	— *362,424* †	715,203	— *914,757*	3,774,615	7
1880-81		4,353,882 *	— *231,149* †	543,283	—*1,257,167*	3,408,849	8
1881-82 (Regular Estimate).	727,000	5,828,196 *	— *308,515* †	391,707	—*1,227,002*	5,411,386	9
1882-83 (Budget Estimate).	750,000	6,368,000 *	— *272,212* †	201,688	— *742,276*	6,305,200	10

* Exclusive of the amount charged in the Accounts and Estimates for Expenditure on Frontier Railways, viz.:

	£.
In 1879-80	1,334,350
In 1880-81	2,293,615
Regular Estimate, 1881-82	235,280
Budget Estimate, 1882-83	223,000
	£. 4,086,245

† Including interest on the portion of capital outlay on Madras Harbour Works charged to the Productive Public Works Account.

India Office,
16 June 1882.

of PUBLIC WORKS in *India*, from 1873–74 to 1882–83.

	Productive Public Works, Capital Expenditure (including from 1st January 1880 East Indian Railway).	REMARKS.
	£.	
1	3,553,307	Interest on capital outlay on Productive Public Works was charged at 4 per cent. from 1873–74 to 1877–78; at 4½ per cent. from 1878–79 to 1880–81; and at 4 per cent. in 1881–82 and 1882–83.
2	4,249,571	
3	4,270,629	
4	3,809,284	
5	4,791,052	Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation in Northern India and Bombay first credited to Productive Public Works in 1877–78; and in Madras in 1879–80.
6	4,381,898	
7	13,095,192 ‡	‡ Includes 9,576,614 *l.* debt incurred for the purchase of the East Indian Railway.
8	9,297,233 §	§ Includes 5,640,728 *l.* for outlay incurred in previous years from ordinary funds on Productive Public Works, now transferred, viz.: On Irrigation Works - - - - - £. 4,792,017 On State Railways - - - - - 848,711 £. 5,640,728
9	3,771,658 ‖	‖ Includes 586,300 *l.* debt incurred for discharge of portion of the East Indian Railway Annuity.
10	3,250,000	

Henry Waterfield,
Financial Secretary.

EAST INDIA (PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE).

RETURN of the TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE upon all Sorts of PUBLIC WORKS in *India*, from 1873-74 to 1882-83.

(*Mr. Stanhope.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
23 *June* 1882.

Under 1 *oz.*

H.—5. 7. 82.

ARMY (INDIAN HOME CHARGES).

To be Voted in Aid of ARMY ESTIMATES to Provide for the Home Charges incurred for the REGULAR FORCES serving in INDIA.

I. ESTIMATE of the SUM which will be required to be transferred in Aid of Army Votes in the Year ending 31st March 1883, to meet the estimated Charge to be incurred in Recruiting and Training Officers and Men, and in defraying the Non-Effective Expenditure for the REGULAR FORCES serving in INDIA.

One Million and One Hundred Thousand Pounds.

II. SUB-HEADS under which this Vote will be accounted for.

	£.	£.
A.—Amount to be transferred in Aid of Vote 1 of the Army Estimates, to meet the Expenditure for the following Services for the Regular Forces serving in India :—		
1. Probable Charge for Raising and Training Recruits for drafts to Regiments on Indian Service - - - - - £. 300,000		
2. Charge for Regiments embarking for Service in India after deducting the Amount allowed to the Indian Government on account of Regiments relieved - - - - £. 50,000		
3. Agency Charges - - - - - - - - - £. 5,000		
4. Pay, including Deferred Pay, &c. of Invalids and Time-expired Men waiting Discharge from the Army on return from Indian Service, and of Men dying in India - - - £. 100,000		500,000
5. Proportion of Cost of Establishments for the Military Education of Officers and Men on entering the Army - - £. 26,000		
6. Miscellaneous Charges for Royal Engineers and other Expenses arising on the Transit of Men to and from India, and charged in Army Accounts - - - - - - - - £. 19,000		
B.—Amount to be transferred in Aid of Votes of the Army Estimates, to meet the Expenditure to be incurred for Non-Effective Charges for the Regular Forces serving in India :		
Vote 17.—Army Estimates—Rewards - - - - £. 2,000		
„ 18. „ Half-Pay - - - - 18,000		
„ 19. „ Retired Pay, &c. - - 170,000		600,000
„ 20. „ Widows' Pensions - - 20,000		
„ 23. „ Out-Pensions - - - 390,000		
	£.	1,100,000

ESTIMATED EXTRA RECEIPTS from the Indian Government to meet the foregoing Charges - - - - - - - - - - £. 1,100,000

War Office,
27 February 1882.

HUGH C. E. CHILDERS.

ARMY (INDIAN HOME CHARGES).

ESTIMATE of the Sum which will be required to be transferred in Aid of Army Votes in the Year ending 31st March 1883, to meet the estimated Charge to be incurred in Recruiting and Training Officers and Men, and in defraying the Non-Effective Expenditure for the Regular Forces serving in India.

(Presented by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *February* 1882.

H.—7. 3. 82.

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.
CLASS

A

B I L L

TO

Make provision for the arrangement of Accounts between the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Secretary of State in Council of India in respect of certain Home Charges for Her Majesty's Forces serving in India. A.D. 1882.

WHEREAS certain home charges of Her Majesty's forces serving in India payable out of the revenues of India are defrayed in the first instance out of the Exchequer, and under an arrangement in force since the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy advances were from time to time made out of the revenues of India to the Exchequer by way of repayment of those charges, and the actual expenditure was to be subsequently ascertained and adjusted:

And whereas differences have been pending between the Secretary of State for the War Department and the Secretary of State in Council of India which prevented such adjustment, and in consequence the accounts of the said actual expenditure fell into arrear; so that while the claim on the part of the Exchequer for the period from the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy to the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven amounted to three million three hundred and two thousand two hundred and forty-six pounds eleven shillings and eightpence the total amount advanced by way of repayment to the Exchequer out of the revenues of India amounted only to two million eight hundred and ninety thousand pounds, and the balance claimed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury as due to the Exchequer, but disputed in part by the Secretary of State in Council of India, amounted to four hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and forty-six pounds eleven shillings and eightpence, which balance was reduced by a subsequent settlement of twenty-

A.D. 1882.

one thousand six hundred and thirty-five pounds to a net claim of three hundred and ninety thousand six hundred and eleven pounds eleven shillings and eightpence as due to the Exchequer but in part disputed as before mentioned:

And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by a Minute dated the second day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, proposed as an arrangement of the said differences and accounts that the sums actually advanced out of the revenues of India to the Exchequer by way of repayment of the said charges during the years above-mentioned should be taken in full discharge of all the claims of the Exchequer upon the revenues of India in respect of the aforesaid charges:

And whereas it is expedient to sanction the said arrangement:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the India (Home Charges Arrears) Act, 1882.

Sanction of arrangement of Treasury Minute of 2 July 1878.

2. The arrangement of the above recited differences and accounts proposed in the said Minute of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the second day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, is hereby sanctioned.

India (Home Charges Arrears).

A

B I L L

To make provision for the arrangement of Accounts between the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Secretary of State in Council of India in respect of certain Home Charges for Her Majesty's Forces serving in India.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Courtney and The Marquis of Hartington.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 11 *August* 1882.

[*Under* 1 *oz. Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 272.]

BANKS (EAST INDIA AND THE COLONIES).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 August 1881;—*for*,

RETURN "giving a LIST of all BANKS carrying on Business in INDIA and in each BRITISH POSSESSION:"

"STATEMENT of all AUTHORITIES, Imperial or Local, whether Charter, Statute, or other Instrument, under which each BANK carries on Business:"

"And, of all GENERAL LAWS, Imperial or Local, regulating the Conduct of BANKING in INDIA and each BRITISH POSSESSION."

(*Lord Frederick Cavendish.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 24 *August* 1881.

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.
CLASS

RETURN giving a LIST of all BANKS carrying on Business in INDIA and in each BRITISH POSSESSION; STATEMENT of all AUTHORITIES, Imperial or Local, whether Charter, Statute, or other Instrument, under which each BANK carries on Business; and, of all GENERAL LAWS, Imperial or Local, regulating the Conduct of BANKING in INDIA and each BRITISH POSSESSION

INDIA.

	List of Banks carrying on Business in India and in each British Possession.	Authorities, Imperial or Local, whether Charter, Statute, or other Instrument, under which each Bank carries on Business.	General Laws, Imperial or Local, regulating the Conduct of Banking in India and in each British Possession.
BENGAL PRESIDENCY	a. Bank of Bengal	Presidency Banks Act, No. XI., of 1876.	—
	b. Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Incorporated under the Provisions of Ordinance, No. 5, of 1866, of Hong Kong.	—
	c. National Bank of India, Limited	Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862, on 23rd March 1866.	—
	d. Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	National Decree, 7th and 8th March 1848; Imperial Decree, 25th July 1854; 8th October 1864 of the Legislative Council, and 9th November 1867; International Convention of 30th April 1862.	—
	e. Oriental Bank Corporation	Registered in England under Royal Charter, dated 30th August 1851.	—
	f. Mauritius Commercial Bank	- - - - - - - - - - - -	Included in return furnished by the Government of India, but believed to have no branches in that country.
	g. Land Mortgage Bank of India (Credit Foncier, India), Limited.	English Companies Act, 1862, 5th October 1863.	—
	h. Delhi and London Bank, Limited	- - ditto - - - ditto - - 1867.	—
	i. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Incorporated by Royal Charter, dated 15th September 1853, and renewed on 11th September 1879.	—
	k. Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	By Royal Charter; Original Charter of Incorporation, dated 29th December 1853; First Supplemental Charter, 20th July 1861; Second, 10th November 1874.	—
	l. Agra Bank, Limited	English Company's Act, 1862, Registered in London on 29th November 1866.	—
	m. Lloyd's Bank of Darjeeling	- - - - - - - - - - - -	This is a private Bank.

	n. Furreedpore Loan Office, Limited - - - -	Registered under Act X., of 1866.	—
	o. Tipperah Loan Office, Limited - - - -		
	p. Mymensing Loan Office, Limited - - - -		
	q. Barrisal Loan Office, Limited - - - -		
	r. Begra Loan Office, Limited - - - - -		
	s. Nasirabad Loan Office, Limited - - - -		
	t. Jessore Loan Office, Limited - - - - -		
	u. Sahan Sherpore Loan Office, Limited - - -		
	v. Moonshiganj Loan Office, Limited - - -		
	w. Bengal Banking Corporation, Limited - - -		
	x. The Hindu Union Bank, Limited - - -		
NORTH WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.	a. Uncovenanted Service Bank, Limited, Agra - -	Registered under Indian Companies Act X., of 1866.	—
	b. Agra Savings Bank, Limited, Allahabad - -		
	c. Bank of Upper India, Limited, Meerut - - -		
	d. Mussoorie Bank, Limited, Mussoorie - - -		
	e. Allahabad Bank, Limited, Allahabad - - -		
	f. Himalaya Bank, Limited, Mussoorie - - -		
	g. Rohilkund and Kumaun Bank, Limited, Bareilly -		
PUNJAB - - - -	Simla Bank Corporation, Limited, Simla - - -	Acts XIX., of 1857 (Table B.), and X., of 1866 (the Bank's Articles of Association).	—
	Alliance Bank, Simla - - - - - - -	Act X. of 1866.	—
MADRAS PRESIDENCY - -	Bank of Madras - - - - - - - -	Act XI., of 1876 (The Presidency Banks Act); Bye Laws of the Bank of Madras under Section 63 of Act above named, approved by the Government of India; Agreement between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Bank of Madras, under Section 36 of the Act.	—
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY - -	Bank of Bombay - - - - - - - -	Act XI., of 1876 (Presidency Banks Act; Act XI., of 1879.	—

RETURN relating to Banks carrying on Business in *India* and in each British Possession—*continued.*

COLONIES.

COLONY.	List of Banks carrying on Business in each British Possession.	Authorities, Imperial or Local, whether Charter, Statute, or other Instrument, under which each Bank carries on Business.	General Laws, Imperial or Local, regulating the Conduct of Business.
EUROPE:			
1. GIBRALTAR	No Banks.	—	—
2. MALTA	a. Bank of Malta, founded 1812. Bank of Deposit only.	Statutes of 11th December 1876, for five years from 1st January 1877	Ordinance Number XIII., of 1857.
	b. Anglo-Maltese Bank. Bank of Deposit only	Statutes of – December 1877, for four years from 1st January 1878	ditto ditto.
3. HELIGOLAND	No Banks.	—	—
ASIA:			
4. CEYLON	a. Oriental Bank Corporation	Royal Charters, dated 30th August 1851, 16th February 1859; Royal Warrant, 28th August 1872; Letters Patent, 22nd August 1873 and 30th November 1875.	Ordinance Number XXII., of 1866; which makes the law of Ceylon the same as that of England, except where otherwise provided by any Ceylon Ordinance.
	b. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Royal Charter, dated 15th September 1857, and Letters Patent, dated 11th September 1878.	—
	c. Bank of Madras	Indian Acts, XI., of 1876, and V., of 1879, "Presidency Banks Act."	—
5. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	a. Oriental Bank Corporation	*See* under "Ceylon."	?
	b. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China		
	c. Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	Royal Charters, dated 29th December 1853, 20th July 1861, and 10th November 1874.	—
	d. Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	*See* under "Hong Kong."	—
6. LABUAN	No Banks.	—	—

7. HONG KONG	a. Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Hong Kong Ordinance V., of 1866, and Deed of Settlement of 20th July 1867.	?
	b. Oriental Bank Corporation	*See* under "Ceylon."	—
	c. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	- - ditto.	—
	d. National Bank of India, Limited	Companies Act, 1862 (Imperial).	—
	e. Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	*See* under "Straits Settlements."	—
	f. Comptoir d'Escompte (only a small agency)	No information.	—
8. MAURITIUS	a. Oriental Bank Corporation	*See* under "Ceylon"	No general law.
	b. Mauritius Commercial Bank	Mauritius Ordinance IX., of 1879, and Deed of Partnership thereunder; powers expiring on 1st August 1899.	—
AFRICA:			
9. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	a. Cape Commercial Bank	Deed of Settlement - 3 May 1854	Cape Acts, Nos. 6 of 1864, 19 of 1865, and 11 of 1879.
	b. Cape of Good Hope Bank	- ditto - ditto - 15 April 1858	—
	c. Graaff Reinet Bank	- ditto - ditto - 15 Dec. 1848	—
	d. Kaffrarian Colonial Bank	- ditto - ditto - 21 May 1862	—
	e. South African Bank	- ditto - ditto - 22 Sept. 1864	—
	f. Paarl Bank	- ditto - ditto - {11 Sept. 1852 / 31 Dec. 1874	— / —
	g. Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited	Articles of Association (Companies Act of 1862) - 13 Oct. 1862	—
	h. Worcester Commercial Bank	Deed of Settlement - 21 Oct. 1850	—
	i. Western Province (Paarl) Bank	- ditto - ditto - 15 July 1862	—
	k. Wellington Bank	- ditto - ditto - {26 Sept. 1857 / 15 Jan. 1879 (amended.)	— / —
	l. Union Bank	- ditto - ditto - 5 June 1847	—
	m. Bank of Africa, Limited; took over South African business of Oriental Bank Corporation on 1st January 1880.	Companies Acts, 1862 and 1877 (Imperial).	—
10. GRIQUALAND WEST	a. Standard Bank, Limited	*See* under "Cape of Good Hope."	—
	b. Cape of Good Hope Bank	- ditto - ditto.	—
	c. Bank of Africa, Limited	- ditto - ditto.	—

RETURN relating to Banks carrying on Business in *India* and in each British Possession—*continued.*

COLONY.	List of Banks carrying on Business in each British Possession.	Authorities, Imperial or Local, whether Charter, Statute, or other Instrument, under which each Bank carries on Business.	General Laws, Imperial or Local, regulating the Conduct of Business.
AFRICA—*continued.*			
11. NATAL	a. Standard Bank, Limited	*See* under "Cape of Good Hope"	No general law.
	b. Bank of Africa, Limited	- ditto - - ditto.	—
	c. Natal Bank	Deed of Settlement, 21st April 1854; incorporated by Local Statute of 1859. Law 18, of 1875, and private Law of 3rd August 1866; until 5th January 1895.	—
12. TRANSVAAL	a. Standard Bank, Limited	*See* under "Cape of Good Hope."	—
	b. Cape Commercial Bank	- ditto - - ditto.	—
13. ST. HELENA	No Banks.	—	—
14. LAGOS	No Banks.	—	—
15. GOLD COAST	No Banks.	—	—
16. SIERRA LEONE	No Banks. There was an abortive attempt made in 1872 to start a "Bank of West Africa" by two private money-lending firms calling themselves the "Oxford" and the "Albion" Bank.	—	—
17. GAMBIA	No Banks.	—	—
AMERICA:			
18. DOMINION OF CANADA:			
I. ONTARIO	a. Bank of Toronto	Canada Banking Acts and Charter (34 Vict. c. 5; 43 Vict. c. 22) - - 32 & 33 Vict. c. 52.	For the whole Dominion: Acts 31 Vict. c. 46; 33 Vict. c. 12; 34 Vict. c. 5; 35 Vict. c. 8; 36 Vict. c. 43; 38 Vict. c. 17; 39 Vict. c. 31; 43 Vict. c. 22.
	b. Bank of Hamilton	- - ditto - - ditto - - 35 Vict. c. 53.	
	c. Canadian Bank of Commerce	- - ditto - - ditto - - 32 & 33 Vict. c. 56; 33 Vict. c. 42.	
	d. Dominion Bank	- - ditto - - ditto - - 32 & 33 Vict. c. 60.	—
	e. Ontario Bank	- - ditto - - ditto - - 32 & 33 Vict. c. 53; 34 Vict. c. 37; 37 Vict. c. 63.	—

	f. Standard Bank	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	35 Vict. c. 52; 39 Vict. c. 45.	—
	g. Federal Bank	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	35 Vict. c. 59; 36 Vict. c. 79; 37 Vict. c. 57.	—
	h. Bank of Ottawa	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	37 Vict. c. 56.	—
	i. Imperial Bank	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	31 Vict. c. 33; 36 Vict. c. 74; 37 Vict. c. 61; and 38 Vict. c. 61.	—
II. Quebec	a. Bank of Montreal	Canada Banking Acts and Charter (34 Vict. c. 5; 43 Vict. c. 22).						—
	b. Bank of British North America	Royal Charters, dated 23rd April 1840, 5th October 1852, 6th June 1859, 2nd November 1869.						—
	c. Bank du Peuple	-	"Special Charter, en commandite"	-	-	33 Vict. c. 41.		—
	d. Banque Nationale	Canada Banking Acts and Charter (34 Vict. c. 5, and 43 Vict. c. 22).						—
	e. Banque Ville Marie	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	35 Vict. c. 51.	—
	f. Banque de S. Jean	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	36 Vict. c. 51.	—
	g. Banque de S. Hyacinthe	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	36 Vict. c. 77.	—
	h. Banque de Hochelaga	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	36 Vict. c. 13; 37 Vict. c. 58.	—
	i. Eastern Townships' Bank	-	ditto	-	ditto.			—
	k. Exchange Bank	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	35 Vict. c. 50.	—
	l. Molson's Bank	-	ditto	-	ditto.			—
	m. Merchants' Bank of Canada	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	31 Vict. cc. 18 and 84.	—
	n. Mechanics' Bank	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	39 Vict. c. 42.	—
	o. Quebec Bank	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	32 & 33 Vict. c. 50.	—
	p. Union Bank of Lower Canada	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	32 & 33 Vict. c. 55.	—
	q. Stadacona Bank	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	36 Vict. c. 73.	—
	r. Consolidated Bank	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	39 Vict. c. 44.	—
	s. Banque Jacques Cartier	-	ditto	-	ditto.			—
III. Nova Scotia	a. Bank of Nova Scotia	Canada Banking Acts and Charter (34 Vict. c. 5; 43 Vict. c. 22). 34 Vict. c. 57, and 37 Vict. c. 59.						—
	b. Merchants' Bank of Halifax	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	32 & 33 Vict. c. 59, and 33 Vict. c. 43.	—
	c. Union Bank of Halifax	-	ditto	-	ditto.			—
	d. People's Bank of Halifax	-	ditto	-	ditto.			—
	e. Halifax Banking Company	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	35 Vict. c. 54.	—
	f. Commercial Bank of Windsor	-	Act of Province of Nova Scotia.					—
	g. Bank of Yarmouth	-	Canada Banking Acts and Charter (34 Vict. c. 5, and 43 Vict. c. 22).					—
	h. Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	-	ditto	-	ditto.			—
	i. Picton Bank	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	36 Vict. c. 76.	—

RETURN relating to Banks carrying on Business in *India* and in each British Possession—*continued.*

COLONY.	List of Banks carrying on Business in each British Possession.	Authorities, Imperial or Local, whether Charter, Statute, or other Instrument, under which each Bank carries on Business.	General Laws, Imperial or Local, regulating the Conduct of Business.
AMERICA—*continued.*			
18. DOMINION OF CANADA—*cont^d.*			
IV. NEW BRUNSWICK	a. Bank of New Brunswick	Canada Banking Acts and Charter (34 Vict. c. 5, and 43 Vict. c. 22). 32 & 33 Vict. c. 57.	—
	b. People's Bank of New Brunswick	Act of Province of New Brunswick - 27 Vict. c. 34.	—
	c. St. Stephen's Bank	- - ditto - ditto - - - 6 Will. 4, c. 32.	—
	d. Maritime Bank of the Dominion of Canada	Canada Banking Acts and Charter (34 Vict. c. 5, and 43 Vict. c. 22). 35 Vict. c. 53.	—
V. PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND	a. Bank of Prince Edward's Island	Act of Province.	—
	b. Union Bank of Prince Edward's Island	- - ditto.	—
	c. Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward's Island	- - ditto.	—
	d. Summerside Bank	- - ditto.	—
	e. Farmers' Bank of Rustico	- - ditto.	—
VI. BRITISH COLUMBIA	a. Bank of British Columbia	Royal Charter, dated 31st May 1862.	—
19. NEWFOUNDLAND	a. Union Bank	Local Acts, 18 Vict. c. 4; 18 & 19 Vict. c. 13; and 22 Vict. c. 9	Local Act, 32 Vict. c. 10.
	b. Commercial Bank	Local Acts, 21 Vict. c. 2, and 30 Vict. c. 18.	—
20. BERMUDA	No Banks. "All monetary transactions partaking of a banking character are conducted by the local merchants."	—	—
21. BAHAMAS	a. Public Bank of Nassau (originally a Savings Bank, now a Bank of Deposit only).	Local Acts, 6 Will. 4, c. 18; 1 Vict. c. 8; 4 Vict. c. 2; 6 Vict. c. 2; and 12 Vict. c. 22.	—
22. JAMAICA	a. Colonial Bank (branch)	Royal Charters, dated 1st June 1836, and 30th October 1838; Imperial Act, 19 Vict. c. 3 (Local and Personal).	Jamaica Acts, 7 Vict. cc. 47 and 52; 11 Vict. c. 11; 27 Vict., Sess. 2, c. 4 (Limited Liability Company's Act).
23. LEEWARD ISLANDS	Colonial Bank (3 branches)	*See* under "Jamaica."	
24. BARBADOS	Colonial Bank (branch) (besides Savings Bank)	Local Act of 1st October 1841 (authorising enrolment of Colonial Bank's Charters). *See* under "Jamaica."	—

25. ST. LUCIA	Colonial Bank (branch)	*See* under "Jamaica."				—
26. ST. VINCENT	Colonial Bank (branch) (besides Government Savings Bank).	*See* under "Jamaica."				—
27. GRENADA	Colonial Bank (branch)	*See* under "Jamaica."				—
28. TOBAGO	No Banks.		—			—
29. TRINIDAD	Colonial Bank (branch)	*See* under "Jamaica."				—
30. BRITISH GUIANA	a. Colonial Bank (2 branches)	*See* under "Jamaica."				—
	b. British Guiana Bank	Local Ordinances, 82, of 1836; 9, of 1838; and 6, of 1857.				—
31. BRITISH HONDURAS	No Banks.		—			—
32. FALKLAND ISLANDS	No Banks.		—			—
B						
AUSTRALASIA:						
33. NEW SOUTH WALES	a. Bank of New South Wales	Incorporation Act of 1850, and Amending Acts of 1855, 1871, and 1880.				—
	b. Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	Deed of Settlement, 15th May 1848. Local Acts: 11 Vict., 17th June 1848; 16 Vict., 28th December 1852; 18 Vict., 18th November 1854; 27 Vict., 8th October 1863; 31 Vict., 23rd December 1867; and 42 Vict., 3rd December 1878.				—
	c. Australian Joint Stock Bank	Deed of Settlement, 29th December 1852. Local Acts: 17 Vict., 3rd September 1853; 19 Vict., 2nd October 1855; 37 Vict., 5th February 1874; and Queensland Act of 8th June 1874.				—
	d. City Bank	Deed of Settlement and Local Act of Incorporation, 27 Vict.				—
	e. Mercantile Bank of Sydney	Act of Incorporation (Local) of 20th November 1873.				—
	f. Union Bank of Australia.		—			—
	g. Bank of Australasia	Royal Charters, dated 28th May 1835, 19th December 1856, and 18th May 1877.				—
	h. Oriental Bank Corporation	*See* under "Ceylon."				—
	i. London Chartered Bank of Australia	Royal Charters, dated 2nd December 1852, and 25th November 1873.				—
	k. English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	Royal Charters, dated 31st December 1852 and 25th, November 1873.				—
	l. Bank of New Zealand.		—			—

RETURN relating to Banks carrying on Business in *India* and in each British Possession—*continued.*

COLONY.	List of Banks carrying on Business in each British Possession.	Authorities, Imperial or Local, whether Charter, Statute, or other Instrument, under which each Bank carries on Business.	General Laws, Imperial or Local, regulating the Conduct of Business.
AUSTRALASIA—*continued.*			
34. VICTORIA	a. City of Melbourne Bank, Limited	"The Companies Statute, 1864," 27 Vict., No. 190.	—
	b. Bank of Australasia	*See* under "New South Wales."	—
	c. London Chartered Bank of Australia	ditto — ditto.	—
	d. Bank of New Zealand.	——	—
	e. Oriental Bank Corporation	*See* under "Ceylon."	—
	f. Union Bank of Australia	Incorporated, 1st May 1880, under the Companies Acts, 1862-1879, of the Imperial Parliament.	—
	g. English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	*See* under "New South Wales."	—
	h. Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited	Information doubtful, but believed to be registered under the Local Joint Stock Companies Acts.	—
	i. Colonial Bank of Australasia	Act of Council, 19th March 1856, and "Colonial Bank of Australasia" Act, 1876 (Victorian).	—
	k. National Bank of Australasia	Victorian Acts: No. 74, 24th February 1859; No. 93, 8th June 1860; and No. 641, of 29th September 1879.	—
	l. Bank of New South Wales	Deed of Settlement, dated 23rd August 1870, and New South Wales Acts.	—
	m. Bank of Victoria	Acts of Victorian Council, 17 and 19 Vict., and Victorian Parliament, 38 Vict., No. 490.	—
	n. Land Credit Bank of Australasia	No returns received.	—
	o. Land Mortgage Bank of Victoria		
	p. Melbourne Banking Corporation		
	q. Australian Economic Bank (Bank of Deposit only)		
	r. Australian Deposit and Mortgage Bank		
35. QUEENSLAND	a. Bank of New South Wales	New South Wales Acts of 14, 16, 18, 27, and 33 Vict.; Victorian Acts of 18 Vict.; Queensland Acts of 28 and 35 Vict.; New Zealand Act of 24 & 25 Vict., No. 2.	?
	b. Queensland National Bank	Companies' Act, 1863; Company's Articles of Association; Act 14 Vict., 4th October 1876, for Branches outside the Colony.	—
	c. Union Bank of Australia	3 Vict., 5th September 1839; 11 Vict., 16th August 1847; Private Acts and Imperial Statutes of Joint Stock Companies.	—
	d. Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	*See* under "New South Wales."	—
	e. Australian Joint Stock Bank	ditto — ditto.	—
	f. Bank of Australasia	ditto — ditto.	—

36. SOUTH AUSTRALIA -	a. National Bank of Australasia - - - -	Local Acts of 1st September 1859, 17th October 1860, and 12th November 1862.	Acts, No. 25 of 1863, 26 & 27 Vict.; 37 Vict., c. 19, 1873; and 38 & 39 Vict. c. 5, 1874.
	b. English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	*See* under "New South Wales"; also Deed of Settlement, 9th March 1853.	—
	c. Commercial Bank of South Australia - - -	Local Act of 1878.	—
	d. Bank of Adelaide - - - - - - -	Local Act of 1865.	—
	e. Bank of South Australia - - - - -	Deed of Settlement, 5th July 1842; Royal Charters, 3rd September 1847, and 5th July 1866; Treasury Warrants of 9th January and 6th October 1864, 27th July 1877, and 2nd September 1880.	—
	f. Bank of Australasia - - - - - -	*See* under "New South Wales."	—
	g. Bank of New South Wales - - - - -	ditto - ditto.	—
	h. Union Bank of Australia - - - - -	ditto - ditto.	—
37. WEST AUSTRALIA -	a. Bank of Western Australia - - - - -	Deed of Settlement, 23rd June 1876, and Act 42 Vict. c. 33 - - -	Local Acts, 8 Will. 4, c. 14, No. 1; 4 Vict. c. 5, and 12 Vict. c. 13.
	b. National Bank of Australasia - - - -	30 Vict. c. 9, and 31 Vict. c. 9.	—
	c. Union Bank of Australia - - - - -	No Local Acts.	—
38. TASMANIA - - - -	a. Union Bank of Australia - - - - -	No Local Acts - - - - - - - - - - - - -	"The general laws which were in force in England at the date of the passing of the Statute 9 Geo. 4, c. 83, 25th July 1828, as amended by the following local enactments:" 5 Vict., No. 17; 7 Vict., No. 16; 38 Vict., No. 9, and 42 Vict., No. 10.
	b. Bank of Australasia - - - - - -	*See* under "New South Wales."	
	c. Bank of Van Diemen's Land - - - - -	"Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony of New South Wales."	
	d. Commercial Bank - - - - - - -	Colonial Act, 5 Vict., No. 17.	
	e. Bank of Tasmania, Launceston, and two Savings Banks.	"Act of Local Parliament."	
39. NEW ZEALAND - -	a. Bank of New Zealand - - - - - -	Deed of Settlement, 2nd July 1861; New Zealand Bank Act of 1861; and Amending Act of 1880.	—
	b. Colonial Bank of New Zealand - - - -	New Zealand Act, 13th August 1874.	—
	c. National Bank of New Zealand - - -	*See* under "New South Wales."	—
	d. Union Bank of Australia - - - - -	- ditto - ditto.	—
	e. Bank of Australasia - - - - - -	- ditto - ditto.	—
	f. Bank of New South Wales - - - - -	- ditto - ditto.	—
40. FIJI - - - - - -	Bank of New Zealand - - - - - -	*See* under "New Zealand."	—

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall,
23 August 1881.

F. CAVENDISH.

B. B. R. A. S.

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EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 8 August 1882;—*for*,

COPY "of a STATEMENT showing the principal FIGURES in the INDIAN ACCOUNTS for 1880-81, and ESTIMATES for 1881-82 and 1882-83, with Explanations."

India Office,
3 August 1882.

LOUIS MALLET,
Under Secretary of State for India.

STATEMENT giving the principal FIGURES in the INDIAN ACCOUNTS for 1880-81, and ESTIMATES for 1881-82 and 1882-83, with Explanations.

1880-81.

	BUDGET ESTIMATE.	REGULAR ESTIMATE.	ACCOUNTS.
	£.	£.	£.
Revenue	66,499,000	70,671,615	72,559,978
Expenditure	66,082,000	76,891,382	76,604,333
Surplus	417,000	—	—
Deficit		6,219,767	4,044,355

The Revenue was increased by £. 6,061,000 over the Budget Estimate,
and by £. 1,888,000 over the Regular Estimate.

The Expenditure was increased by £. 10,522,000 over the Budget Estimate,
but was less by £. 287,000 than the Regular Estimate.

The Accounts show a worse result than the Budget Estimate by £. 4,461,000,
and a better result than the Regular Estimate by £. 2,175,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH
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CLASS

1880-81—*continued.*

Comparing the Accounts with the Budget Estimate, the following are the Alterations in the Revenue.

Headings.	Increase.	Decrease.	Explanations.
	£.	£.	
Opium - - - - -	1,070,000	—	In the Budget Estimate the net receipts were taken at 7,250,000 *l.*; the actual net receipts were 8,451,000 *l.*, the revenue being increased by 1,070,000 *l.*, and the expenditure diminished by 131,000 *l.*
English Contribution for Afghan War.	2,695,000	—	The contribution had not been voted at the date of the Budget Estimate.
Receipts from Military Operations in Afghanistan.	603,000	—	The Budget Estimate included no receipts from sale of stores, cattle, &c., in connection with the military operations.
Miscellaneous - - -	464,000	—	Of this sum 294,000 *l.* is an exceptional credit, owing to the winding-up of the Nizamut Stipend Fund in Bengal.
Excise - - - - -	353,000	—	
Customs - - - - -	365,000	—	
Salt - - - - - -	—	425,000	The falling-off was due partly to the sales of superior salt at the Sambhar Lake, at inferior prices, after the inferior salt had been exhausted, and the consequent diminution of demand afterwards; and partly to the introduction of a system of depôts, of which the first effect was the consumption of stocks laid in under the former system of sale at the sources.
Land Revenue - - -	—	246,000	Partly due to scarcity in the north-west, and partly to postponement of collections till April, owing to the Census work.
Interest - - - - -	225,000	—	Of this 172,000 *l.* is due to the premium on the issue of Stock in London.
Gain by Exchange - -	171,000	—	Chiefly on the guaranteed Railway transactions.
Productive Public Works -	454,000	—	State Railways 349,000 *l.*, Guaranteed Railways 88,000 *l.*, East Indian Railway — 29,000 *l.*; Irrigation 46,000 *l.*
Other heads - - -	332,000	—	
£.	6,732,000	671,000	
Net Increase - - -	£. 6,061,000.		

1880-81—*continued.*

The following are the Alterations of Expenditure in the Accounts as compared with the Budget.

Headings.	Increase.	Decrease.	Explanations.
	£.	£.	
Military Operations in Afghanistan.	9,278,000	—	The amount of the past Expenditure not brought to account was greatly under-estimated.
Army - - - -	555,000	—	Chiefly Expenditure in India indirectly attributable to the War, caused by high prices, extra charges for transport, replacement of stores, or pensions; 109,000*l.* for stores is due to change of system of account in England.
Frontier Railways - -	254,000	—	
Opium - - - -	—	131,000	
Interest - - - -	—	345,000	Owing to transfer to Productive Works Account of Debt to the extent of 5,641,000*l.* for capital outlay from ordinary funds in past years on works now treated as Productive.
Law and Justice - - -	—	149,000	Partly due to cheapness of provisions for prisoners, and partly to postponement of certain proposed judicial reforms in the North West Provinces.
Superannuation - - -	169,000	—	Owing to cost of pensions and gratuities granted on reduction of Public Works Establishment being larger than was anticipated.
Railways - - - -	—	227,000	Due to transfer to Productive Works Account of all expenditure on the sections of the Punjab Northern Railway south of Rawal Pindi.
Loss by Exchange - -	—	287,000	Owing to reduction of bills drawn on India.
Provincial Adjustments - -	414,000	—	None of the Local Governments except Bengal spent the amounts allotted to them, and this sum was therefore added to their Balances for expenditure in subsequent years.
Productive Public Works -	644,000	—	State Railways 281,000*l.*, owing to development of lines; Guaranteed Railways 17,000*l.*; Irrigation 33,000*l.*; Interest 313,000*l.* (*see* Explanation above).
Other Heads - - -	347,000	—	
	11,661,000	1,139,000	
Net Increase - - -	£. 10,522,000.		

1880-81—*continued.*

Comparing the Accounts with the Regular Estimate, the Alterations in the Revenue are as follows :—

Headings.	Increase.	Explanations.
	£.	
English Contribution for Afghan War.	695,000	When the Regular Estimate was prepared, 2,000,000 *l.* was credited in 1880-81, and 3,000,000 *l.* in 1881-82. When the Accounts for 1880-81 were about to be closed, it was estimated that the Charge for Military Operations in 1881-82 would amount to 2,305,000 *l.*, and therefore that sum was credited in 1881-82, and the balance, 2,695,000 *l.*, in 1880-81.
Military Operations in Afghanistan.	312,000	
Miscellaneous - - -	343,000	£. 294,000 from Nizamut Stipend Fund.
Productive Public Works -	355,000	State Railways 94,000 *l.*; Guaranteed Railways 218,000 *l.*, chiefly Great Indian Peninsula Railway; East Indian Railway — 29,000 *l.*; Irrigation 72,000 *l.*
Other Heads - - -	183,000	
£.	1,888,000	

The following are the Alterations in the Expenditure, in the Accounts as compared with the Regular Estimate :—

Headings.	Increase.	Decrease.	Explanations.
	£.	£.	
Railways - - - -	—	668,000	Owing to the transfer to the Productive Works Capital Account of Outlay, which in the Regular Estimate was charged to Ordinary Funds, on the Punjab Northern, Rajputana, and Calcutta and South Eastern Railways.
Other Public Works - -	—	215,000	
Army - - - - - -	305,000	—	*See* Note above, under Budget Estimate.
Provincial Adjustments -	208,000	—	- - ditto - ditto.
Other Heads - - -	83,000	—	
£.	596,000	883,000	

Net Decrease - - - £. 287,000.

The Capital Expenditure on Productive Public Works is thus compared :—

Productive Public Works.	Budget Estimate.	Regular Estimate.	Accounts.
	£.	£.	£.
State Railways - - - - - -	1,982,000	1,917,000	2,554,000
Irrigation and Navigation Works -	630,000	701,000	614,000
East Indian Railway - - - -	630,000	632,000	418,000
Madras Harbour - - - -	70,000	70,000	70,000
Total - - - £.	3,312,000	3,320,000	3,656,000

The Excess in the Accounts is due to the above-mentioned transfer from the Ordinary Charge, of the Outlay during the Year on the Punjab Northern Line, &c.

1881–82.

	Budget Estimate.	Regular Estimate.
	£.	£.
Revenue - - - - - - - -	70,160,000	72,920,000
Expenditure - - - - - - -	69,305,000	71,259,000
Surplus - - - £.	855,000	1,661,000

The Revenue was increased by 2,760,000 *l.* over the Budget Estimate.

The Expenditure was increased by 1,954,000 *l.* over the Budget Estimate.

The Regular Estimate shows a better result than the Budget Estimate by 806,000 *l.*

The Alterations in the Revenue are as follows:—

Headings.	Increase.	Decrease.	Explanations.
	£.	£.	
Opium - - - - -	1,137,000	—	In the Budget the net receipts were taken at 6,500,000 *l.*; the Regular Estimate gives a net receipt of 7,838,000 *l.*, the Revenue being increased by 1,137,000 *l.*, and the Expenditure diminished by 201,000 *l.*
Excise - - - - -	380,000	—	The improvement is attributed partly to changes in the distillery system in Bengal, and partly to arrangements with Native States in Bombay.
Interest - - - - -	216,000	—	There was a premium of 153,000 *l.* on a loan raised in India.
Army - - - - - -	157,000	—	
English Contribution for Afghan War.	—	695,000	*See* note on 1880–81 Accounts compared with Regular Estimate.
Military Operations in Afghanistan.	206,000	—	
Productive Public Works -	1,178,000	—	State Railways 65,000 *l.*; Guaranteed Railways 760,000 *l.*, chiefly Great Indian Peninsula; East Indian Railway 310,000 *l.*; Irrigation 43,000 *l.*
Other Heads - - -	181,000	—	
	3,455,000	695,000	
Net Increase - - -	£. 2,760,000.		

1881–82—*continued.*

The Alterations in the Expenditure are as follows :—

Headings.	Increase.	Decrease.	Explanations.
	£.	£.	
Salt - - - - - -	116,000	—	Owing to establishment of depôts to make the salt more accessible for the people.
Opium - - - -	—	201,000	
Interest - - - -	256,000	—	The rate charged against Productive Public Works has been reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent., and, therefore, the portion charged on the Ordinary Debt is larger.
Law and Justice - - -	—	170,000	Due to the low cost of rations for the gaols in all the provinces.
Frontier Railways - -	—	555,000	Due to the transfer to the head of Military Operations of outlay on the upper section of the Kandahar Railway, and on the survey of the lines to Jalalabad and Kuram.
Other Public Works - -	282,000	—	New Government Buildings in Calcutta, Barracks at Kolaba, &c.
Army - - - - - -	558,000	—	Probably due to the inclusion of charges within the frontier of India, arising out of the war.
Military Operations in Afghanistan.	—	660,000	
Loss by Exchange - -	210,000	—	The drawings towards the close of 1881–82 were very large.
Provincial Adjustments -	2,029,000	—	The contributions of 670,000 *l.*, made by the Provincial Governments to the Government of India at the time of the Afghan War, were refunded in 1881–82; special grants, amounting to 360,000 *l.*, were made to them, on the settlement of the new quinquennial contracts, as well as a grant of 251,300 *l.* to Bombay, in connection with certain refunds of land revenue; the expenditure being also estimated at 40,700 *l.* less than their income, the Provincial and Local Balances were estimated to be increased in 1881–82 by 1,322,000 *l.* In the Budget, on the other hand, it had been estimated that those Governments would expend 707,000 *l.* from their balances beyond the income of the year.
Other Heads - - -	89,000	—	
	3,540,000	1,586,000	
Net Increase - - -	£. 1,954,000.		

The Capital Outlay on Productive Public Works is estimated as follows :—

Productive Public Works.	Budget Estimate.	Regular Estimate.
	£.	£.
State Railways - - - - - - -	1,780,000	1,931,000
Irrigation and Navigation Works - - -	758,000	647,000
East Indian Railway - - - - -	860,000	535,000*
Madras Harbour - - - - - - -	70,000	72,000
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company - -	1,405,000	—
Total - - - £.	4,873,000	3,185,000

* Exclusive of 586,300 *l.* Debt incurred for discharge of portion of annuity.

The outlay on State Railways was increased by the transfer of 112,000 *l.*, spent from ordinary funds on the Punjab Northern Line. That on the East Indian Railway, in the Regular Estimate, is exclusive of 586,300 *l.* for the discharge of a portion of the annuity by the issue of India 3½ per Cent. Stock to that amount. The undertaking of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company was not purchased in 1881–82.

1882-83.

	Regular Estimate, 1881-82.	Budget Estimate, 1882-83.
	£.	£.
Revenue - - - - - - - -	72,920,000	66,459,000
Expenditure - - - - - - -	71,259,000	66,174,000
Surplus - - - £.	1,661,000	285,000

If the English contribution towards the expenses of the Afghan War, and the Receipts and Expenditure connected with the Military Operations, be excluded from the Estimate for 1881-82, the following will be the comparison:—

	Regular Estimate, 1881-82.	Budget Estimate, 1882-83.
	£.	£.
Revenue - - - - - - - -	70,348,000	66,459,000
Expenditure - - - - - - -	69,649,000	66,174,000
Surplus - - - £.	699,000	285,000

In the Budget Estimate for 1882-83 the Revenue is less by 3,889,000 *l.* than in the Regular Estimate for 1881-82.

In the Budget Estimate for 1882-83 the Expenditure is less by 3,475,000 *l.* than in the Regular Estimate for 1881-82.

The Budget Estimate is therefore worse by 414,000 *l.* than the Regular Estimate of the previous year, if the Military Operations be excluded.

The following are the Alterations in the Revenue:—

Headings.	Decrease.	Explanations.
	£.	
Customs - - - - -	1,109,000	All import duties have been remitted except on liquors, arms and ammunition, salt, and opium.
Salt - - - - -	1,164,000	The duty has been reduced to 2 rupees a maund throughout India, except in British Burma and the Trans-Indus Districts, where the rates are much lower.
Opium - - - - -	400,000	The net receipts are taken at 7,250,000 *l.*
Land Revenue - - -	283,000	Certain reductions of assessment have been ordered in Bombay, and less revenue is expected in the North West Provinces, and in Madras, where arrears were collected in 1881-82.
Provincial Rates - - -	236,000	Taxation has been remitted on account of village accountants and revenue officers in the North West Provinces and Oudh.
Interest - - - - -	242,000	In 1881-82 there was a large premium on a loan in India.
Productive Public Works -	135,000	State Railways 291,000 *l.*; Guaranteed Railways—17,000 *l.*; East Indian Railway—450,000 *l.*, exceptional traffic in 1881-82 not being expected to recur, and heavy outlay anticipated in renewing permanent way and rolling stock; Irrigation 41,000 *l.*
Other Heads - - - -	320,000	
£.	3,889,000	

1882-83—*continued.*

The Alterations in the Expenditure are as follows:—

Headings.	Increase.	Decrease.	Explanations.
	£.	£.	
Provincial Adjustments - -	—	3,312,000	In the Regular Estimate of 1881-82 the balances of the Provincial Governments were (as explained in the note on that year) expected to be increased by 1,322,000 *l.*; and, as this sum had to be paid by the Government of India into the balances of the Local Governments, it appeared as additional expenditure. In 1882-83 the various heads of expenditure include 1,990,000 *l.* beyond the provincial and local income which must be provided from the provincial balances, and therefore must be deducted from the expenditure chargeable on the revenues of the year. There is thus a difference of 3,312,000 *l.* under this head between the transactions of the two years.
Land Revenue - - -	131,000	—	Due partly to the cost of improving the position of the subordinate Executive Service, and partly to the payment by the State for village officers in the North West Provinces and Oudh.
Opium - - - - -	188,000	—	An enhanced rate is to be paid to the cultivators in the Benares Agency, and the yield is expected to be larger.
Interest - - - - -	—	176,000	Due to the discharge of debt in India from Famine Insurance funds, and the repayment of East India Bonds in England.
Law and Justice - - -	166,000	—	Owing mainly to the improvement of the position of the subordinate Executive Service.
Political - - - - -	—	142,000	Special payments in 1881-82 were made in Afghanistan.
Railways (not Productive Works).	311,000	—	
Army - - - - - -	—	889,000	Partly due to the reduction of Artillery Establishments, and partly to the charges in 1881-82 being high, owing to the inclusion of Expenditure incidental to the War.
Loss by Exchange - -	—	529,000	The amount of Bills drawn in 1881-82 was larger than usual.
Productive Public Works -	353,000	—	State Railways 25,000 *l.*; Guaranteed Railways 135,000 *l.*; East Indian Railway—5,000 *l.*; Irrigation 50,000 *l.*; Interest 148,000 *l.*
Other Heads - - -	424,000	—	
£.	1,573,000	5,048,000	
Net Decrease - - -	£. 3,475,000		

1882–83—*continued.*

The Capital Outlay on Productive Public Works is as follows:—

	Regular Estimate, 1881-82.	Budget Estimate, 1882–83.
	£.	£.
State Railways	1,931,000	1,868,000
Irrigation and Navigation Works	647,000	897,000
East Indian Railway	* 535,000	485,000
Madras Harbour	72,000	—
Total £.	3,185,000	3,250,000

* Exclusive of 586,300 *l.* Debt incurred for discharge of portion of Annuity.

Explanations regarding the Estimate for State Railways and East Indian Railway in 1881–82 have been given above, in the note on that year. The purchase of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertaking, which has now taken place, was not entered in the Budget, because at the time it was prepared litigation was still proceeding.

TRADE.

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	£.	£.
Imports: Private Merchandise	50,308,834	46,991,650
Government Stores	2,807,936	2,121,290
Total Merchandise	53,116,770	49,112,940
Treasure, private	8,988,214	11,322,781
Total Imports £.	62,104,984	60,435,721
Exports: Private Merchandise	74,531,282	81,896,400
Government Stores	49,320	66,491
Total Merchandise	74,580,602	81,962,891
Treasure, private	1,409,403	1,097,387
„ Government	31,038	2,360
Total Exports £.	76,021,043	83,062,638
Surplus of Exports of Merchandise	21,463,832	32,849,951
„ Imports of Treasure	7,547,773	10,223,034
Net Surplus of Exports £.	13,916,059	22,626,917

India Office,
3 August 1882.

Henry Waterfield,
Financial Secretary.

EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS.

COPY of a STATEMENT showing the Principal FIGURES in the INDIAN ACCOUNTS for 1880-81, and ESTIMATES for 1881-82 and 1882-83, with Explanations.

(*Marquis of Hartington.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *August* 1882.

Under 1 *oz.*
H.—10. 8. 82.

EAST INDIA (BOMBAY CIVIL FUND).

COPY of a FINANCIAL (FUNDS) DESPATCH to the Government of India, dated 21st July 1881, No. 10, relative to the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND, together with a STATEMENT of ASSETS and LIABILITIES of the FUND as on the 31st March 1875; and, of DESPATCHES regarding the BENGAL and MADRAS FUNDS, dated 22nd December 1881, and 23rd March 1882; also, of a further DESPATCH relative to the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND, dated 8th June 1882.

India Office,
18 July 1882.

ENFIELD,
Under Secretary of State for India.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

(FINANCIAL (FUNDS), No. 10.)

To His Excellency The Most Honourable The Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis, India Office, London, 21 July 1881.

Para. 1. IN Financial (Funds) Despatch, dated 20th February 1879, No. 65, Lord Cranbrook informed your Excellency's Government of the views of the Secretary of State for India in Council on the questions of controversy between the Government and the Covenanted Civil Services, regarding the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Family Pension Funds, and that measures would be taken for closing the Funds, and making new regulations for the provision of pensions for the families of future entrants into the Civil Service.

2. Lord Cranbrook requested that data might be furnished to this Office by the Trustees of the Funds, in order that valuations might be made in this country by a competent actuary, and he stated that, after considering in Council the actuary's report and valuations, he would communicate to the managers of the Funds, through your Government, the terms on which the Secretary of State in Council would be prepared, with the concurrence of the subscribers, to take over the assets, liabilities, and management of the Funds.

3. The required data were duly received, and handed over to Major General Hannyngton, of this Office, who, under instructions from the Secretary of State, furnished reports and valuations of the three Funds as on 1st April 1875.

4. General Hannyngton's reports and valuations were then referred to Mr. W. Sutton, the actuary to the Registry of Friendly Societies, who was requested to furnish his opinion as to the life tables and methods of calculation employed, and the conclusions arrived at by General Hannyngton.

5. Mr. Sutton has furnished a report on the Bombay Civil Fund, dated 28th January 1881, and I have therefore considered it desirable to address you on the subject without further delay, instead of waiting for the completion of his reports on the Bengal and Madras Funds.

6. It was stated in para. 22 of Financial (Funds) Despatch, No. 65 of 1879, already referred to, that the valuations of the Funds would be made on the assumption that the portion of assets required to provide the benefits under the rules in operation prior to the re-construction of each Fund, and the total abolition of property restrictions, is alone entitled to interest at 8 per cent., and that the question of what portion of assets is required to provide the original benefits would be determined hereafter.

7. In Financial Despatch from the Government of India, dated 4th October 1877, No. 327, para. 88, it was admitted by your Government that, owing to the absence of reliable statistics necessary to determine this question, the proportion must now be more or less arbitrarily fixed, and the opinion was expressed that, considering that the confusion and difficulties in the matter are due to proceedings taken without the sanction of the Government on the sole responsibility of the services, the proportion to be fixed is not a subject for compromise, but for the determination of the Government alone at its unfettered discretion.

8. The opinion of Mr. Macnaghten on this point is as follows:—"I do not "think that the Government can determine at their unfettered discretion what "proportion of the existing liabilities of the Funds represents the original "liabilities which the Directors had in view when they granted assistance to "the Funds." With respect to the Bengal Fund, Mr. Macnaghten observes:—"These rules" (of 1850) "do not provide any machinery for ascertaining the "liabilities under the old rules, and therefore it seems to me that the apportion-"ment of liabilities must be left to the decision of an actuary, on such materials "as can be collected." Mr. Macnaghten further states that the case of each Fund must be dealt with separately.

9. Your Government recommend that the proportion of the whole liabilities of the Reconstituted Funds, to which the concessions of interest, &c., shall apply, should be uniform for all the Funds, and should be fixed at 60 per cent.

10. Major General Hannyngton is of opinion that 51 per cent. should be the proportion allowed in the Madras Fund, 60 per cent. in the Bengal Fund, and 72 per cent. in the Bombay Fund. This difference arises from the fact that in the Bombay Fund, under the rules in existence prior to the total abolition of property restrictions, no deduction was made from the pension of a widow whose private income did not exceed 200 *l.* per annum. In the Bengal Fund a widow was allowed to retain 100 *l.* per annum without any reduction of pension from the Fund. In the Madras Fund the pensions were subject to deduction on account of all private income until the year 1858, when the property rule was modified, and no reduction of pension was made on account of the possession of private property, amounting to 1,500 *l.* capital, or 45 *l.* income.

11. In para. 220 of Financial Despatch from your Government, No. 327 of 1877, it was proposed that certain concessions in the shape of increased benefits should be offered to all three Services on condition of the surrender of the assets of the Funds to the State. The effect of this proposal would be to render the benefits in the three Funds equal, and to increase the existing benefits in the Bengal Fund to a far greater extent than those in the Madras and Bombay Funds.

12. I am, however, of opinion that the principle that the benefits in the three Funds should now be made equal, when for many years past they have differed in amount, cannot be equitably maintained. The matter, cannot, I consider, be treated as if the question of the sufficiency of the contributions to provide the benefits, or the amount of benefits to be granted to the families of civilians in the three Presidencies, were now for the first time to be decided.

13. The financial condition of each Fund, and the circumstances which brought about the condition, and led to the fixing of existing benefits, differ, and although a certain proportion of the 8 per cent. distributable benefits may be admitted to privileges in one Fund with reference to the Orders and Despatches of the late Court of Directors of the East India Company relating to that Fund, and to the rules regarding the retention of private property, it does not follow that the Government is under any obligation to admit the same proportion to privileges in the other Funds under wholly different circumstances.

14. In like manner, if, on examination and a valuation by an actuary, a surplus is found to exist in one Fund which enables the Government to offer a certain increase to the pensions of the widows, it does not follow that a similar offer must therefore be made to the other Funds without reference to the question whether a sufficient surplus exists to provide the same increase of pensions.

15. For

15. For these reasons I propose to deal with each case on its own merits. The case of the Bombay Fund will now be considered, and separate Despatches will be addressed to you relative to the Bengal and Madras Funds.

16. With respect to the proportion of benefits that should bear 8 per cent. interest in the Bombay Fund, Mr. Sutton does not consider the statistics relative to the possession of property to be sufficient to enable him to form an opinion as to the correctness of General Hannyngton's conclusion that the proportion of distributable benefits entitled to bear interest at 8 per cent. should be 72 per cent.

17. In these circumstances, and taking into consideration the difficulty of estimating, with precision, the values of the complicated benefits assured to members' widows and children, arising from the assumptions which have to be made as to dates of retirement, salary, marriage, re-marriage, &c., it is evident that any arrangement now made with the members of the Fund by the Government must be more or less a matter of compromise. With a view to determine whether there is a surplus which will admit of an increase of benefits being granted to the subscribers conditionally on their handing over to the Government the assets, liabilities, and management of the institution, I have, therefore, decided to accept General Hannyngton's valuation of the amount of the liabilities, and also his estimate as to the share to be charged to the 8 per cent. portion of the Fund, the former of which is more favourable to the subscribers than that of Mr. Sutton, while the latter, viz., 72 per cent. is as high a proportion as can fairly be admitted.

18. The fixing of this proportion must not, however, be regarded as an admission of a right on the part of the service to be granted interest at 8 per cent. on so large a portion of the benefits, but only as a concession on the part of the Government, to which the Secretary of State in Council would not in any way be bound in the event of the management of the Fund remaining in the hands of the subscribers.

19. The following is an extract from the memorial of the subscribers to this Fund, dated 24th April 1876, as to its transfer to Government:—"Your memorialists pray that Her Majesty's Government will, in consideration of the "transfer of the Fund, and of the continued payment of subscriptions at the "present rates, undertake to provide for a continuance of all benefits enjoyed "under the existing rules, and of any further benefits to which, having regard "to the present condition of the Fund, they may consider your memorialists to "be entitled. That as the assets of the Provident Fund considerably exceed "its estimated liabilities, your memorialists desire to submit, for the equitable "consideration of Her Majesty's Government, the propriety of raising the "pensions of the widows of civil servants dying hereafter to a sum of 400 *l.* per "annum."

20. The retired members of the Fund concurred in the prayer of the memorial of the subscribers in the service in a memorial, dated 30th June 1876, and a memorial from the widows of deceased subscribers to the Provident Fund who are in receipt of pensions from the Fund, praying that they might be admitted to an equal share of any benefit to be derived from the accrued subscriptions of previous subscribers to a mutual Fund, was received at this Office in July 1876.

21. The memorial from the widows of deceased subscribers has been considered by me in Council, in connection with the suggestion of the subscribers in the service that widows coming on the Fund subsequently to April 1876 should be granted an increase of pension.

22. The whole of the surplus in this Fund is due to the high rate of interest allowed by the Government on the balances of the Fund, and not to any over payments by the existing members, and although after the admission of a widow to pension she cannot claim any increase as a matter of right, and her pension is not liable to reduction, I am of opinion that it would be inequitable, having reference to the nature of the accumulations which it is now proposed to distribute in increased benefits, to confine such increase to the families of living subscribers.

 23. General

23. General Hannyngton's valuation is made as on the 1st of April 1875, and if the surplus therein shown be allowed to accumulate at 4 per cent. interest, and subsequent accumulations are taken into account, it appears that an addition of 60*l.* per annum might be made from the 1st of April 1882, to the pensions of all widows then on the Fund, and coming on after that date, leaving a reasonable margin to protect the Government from loss which might arise from a fall in the rate of exchange, or other adverse contingencies.

24. I have therefore to request that the Trustees of the Bombay Civil Fund may be informed, that in consideration of the transfer of the Fund to the Government, and the continued payment of subscriptions, &c., at the present rates, the Secretary of State for India in Council is willing to take over the assets, liabilities, and management of that institution, and to guarantee to the present members and their families, and to the incumbent annuitants on the Fund on the 1st of April 1882, the benefits to which they are entitled under the existing rules, and an addition, with effect from the 1st of April 1882, of 60*l.* per annum, to the pensions of widows then on the Fund, and of those coming on subsequently to that date.

25. If the subscribers are willing that the donations payable to sons on attaining their majority, and to daughters on marriage, should be reduced from 1,000*l.* to 500*l.* in the case of children coming on the Fund subsequently to the 31st of March 1882, and to alter the existing rules accordingly, the Secretary of State for India in Council would then be willing to guarantee the payment of an increase of 100*l.* instead of 60*l.* per annum to the pensions of widows coming on the Fund after that date, but he is advised that, without some such concession on the part of the subscribers, the assets would not justify the grant to future widows of a higher rate of pension than 60*l.* per annum.

26. It will probably be necessary to obtain the sanction of the Legislature to the transfer of this Fund, but I have to request that the terms on which the Secretary of State in Council is willing to take over the assets, liabilities, and management, may be at once communicated to the Trustees through the Government of Bombay, in order that the votes of the subscribers may be taken on the subject, and the result communicated to me with as little delay as possible.

Copies of the Reports of Major General Hannyngton and Mr. Sutton are annexed for the information of your Government.

I have, &c
(signed) *Hartington.*

No. 1.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities, valued at 8 and 4 per Cent., as on the 31st March 1875.

Liabilities.

	No.	Distributable Full Values, 8 per Cent.	Undistributed, 8 per Cent.	Distributable Full Values, 4 per Cent.	No.	Undistributed, 4 per Cent.
		£.	£.	£.		£.
Incumbent pensions :—						
Old rules, daughters	48	- -	40,023	—	-	—
New rules, widows	69	152,337	- -	208,737	-	—
„ daughters	35	26,454	- -	38,677	-	—
„ „ marriage portions	-	- -	- -	- -	35	11,984
„ sons	7	2,577	- -	3,512	22	5,770
„ „ donations	22	11,464	- -	13,987	-	4,204
Contingent pensions :—						
Half pensions of incumbent widows	-	3,726	- -	6,860	-	—
Active service members' wives	85	50,999	- -	111,361	-	—
Retired members' wives	49	43,580	- -	76,189	-	—
Active service members' daughters	116	12,718	- -	26,669	-	—
Retired members' daughters	122	32,139	- -	62,365	-	—
Active service members' daughters (marriage portions)	-	- -	- -	- -	116	12,531
Retired members' daughters (marriage portions)	-	- -	- -	- -	122	16,532
Active service members' sons	103	4,558	- -	6,717	117	7,223
Retired members' sons	32	2,146	- -	3,141	54	4,389
Active members' sons, donations	117	7,476	- -	12,216	-	3,837
Retired members' sons „	48	5,511	- -	8,077	-	2,537
Potential benefits :—						
Future wives of bachelors	77	22,420	- -	61,703	-	—
„ „ widowers	9	2,592	- -	6,706	-	—
„ „ married members	104	517	- -	1,369	-	—
„ children of bachelors	77	14,726	- -	41,707	-	—
„ „ widowers	10	1,353	- -	3,819	-	—
„ „ married members	89	15,388	- -	33,768	-	—
Donations to future sons of bachelors and widowers	87	3,224	- -	10,017	-	3,146
„ „ „ married men	89	3,855	- -	8,337	-	2,618
Expenses of management	-	3,728	400	6,595	-	584
Total £.		423,488	40,423	751,929	-	75,355

Assets.

	No.	Sterling.		Rupees.	
		8 per Cent.	4 per Cent.	8 per Cent.	4 per Cent.
		£.	£.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Ordinary subscriptions :—					
Active service members, married	84	352	- -	2,38,199	—
„ „ „ bachelors	75	166	- -	2,07,419	—
„ „ „ widowers	7	90	- -	17,046	—
Retired members, married	26	2,005	—	—	—
„ „ bachelors	2	309	—	—	—
„ „ widowers	4	592	—	—	—
Special subscriptions :—					
Active service members' wives	85	- -	1,787	- -	1,40,718
„ „ „ daughters	116	207	- -	35,052	—
„ „ „ sons	117	47	- -	16,930	—
Retired members' wives	27	- -	1,800	—	—
„ „ daughters	55	663	—	—	—
„ „ sons	22	129	—	—	—
Potential subscriptions :—					
Future wives of bachelors	77	- -	- -	- -	88,186
„ „ widowers	10	- -	- -	- -	4,737
„ „ married members	113	- -	- -	- -	1,418
„ children of bachelors	77	- -	- -	29,849	—
„ „ widowers	7	- -	- -	1,964	—
„ „ married members	89	- -	- -	31,169	—
Total £.		4,560	3,587	*Rs.* 5,77,628	2,35,059

BOMBAY CIVIL FUND—*continued.*

No. 2.—STATEMENT of Assets and Liabilities, valued at 8 and 4 per Cent., showing Balances as on 31st March 1875.

LIABILITIES.

	8 per Cent. Exchange, 2 *s.* 3 3/35 *d.* per Rupee.				4 per Cent. Exchange, 1 *s.* 8 1/3 *d.* per Rupee.			
	Nos.	Distributable Full Values.	72 per Cent. of Full Values.	Undistributed.	Distributable Full Values.	28 per Cent. of Full Values.	No.	Undistributed.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*
Incumbent pensions :—								
Old rules, daughters	48	- -	- -	3,45,878	—	—	—	—
New rules, widows	69	13,16,493	9,47,875	- -	24,08,504	6,74,381	—	—
„ daughters	35	2,28,615	1,64,603	- -	4,46,273	1,24,957	—	—
„ „ marriage portions	—	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	35	1,38,277
„ sons	7	22,270	16,034	- -	40,523	11,347	22	66,577
„ „ donations	22	99,072	71,332	- -	1,54,465	43,250	—	48,508
Contingent pensions :—								
Half pensions of incumbent widows	—	32,200	23,184	- -	79,154	22,163	—	—
Active service members' wives	85	4,40,732	3,17,327	- -	12,84,935	3,59,782	—	—
*Retired members' wives	49	3,76,617	2,71,165	- -	8,79,104	2,46,149	—	—
Active service members' daughters	116	1,09,909	79,134	- -	3,07,719	86,162	—	—
*Retired members' daughters	122	2,77,744	1,99,976	- -	7,19,595	2,01,487	—	—
*Active service members' daughters (marriage portions)	—	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	116	1,44,588
Retired members' daughters (marriage portions)	—	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	122	1,90,754
Active service members' sons	103	39,390	28,361	- -	77,504	21,701	117	83,342
*Retired members' sons	32	18,546	13,353	- -	36,242	10,147	54	50,642
Active service members' sons, donations	117	64,607	46,517	- -	1,40,954	39,467	—	44,273
Retired „ „ „ „	48	47,626	34,291	- -	93,196	26,095	—	29,273
Potential benefits, future :—								
Future wives of bachelors	77	1,93,753	1,39,502	- -	7,11,958	1,99,349	—	—
„ „ widowers	9	22,400	16,128	- -	77,377	21,665	—	—
„ „ married members	104	4,468	3,217	- -	15,796	4,423	—	—
„ children of bachelors	77	1,27,262	91,629	- -	4,81,235	1,34,746	—	—
„ „ widowers	10	11,693	8,419	- -	44,065	12,338	—	—
„ „ married members	89	1,32,983	95,748	- -	3,89,631	1,09,097	—	—
Donations to future sons of bachelors and widowers	87	27,862	20,061	- -	1,15,581	32,363	—	36,300
„ „ „ married members	89	33,315	23,987	- -	96,196	26,935	—	30,208
Expenses of management	—	32,221	23,199	3,459	76,100	21,308	—	6,742
TOTALS *Rs.*		36,59,778	26,35,042	3,49,337	86,76,107	24,29,312	—	8,69,484
			3,49,337			8,69,484		
			29,84,379			32,98,796		

ASSETS.

	No.	8 per Cent.	4 per Cent.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
Ordinary subscriptions :—			
Active service members, married	84	2,41,241	—
„ „ „ bachelors	75	2,08,854	—
„ „ „ widowers	7	17,824	—
Retired members, married	26	17,327	—
„ „ bachelors	2	2,670	—
„ „ widowers	4	5,116	—
Special subscriptions :—			
Active service members' wives	85	- -	1,61,337
„ „ „ daughters	116	36,841	—
„ „ „ sons	117	17,336	—
Retired members' wives	27	- -	20,769
„ „ daughters	55	5,730	—
„ „ sons	22	1,115	—
Potential subscriptions :—			
Future wives of bachelors	77	- -	88,186
„ „ widowers	10	- -	4,737
„ „ married members	113	- -	1,418
„ children of bachelors	77	29,849	—
„ „ widowers	10	1,964	—
„ „ married members	89	31,169	—
Difference of interest on *Rs.* 5,33,333	—	1,28,000	—
TOTALS *Rs.*		7,45,036	2,76,447
Cash Balances		62,89,989	102
GRAND TOTALS		70,35,025	2,76,549
Liabilities		29,84,379	32,98,796
Surplus *Rs.*		40,50,646	Deficit 30,22,247

* These items include families of members who have compounded.

NOTE.—Pounds into Rupees { 8 per cent., 1 *l.* = 8·6419753. 4 per cent., 1 *l.* = 11·5384615.

(Financial (Funds), No. 16.)

To His Excellency the Most Honourable The Governor General of India in Council.

India Office, London,
22 December 1881.

My Lord Marquis,

Para, 1. In Financial (Funds) Despatch, dated 21st July 1881, No. 10, I informed your Excellency's Government of the terms on which the Secretary of State for India in Council would be willing to take over, with the concurrence of the subscribers, the assets, liabilities, and management of the Bombay Civil Fund, and I have now to inform you of the decision at which I have arrived in Council respecting the Bengal Civil Fund.

2. It is unnecessary here to recapitulate the circumstances which led the Secretary of State for India in Council to decide that the existing Civil Funds should be closed, and that new arrangements should be made for the provision of pensions for the families of civil servants who may hereafter enter the service.

3. The views of the Secretary of State in Council on the questions of controversy between the Government and the Covenanted Civil Services regarding the Family Pension Funds were fully explained in Financial (Funds) Despatch, dated 20th February 1879, No. 65, in which that decision was contained, and it was therein stated that valuations of the funds would be made as on the 1st April 1875, on the assumption that the portion of assets required to provide the benefits under the rules in operation prior to the reconstruction of each Fund is alone entitled to interest at 8 per cent., and that surplus assets in the 8 per cent. branches would be transferred from the 1st April 1875 in the Bengal Fund to the 5 per cent., and in the Madras and Bombay Funds to the 4 per cent. branches.

4. A Report and Valuation of the Bengal Civil Fund was accordingly made by Major General Hannyngton of this office, which, as in the case of the Bombay Fund, was referred to Mr. W. Sutton, the Actuary to the Registry of Friendly Societies, with a view to obtain his opinion as to the life tables and methods of calculation employed, and the conclusions arrived at by Major General Hannyngton.

5. Mr. Sutton's Report, dated 4th August 1881, together with that by General Hannyngton, dated 27th October 1880, and further Memoranda by that officer, dated respectively 16th and 26th September and 21st October 1881, have received my careful consideration in Council, and are forwarded herewith for the information of your Government.

6. You will observe that differences of opinion exist between General Hannyngton and Mr. Sutton on several important points.

7. General Hannyngton expresses his opinion that the system of valuation proposed in the "examinations" of the several Funds, and adopted in recent years in the Bengal Fund Office, in accordance with which certain subscriptions are paid into the 8 per cent. branch, and that branch is charged with a varying proportion of the liabilities, viz, as much as it can bear, is not correct in principle; and he accordingly advises that a fixed proportion of the benefits, either 53 per cent. as found by the late Mr. Griffith Davies, or 60 per cent. as proposed by the Government of India, be adopted for the 8 per cent. branch, and the complementary values, 47 or 40 per cent. for the 5 per cent. branch from the date of his valuation. General Hannyngton observes that any departure from the result obtained by Mr. Davies will be more or less arbitrary, but that circumstances have been brought to notice which may justify the proportions of 60 and 40 per cent.

8. Mr. Sutton, on the other hand, states that, even assuming the Fund to be only entitled to 8 per cent. interest on such assets as would be sufficient to provide the exact benefits both in nature and amount under the rules in operation prior to 1850, it is certain that the means of accurately determining

the amount of such assets do not exist, and that Mr. Griffith Davies's facts were to some extent unsuitable, and were, in addition, incorrectly used by him.

9. Mr. Sutton, therefore, considers that any proportion directly based on Mr. Griffith Davies's figures, such as 53 or 60 per cent., could not in fairness be fixed as the proportion of liabilities to be met by the 8 per cent. branch; and in his valuation he proceeds on the hypothesis that the 2½ per cent. subscriptions payable by all subscribers are entitled to interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and that as much of the liabilities as the 8 per cent. branch will bear are to be charged against that branch.

10. Mr. Sutton admits that the Government only intended to pay 8 per cent. interest on such assets as should be required to carry out the original charitable objects of the Fund, and that the 8 per cent. branch has, of late years, increased so rapidly, that it is morally certain that the amount upon which 8 per cent. interest is claimed and paid considerably exceeds the amount necessary to provide the charitable objects.

11. He further states that receipts in respect of minimum payments, one-sixth deductions from pensions, fines, and miscellaneous items, amounting together to *Rs.* 2,33,051, have been credited to the 8 per cent. branch, and that, whatever may be said as to the necessity for these additional charges in former years to maintain the solvency of the Fund, they have been entirely unnecessary for many years past, and have had no other effect than to increase the assets of the Fund and the payments made by Government on account of interest.

12. Mr. Sutton thinks that the Fund might be called on to recoup to the Government the difference between 8 per cent. and 5 per cent. on all assets bearing interest at 8 per cent., not coming under the 2½ per cent. contribution. He estimates that this contribution would, on the entry of a subscriber into the service, assuming it to bear 8 per cent. interest, provide something over 70 per cent. of the benefits assured to the members, and that, if allowance be made for half-yearly interest and full annuitant subscriptions, the proportion may be taken at about 75 per cent.

13. He is of opinion that, in allowing the Fund for the remainder of its existence 8 per cent. interest on the receipts up to 31st March 1875, on account of minimum payments, one-sixth deductions, and fines, the Government would be thereby granting to the Fund a very considerable privilege; and that, if the proportion of liabilities from and after 31st March 1875 to be met by the 8 per cent. branch is fixed at 76·867 per cent., that being the proportion which, according to his estimate, the assets in the 8 per cent. branch at that date could provide, the Fund could not, under any circumstances, legitimately offer any objection to such a course.

14. Mr. Sutton, however, finally recommends, on the expressed understanding, that the Fund is to be handed over to Government, and without prejudice to the claims of the Government on the one hand and the Fund on the other, that the realized assets in the 8 per cent. branch, *no matter how they got there*, be taken as at 31st March 1878, that the 2½ per cent. contributions be assumed to bear interest at 8 per cent., and that the potential benefits as at that date, be assumed to have a value about halfway between that put upon them in his Report to the Managers of the Fund, and the value put upon them by the Fund, which would be equivalent to a reduction of about 15 per cent. on the values of these benefits brought out by him.

15. The proposals made by Mr. Sutton, though put forward on his own responsibility, and not in consequence of any invitation to him to do so, have received that consideration which the importance of the subject and the interests of the subscribers to the Fund demand, but I am unable to admit that the subscribers have any just claim to the large concessions which Mr. Sutton proposes should be made to them by the Government.

16. With respect to the question of the date on which the accounts should be adjusted, your Government were informed, in Financial (Funds) Despatch, dated 20th February 1879, that the Secretary of State had decided to accept the accounts of the several Funds on the 1st April 1875, as representing their actual

actual condition on that date, and, in accordance with this decision, the valuation of the Bombay Fund was made as on the 1st April 1875, and the accounts were adjusted from the same date.

17. I see no reason to alter this decision, and I cannot, therefore, agree to the suggestion of Mr. Sutton, that the Government should waive its undoubted rights as regards the accounts of the Fund from 31st March 1875, to 31st March 1878, and sanction the payment of 8 per cent. compound interest on the realised assets in the 8 per cent. branch at the latter date, " no matter how " they got there."

18. With respect to the question of the proportion of assets entitled to bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum, Mr. Sutton's proposals that 8 per cent. interest should be allowed on all the assets in the 8 per cent. branch on the 31st March 1875, and that the proportion of liabilities to be met by the 8 per cent. branch from that date should be fixed at 76·867, is founded on the principle that the subscribers are entitled to interest at 8 per cent. on what Mr. Sutton terms the compulsory contributions of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

19. The payment of interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the subscriptions to this Fund, irrespective of the benefits for which they should provide, has, however, never been guaranteed by the Government; and in their Despatch, dated 29th January 1851, No. 6, the Court of Directors of the East India Company distinctly limited the rate of interest on the subscriptions required to provide the additional benefits granted by the Fund in 1850, to 4 per cent. per annum.

20. In Financial Despatch, dated 8th May 1867, the Secretary of State in Council consented to the rate of interest on the additional capital being raised from 4 to 5 per cent., and to allow a fixed rate of exchange on the remittances; and in Financial Despatch, dated 4th October 1877, No. 327, the Government of India estimated that the effect of the concessions thus granted was to throw upon the State the cost of providing 34 per cent. of the additional liabilities of the Fund; but the grant of those concessions in no wise altered the previous decision of the Court of Directors, which limited the payment of 8 per cent. interest to the capital required for the original charitable objects of the Fund.

21. The claim to interest at that rate on the whole of the contributions of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., without any proof that they are necessary to provide the charitable objects of the Fund, cannot therefore be admitted, and the irregularity which it is the object of the Government to correct, viz., the payment of interest at 8 per cent. on assets not required for the charitable benefits, would be perpetuated, instead of corrected, if, after accepting the view of Mr. Sutton that the 8 per cent. branch has of late years increased so rapidly that it is morally certain that the amount on which interest is paid and claimed considerably exceeds the amount necessary to provide those benefits, the Secretary of State consented to make the 8 per cent. branch itself the measure of the amount of interest at 8 per cent. to be granted to the subscribers out of Indian revenues.

22. For these reasons I am unable to adopt the suggestions made by Mr. Sutton; and in determining the question of the condition of the Fund on 1st April 1875, I must adhere to the decision that the portion of assets required to provide the charitable benefits is alone entitled to interest at 8 per cent.

23. Major General Hannyngton, as already stated, considers that 60 per cent. of the existing benefits represents a full proportion of benefits payable under the rules in force prior to 1850; and in the Financial Despatch from the Government of India, dated 4th October 1877, it was stated, " considering that " we have to some extent committed ourselves to the proportion of 60 per cent., " and that, though this is a liberal, it is not an excessive rate, we desire still to " fix 60 per cent. of the whole liabilities of the reconstituted Funds as the share " to which the concessions shall apply." It was at the same time admitted by the Government of India that the proportion must be more or less arbitrarily fixed. In the case of the Bombay Fund the proportion has been fixed at 72 per cent., in accordance with the recommendation of General Hannyngton, the difference in the two Funds arising from the fact that in the Bombay Fund, prior to the total abolition of property restrictions, no deduction was made from

the pension of a widow whose private income did not excced 200 *l.* per annum, whereas in the Bengal Fund the private income, in addition to the Fund pension, was limited to 100 *l.* per annum.

24. In these circumstances, and giving due weight to the observations of Mr. Sutton, as to the uncertainty of the data on which an opinion can be formed on this point, I have decided to allow the proportion in this Fund to be taken at 65 per cent. If the valuations made by General Hannyngton and Mr. Sutton be treated on the same principles, and half-yearly interest be allowed in both cases, the results do not differ materially. The valuation of General Hannyngton being, however, somewhat more favourable to the Fund than that of Mr. Sutton, I have resolved to accept the former, with a view to determine the condition of the Fund as on the 1st April 1875.

25. The fixing of this proportion must not, however, be regarded as an admission of a right on the part of the Service to the grant of interest at the rate of 8 per cent. in aid of so large a portion of the benefits, but only as a concession on the part of the Government, which the Secretary of State in Council will be prepared to make in the event of the management of the Fund being transferred to the Government.

26. If General Hannyngton's valuation be corrected in accordance with this concession, and allowance is also made for the payment of interest half yearly, a concession to which the subscribers are entitled under the terms of the Despatch of the Court of Directors dated 30th May 1854, it appears that the surplus in the 5 per cent. branch of the Fund on 31st March 1875 amounts to *Rs.* 14,98,316, and that, if interest at 5 per cent. be granted half-yearly up to 31st March 1882, the surplus in the 5 per cent. branch will now somewhat exceed 21 lacs of rupees.

27. I have, therefore, to request that you will inform the Managers of the Bengal Civil Fund that, in consideration of the transfer of the Fund to the Government, and the continual payment of subscriptions at the rates laid down in the rules which were in force up to the end of the year 1879, the Secretary of State for India in Council is willing to take over the assets, liabilities, and management of that institution, and to guarantee to the present members and their families, and to the incumbent annuitants on the Fund, the benefits to which they are entitled under those rules, with such addition to the benefits or reduction in the rates of subscription as may be agreed to by the subscribers, and the cost of which shall not exceed the sum of 22 lacs of rupees.

28. If the subscribers are not willing to transfer the Fund to the Government, the management must remain in their own hands. The accounts of the Fund will in that case be re-adjusted as on the 1st of April 1875, from which date interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum will be allowed on assets required to meet a proportion of the total liabilities not exceeding 60 per cent.; and any sums which may have been credited in the Fund accounts since 1st April 1875 on account of interest at 8 per cent. on assets in excess of that proportion must be reclaimed by the Government, the concession of 65 per cent. offered by this Despatch being made as a matter of compromise dependent on the transfer of the Fund by the subscribers to the Government.

29. The question as to what other arrangements should be made with a view to protect the revenues of India from further loss arising from over-payments on account of interest on capital, or exchange on the remittances to this country, should the management be retained by the subscribers, must be reserved for future consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hartington.*

ENCLOSURES.

MEMORANDUM A.

Mr. *Sutton's* Letter, dated 4th August 1881.

IN paragraph 6 of my report I have said that the half pension, which, from 1850, is allowed to widows during re-marriage, is a new benefit pertaining to the 5 per cent. branch only. My valuation of this item, including proportion of charge for expenses of management, was *Rs.* 11,59,011. Mr. Sutton says that, although possibly a new charge, it may induce re-marriage, so as to lessen the charge on the Fund. At all events he omits this item, and in page 16 of his letter he specially notes my treatment of it. **Half pensions to widows during re-marriage.**

There is on this head an argument of some force which may fairly claim consideration. It may be held that, before 1850, the amount of benefits to be granted was under the control of the members of the Fund, and could be altered at their discretion. But in 1850 the abolition of property rules changed the nature of the institution, and the privileges originally obtained could not then be claimed without the sanction of the Government. Therefore such benefits only as depend on the abolition of property rules are new benefits. The half pension during re-marriage, though granted at the same time, is not one of these.

Should this conclusion be accepted, the effect on my valuation would be to increase the surplus, as on the 31st March 1875, by *Rs.* 6,95,407, and a corresponding change in the estimate brought on to 31st March 1881 would follow.

That Mr. Sutton should prefer his own tables to mine is not unreasonable. Respecting those used by me, I have already said all that I think necessary to justify my selection. **Life tables used.**

In paragraphs 8 and 9 of my report I stated that the present general subscription of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on salaries is much above the original assessment, which was barely $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Mr. Sutton considers that I have overlooked the fact that since 1838 an extraordinary cess had been levied, and that in 1849 it had amounted to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on salaries, so that just prior to 1850 the contributions payable would be on the average not $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., but $1\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{4}$ per cent. $= 2\frac{1}{12}$ per cent., an addition to which of 25 per cent. would make up $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or thereabouts. **Original rates of contribution.**

Turning to the rules of the Fund, as published between the years 1838 and 1850, we shall find that the original rates of subscription remained unaltered. In Mr. Monteath's history of the Fund it is stated that the contributions of members remained on the same scale as before, but with the addition of a percentage on salaries, as an extraordinary contribution, to meet any excess which might occur in the yearly expenditure over the income. This extraordinary contribution once settled was to be adjusted triennially, and was not necessarily permanent.

The amount of this levy was, no doubt, invested at 8 per cent., but it does not appear to have been brought to the notice of the Court of Directors for their sanction. When the cess was incorporated in the *permanent* rate of contribution it then became an additional subscription, and as such was *not* entitled to bear 8 per cent. interest. For this reason we find Mr. Davies inferring and urging that 8 per cent. may be allowed on so much of it as "might be found requisite to secure the pensions allowed, under the late "regulations, to the incumbent pensioners, or to make up a deficiency in the capital "requisite to afford them that security." Mr. Davies's argument was carefully limited to the *then incumbents*. In extending the allowance to all the original benefits for all time, I have surely advocated a very large concession.

Mr. Sutton seems to have on his mind a fixed impression that $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. subscription is compulsory under the orders of Government. Accordingly he throughout his report emphasises the word compulsory. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. contribution is, indeed, compulsory under the rules of the Fund, but the Government has never so far interfered in the affairs of the Fund as to prescribe any fixed rate of contribution, the terms of the covenant entered into by a member on admission to the service being that he "shall and will "pay such subscriptions as under such rules and regulations become due or payable by "him."

I had, as I suppose, gone far enough in applying the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to all original benefits. Mr. Sutton goes beyond this, and contends that the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. rate may bear 8 per cent. if applied to any scale of benefits that it will cover. This is, in fact, the contention of the managers of the Fund, and is the basis of the m and $(1—m)$ system of distribution, which system I have strenuously opposed and do still oppose as being thoroughly unjust towards the Government. So far as I can discern, Mr. Sutton has, in fact, accepted this system and has used it in his valuations, while he, nevertheless, discountenances "the "highly objectionable practice of charging a constantly varying proportion of the entire "benefits to the 8 per cent. branch." **Portions of assets entitled to 8 per cent. interest.**

How this "varying proportion" works may be clearly seen in Mr. Sutton's present letter.

Years.	Values of *m*.		
	Page 10.	Page 16.	Deduced from Statement B.
1873 - - -	·71405	·73170	·70175
1875 - - -	·75021	·76867	·73726
1878 - - -	·78187	·80089	·76825

The increase shown in page 16 is apparently caused by a correction of the values of "potential liabilities." The difference represents in money about $5\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of rupees in favour of the Fund. The reason for this large correction is obscure, the result is evident.

Error in the ratio found by Mr. Davies.

Mr. Sutton points out an error in Mr. Davies's estimate of the distributive proportions. This error I admit, but when cleared of it the principle followed is defensible, as, indeed, any principle set forth by an actuary so careful and able as Mr. Davies must be. However, the proportions assigned by Mr. Davies are not now sought to be applied, and further discussion would be profitless.

Fixed ratio assigned by Mr. Sutton.

At page 52 of Mr. Sutton's report, dated 25th June 1879, it is stated that for a member entering the Fund—

$$\frac{\text{Value of subscriptions}}{\text{Value of benefits}} = \frac{3216}{4592} = \cdot 70034, \text{ very approximately.}$$

This result is followed by the expression of an opinion that for members now entering the Service, the proportion of liabilities to be charged against their ordinary subscriptions should not exceed 70 per cent. In his present letter, page 14, it is stated that, allowing for half-yearly interest, and full annuitant subscriptions, this proportion may be taken as about 75 per cent.

In this calculation $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. contribution on salaries is supposed to bear 8 per cent. interest. But as mentioned above, the contribution including the extraordinary cess, is only $2\frac{1}{12}$ per cent. Now $2\frac{1}{2}$ is to $2\frac{1}{12}$ in the ratio of 6 to 5 exactly. Hence $\frac{5 \times \cdot 75}{6} = \cdot 625$, or $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., for a constant 8 per cent. distributive factor.

It will, of course, be understood that I exhibit these figures only by way of illustration. Mr. Sutton would, perhaps, alter them considerably to put them in accord with an alteration of the potential values from which they are deduced.

Factor now proposed by Mr. Sutton.

The several values of *m*, as above shown, prove the instability of the proportions derived from successive valuations, or from the same valuation under slightly varied conditions. Mr. Sutton (page 18, Art. XIV.) now recommends that, from and after 31st March 1875, the proportion of liabilities to be met by the 8 per cent. branch should be fixed at 76·867 per cent. I am unable to verify this factor, which seems to me very large. I must also point out an inconsistency between 76·867 as *fixed* for 1875, and 80·089 as *used* for 1878. These two things cannot stand together.

Half-yearly payment of interest.

With respect to the payment of interest half-yearly, Mr. Sutton shows that, on 30th May 1854, this was distinctly authorised by the late Court of Directors. I therefore admit this correction, merely quoting the declaration of the Court, "that, in assimi- "lating the rate of interest on the capital of the Service Funds to the rate borne by the "public debt, we neither intended to diminish nor increase the advantages conceded by "the Government to the Fund." There is in these words some laxity of expression, for the *rate* of interest was not in question, but only whether it should be convertible half-yearly. The public debt is payable, but is not *convertible*, half-yearly.

The present reference to Mr. Sutton was, as I understand, confined to the valuation as on 31st March 1875, which valuation was prepared in view of a final settlement of accounts to that date. I observe that Mr. Sutton has extended his inquiry to 1878, and has assigned a surplus on the evident supposition that the valuation for 1875 is not final, and consequently that the order of the Secretary of State will not be carried out.

J. Hannyngton.

16 September 1881.

Memorandum B.

Bengal Civil Fund.

On the suppositions, 1st, that the half pension during re-marriage is an old benefit and, 2nd, that 70 per cent. of all benefits may be charged on the 8 per cent. assets, the results of a fairly approximate re-valuation show that, on 31st March 1875, there was:—

	Rs.
In 8 per cent. branch surplus - - - - - -	7,77,628
In 5 per cent. branch surplus - - - - -	11,35,234
Total Surplus - - - *Rs.*	19,12,862

With interest, 5 per cent.

	Rs.
Till 31st March 1880 - - - - - - - -	24,41,350; or
Till 31st March 1881 - - - - - - - -	25,63,418

This is irrespective of any further surplus that may have arisen during the intermediate years.

The surplus assigned by Mr. Sutton as on 31st March 1878 is *Rs.* 38,39,649. This, I observe, is in a considerable measure due to charging 80·089 per cent. on the 8 per cent. assets. It will be noticed that Mr. Sutton has expressly recommended 76·867 per cent. as a sufficient proportion from 1875 onwards. His valuation for 31st March 1875, treated according to the m and $(1-m)$ system (which, as I have elsewhere shown, gives a maximum charge) would show 73·726 per cent.*

26 September 1881. *J. Hannyngton.*

* Memorandum.

	Rs.
Assets (8 per cent.) - - - - - - - -	1,10,48,739
Deduct undistributed liabilities - - - -	13,28,655
	Rs. 97,20,084

Distributed liabilities, $\frac{9720084}{13183957} = \cdot 73726 = m$.

J. H.

Since the above was written, Mr. Sutton has shown that, by reducing his original valuation of potential benefits, and making allowance for half-yearly payments of interest, he obtains $m = 76 \cdot 867$ per cent.

19 October 1881. *J. H.*

Memorandum C.

Bengal Civil Fund.

I have been hitherto unwilling to offer any remarks on Mr. Sutton's note on my report, preferring that it should be left to the judgment of others, but on full consideration of the matter, and in view of the large pecuniary claims and obligations involved, it seems right to submit the following explanatory observations :—

In the first place, then, I must point out that, in extending the valuation to 31st March 1878, Mr. Sutton has gone beyond the reference made to him, and has thus introduced complications which, however embarrassing in appearance, have no real foundation.

The Secretary of State has ordered a settlement of accounts as on 31st March 1875, and unless this order be set aside, it is impossible that an independent valuation for 31st March 1878 can be made.

I cannot assume or even suppose that the date of settlement will now be altered. The order of the Secretary of State has been communicated to the several funds, and the valuations have been made accordingly. Should the date be changed, the valuations now completed must be set aside, and new valuations will be required.

Therefore, I proceed to say, that if any question arises at present in this office it must be this,—

Of the two valuations for the date 31st March 1875, the one by General Hannyngton, and

and the other by Mr. Sutton, which of them should be followed or accepted as a basis of settlement?

Before the valuations can be fairly compared, some adjustments in each are necessary. That is to say, (*a*), in both valuations allowance must be made for half-yearly payments of interest on the capital of the fund; (*b*), in my valuation the value of half pensions to widows during re-marriage must be transferred from the 4 per cent. branch to the 8 per cent. branch, and (*c*), in Mr. Sutton's valuation a reduction must, as suggested by him, be made in the valuation of the potential liabilities in both branches. The amount of this last reduction is very considerable.

In my reports on the several funds I have strongly insisted on the necessity of distributing the charges to be borne by the 8 per cent. and 5 per cent. branches in assigned proportions. Another method of distribution has been proposed in the "examinations" of the civil funds published in India, and this method has been used by Mr. Sutton, though he terms it "the highly objectionable practice of charging a constantly varying proportion of the entire benefits of the 8 per cent. branch." It appears to me that Mr. Sutton has *accepted* the method without *approving* of it, because he is under an impression that the 2½ per cent. subscriptions paid by all members of the fund is "compulsory" in the sense of being imposed by the Government, and consequently that whatever amount of capital arises from these subscriptions belongs to the 8 per cent. branch, and may be applied to any benefits that it will cover, irrespective of all other conditions. I must declare my conviction that Mr. Sutton's view is erroneous. The 2½ per cent. was not and is not compulsory in the sense supposed. It *is* compulsory under the fund regulations to which members must submit, but it is not otherwise compulsory. The rates of contribution are open to any alteration that the members of the fund may agree to make. This being so, I am of opinion that whatever benefits were *new* in 1850, these are still new for the purpose of a valuation by which the amount of assets that may fairly be invested at 8 per cent. shall be determined. For this reason the half pension during re-marriage of widows, which dates from 1850, was treated by me as a new benefit. Mr. Sutton has, of course, classed it with 8 per cent. benefits, and I have shown the effect that would follow its being so classed in my own valuation.

The distributive proportions used in my valuation were 60 and 40 per cent. for the 8 per cent. and 5 per cent. branches respectively. These proportions may be termed arbitrary, and so indeed may any other proportions, as, for example, 70 and 30 per cent., which have been suggested by the Funds Department.

Mr. Sutton finds, for 31st March 1875, the proportions $m = 76{\cdot}867$ per cent. and $(1-m) = 23{\cdot}133$ per cent., and thus he brings out in the 5 per cent. branch an absolute surplus of *Rs.* 25,79,845. This is the result of a "varying proportion," and therefore involves a principle that, in my opinion, should not be admitted. For if this principle be granted to the Bengal Fund, it cannot well be denied to the other Funds, and the outcome of it would, to say the least, be highly inconvenient; I say that it would be unjust towards the Government of India. For example, according to my valuations, there would on the same date, be shown the surplus assets—

	Rs.
In the Madras Fund - - - - - - - -	95,24,426
In the Bombay Fund - - - - - - - -	31,93,808

whereas the surplus assigned with *definite proportions* was,—

In the Madras Fund - - - - - - - -	44,42,135
In the Bombay Fund - - - - - - - -	10,20,823

Annexed hereto is a paper drawn up at my desire by Mr. Willis Browne, showing the results obtained under various conditions, applied both to Mr. Sutton's valuation and to mine.

Of these, the one which I recommend for adoption is marked C. III. It allows for half-yearly conversion of interest, retaining the proportions of 60 and 40 per cent., and also treating the half pensions granted to widows during re-marriage as a new benefit, which view I firmly hold.

Should it be determined that the half pension shall be deemed an old benefit, and that the distributive proportions shall be 70 and 30 per cent., then the surplus, as on 31st March 1875, will be found as marked F. I., viz.:—

	Rs.
According to Mr. Sutton - - - - - -	20,22,227
According to me - - - - - - -	20,85,640

It is thus demonstrated that, under any reasonable conditions, my valuation is quite as favourable to the fund as Mr. Sutton's.

21 October 1881. *J. Hannyngton.*

Bengal Civil Fund.

TAKING General Hannyngton's balance sheet as it originally stood, and comparing it with that shown in Mr. Sutton's Report, interest in both cases being convertible once a year, and the half pensions to widows during re-marriage being in General Hannyngton's Report,

Report, considered as new, and in Mr. Sutton's as old benefits, the following results are seen:—

Using 60 and 40 as the distributable factors in the 8 and 5 per cent. branches respectively, the surplus in,—

			Rs.
A.	I.	General Hannyngton's - - -	9,83,659
		Mr. Sutton's - - - - -	6,53,929
		and these with interest at 5 per cent., payable yearly, to 3st March 1881, in,—	
	II.	General Hannyngton's - - -	13,18,197
		Mr. Sutton's - - - - -	8,76,328
		and with interest to 31st March 1882,—	
	III.	General Hannyngton's - - -	13,84,107
		Mr. Sutton's - - - - -	9,20,143

Using 70 and 30 under the same conditions, the surplus shown in,—

B.	I.	General Hannyngton's - - -	16,07,527
		Mr. Sutton's - - - - -	14,51,371
		with interest to 31st March 1881,—	
	II.	General Hannyngton's - - -	21,54,240
		Mr. Sutton's - - - - -	19,44,976
		and to 31st March 1882,—	
	III.	General Hannyngton's - - -	22,61,951
		Mr. Sutton's - - - - -	20,42,224

If interest be convertible twice a year, the half pensions as before being treated in General Hannyngton's Report as new, and in Mr. Sutton's as old benefits, the factors 60 and 40 give a surplus in,—

			Rs.
C.	I.	General Hannyngton's, of - - -	11,86,016
		Mr. Sutton's, of - - - - -	8,66,830
		These, with interest at 5 per cent., payable half yearly to 31st March 1881, in,—	
	II.	General Hannyngton's - - -	15,95,060
		Mr. Sutton's - - - - -	11,65,790
		and to 31st March 1882,—	
	III.	General Hannyngton's - - -	16,75,810
		Mr. Sutton's - - - - -	12,24,808

With factors 65 and 35, interest being convertible twice a year, and the half pensions being treated as new benefits,—

	Rs.
General Hannyngton's surplus in 1875	14,98,316
This with half-yearly interest at 5 per cent. to 31st March 1882 - -	21,17,081

And with factors 70 and 30, the surplus in,—

D.	I.	General Hannyngton's - - -	18,10,615
		Mr. Sutton's - - - - -	16,63,855
		with interest to 31st March 1881,—	
	II.	General Hannyngton's - - -	24,35,076
		Mr. Sutton's - - - - -	22,37,700
		and to 31st March 1882,—	
	III.	General Hannyngton's - - -	25,58,352
		Mr. Sutton's - - - - -	23,50,984

If in both cases the aforesaid half pensions be treated as old benefits, interest being convertible twice a year, and Mr. Sutton's potential benefits being reduced by $14\frac{1}{4}$ and $15\frac{1}{4}$ in the 8 and 5 per cent. branches respectively, as suggested on page 16 of his Report, the factors 60 and 40 give a surplus in,—

			Rs.
E.	I.	General Hannyngton's, of - - -	14,08,346
		Mr. Sutton's, of - - - -	12,68,871
		These, with interest to 31st March 1881, in,—	
	II.	General Hannyngton's - - -	18,94,069
		Mr. Sutton's - - - - -	17,06,479
		and to 31st March 1882,—	
	III.	General Hannyngton's - - -	19,89,956
		Mr. Sutton's - - - - -	17,92,882

And with the factor 70 and 30, the surplus in,— *Rs.*

F.

I.	General Hannyngton's - - - -	20,85,640
	Mr. Sutton's - - - - -	20,22,227
	with interest to 31st March 1881,—	
II.	General Hannyngton's - - -	28,04,954
	Mr. Sutton's - - - - -	27,19,670
	and to 31st March 1882,—	
III.	General Hannyngton's - - -	29,46,955
	Mr. Sutton's - - - - -	28,57,354

It is therefore apparent that, when the two Funds are treated alike, General Hannyngton's surplus always exceeds Mr. Sutton's, but in a ratio which gradually diminishes as the 8 per cent. factor increases until a certain point (78·343) is reached, when the surplus balances are equal. After this point Mr. Sutton's surplus gradually creeps ahead of General Hannyngton's.

It may be of interest to note the extraordinary results obtained by using different factors.

For instance, suppose a certain fund be valued *correctly* by a person, A, and that the same fund be valued *incorrectly* by another, B, then a factor may be always found which will have the effect of making A's surplus equal B's surplus.

For let A_8 = assets in 8 per cent. branch.
A_5 = „ 5 „ „
U_8 = undistributable liabilities in 8 per cent. branch,
U_5 = „ „ 5 „ „
D_8 = distributable „ 8 „ „
D_5 = „ „ 5 „ „
S_8 = surplus in 8 per cent, branch.
S_5 = „ 5 „ „
and m = 8 per cent. factor;
then $S_8 = A_8 - (mD_8 + U_8)$,
$S_5 = A_5 - (1 - m\ D_5 + U_5)$,
$\therefore S_{8+5}$ or total surplus $= (A_8 + A_5) - U_8 - U_5 - mD_8 - (1 - m)\ D_5$
$= (A_8 + A_5) - (U_8 + U_5 + D_5) + m\ (D_5 - D_8)$.

The first two portions are unaffected by m;
let them be represented by C,
then $S_{8+5} = C + mD_{5-8}$ = total surplus.

Now C in the Fund incorrectly valued must bear some proportion to C in the Fund correctly valued.

Let p = this proportion,

and also D_{5-8} in the Fund incorrectly valued must bear some proportion to D_{5-8} in the Fund correctly valued.

Let q = this proportion.

Then in order that the surplus balances shall be equal,

$$pC + mqD_{5-8} = C + mD_{5-8}$$
$$\therefore mD_{5-8} - mqD_{5-8} = pC - C$$
$$\therefore m = \frac{C\,(1-p)}{D_{5-8}(q-1)} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{C\,(1-p)}{D_{8-5}\,(1-q)}.$$

The factor 78·343, shown above, was found in this way.

21 October 1881. (signed) *Willis Browne.*

FINANCIAL (FUNDS).—No. 3.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

India Office,
My Lord Marquis, London, 23 March 1882.

Para. 1. IN Financial (Funds) Despatches, dated 21st July 1881, No. 10, and 22nd December 1881, No. 16, I informed your Excellency's Government of the terms on which the Secretary of State for India in Council would be willing to take over, with the concurrence of the subscribers, the assets, liabilities, and management of the Bombay and Bengal Civil Funds respectively, and I have now to inform you of the decision at which I have arrived in Council respecting the Madras Civil Fund.

2. Reports on this fund by Major General Hannyngton, of this office, and Mr. W. Sutton, the Actuary to the Registry of Friendly Societies, made in accordance with my instructions, have received my careful consideration in Council, and are forwarded herewith, for the information of your Government.

3. General

3. General Hannyngton observes that the proportion of liabilities to be charged against the 8 per cent. and 4 per cent. branches is the most important question that arises in connection with the valuation of the Indian Civil Funds, and that in the present case the necessary data respecting the liabilities under the old rules, as compared with those under the new, are much more complete than have hitherto been obtained.

4. Mr. Stokes, the secretary of the Fund, has, it appears, arranged statistics for the period 1848 to 1862, showing the number of families, the number of widows and of children having possible claims, and the number of each actually admitted, with amounts of full and reduced pensions, as on date of admission; and from these data General Hannyngton arrives at the conclusion that 51·26 per cent. is the proportion of the existing distributable benefits, which represents the benefits granted under the old Rules.

5. The Trustees of the Fund propose 70 per cent. as a reasonable compromise of the claims of the subscribers, although it appears that throughout they have only charged the 8 per cent. branch with 25 per cent. of the pensions under the new Rules, but General Hannyngton states that he cannot discover any grounds for the estimate put forth by the Trustees, and considers 51·26 to be the highest proportion that should be admitted.

6. Using this proportion for the distribution of the liabilities between the 8 and 4 per cent. branches of the Fund, General Hannyngton's valuation, as on 31st March 1875, brings out a net surplus of 44,42,135 rupees.

7. Mr. Sutton is of opinion that the question of the proportion of the annual charges to be borne respectively by the 8 and 4 per cent. branches is, as with the Bengal and Bombay Funds, one of great difficulty, which it is practicably impossible to solve with exactitude. While admitting the justice of General Hannyngton's view in the case of this Fund, Mr. Sutton is unable to agree with the results arrived at by General Hannyngton, on the ground that the figures used by him in arriving at his results are not altogether suitable as regards the future, and are certainly in an unsuitable shape, and that, in addition, he has nowhere seen a different intimation on the part of the Directors of the East India Company, or of the Government, as to what they would consider in "nature and amount" the proper original charitable objects of the Fund.

8. Mr. Sutton, therefore, suggests that the question between the Government and the Fund should be settled by considering the charitable objects to be defined by the 2¼ per cent. contribution for the first 16 years of service, or, "in other words, that the amount of assets hereafter to bear interest at 8 per cent. to provide new Rule charges should be taken to be that proportion of the distributable benefits, as laid down in his Report, which the 2¼ per cent. contribution would, as far as can be estimated, fairly provide."

9. This contribution, Mr. Sutton estimates, would, in the case of bachelors on entry into the Service, be sufficient to provide 63·86 per cent. of the benefits under the new Rules, and Mr. Sutton is of opinion that, if the distributable charges under new Rules should be fixed from 31st March 1875 at 64 per cent. to the 8 per cent. branch, and the remaining 36 to the 4 per cent. branch, the Fund would be more than justly dealt with, inasmuch as it would have left to it the benefit of all the overcharges of every kind made upon the Government up to that date.

10. Proceeding on this hypothesis, Mr. Sutton states that, according to his valuation, there would be a net surplus, as on 31st March 1875, of 46,88,975 rupees.

11. The objections stated in Financial (Funds) Despatch, dated 22nd December 1881, to the principle advocated by Mr. Sutton in the case of the Bengal Fund, that the subscribers were entitled to interest at 8 per cent. on certain contributions, irrespective of the nature or extent of the benefits to be provided by such contributions, apply with equal, if not greater, force in the case of the Madras Fund.

12. The Court of Directors, in their Financial Despatch to Madras dated 19th March 1839, definitely declined to allow interest in excess of 4 per cent.

on the subscriptions required to enable the Fund to pay pensions to widows without reference to their pecuniary circumstances, and the Court clearly intimated that they had largely contributed in furtherance of the benevolent purposes which were the original objects of the Fund, to enable the fund to meet the claims of those for whose relief it was originally instituted.

13. The interest at 8 per cent., granted by the Court of Directors to this Fund as originally constituted, was allowed on its capital, but the Court did not at any time state that the 2½ per cent. contribution of the members during the first 16 years of their service would bear interest at 8 per cent. in perpetuity, without reference to the financial condition of the Fund or its ability to provide the benefits without further assistance from the Government, and I consider that the existence of an enormous surplus, which has accumulated principally from the payment out of Indian revenues of compound interest at 8 per cent. on sums which have been unnecessarily hoarded by the managers, would justify the discontinuance for the future of the payment of 8 per cent. interest on the 2½ per cent. contribution.

14. I cannot, therefore, admit the principle that the proportion of assets to bear interest at 8 per cent. is to be measured by the 2½ per cent. contribution, and I must adhere to the decision contained in Financial (Funds) Despatch to the Government of India, dated 20th February 1879, No. 65, that assets required to provide the benefits under the original rules of the Fund are alone entitled to interest at 8 per cent. per annum, and that surplus assets in the 8 per cent. branch would be transferred to the 4 per cent. branch from the 1st April 1875.

15. Major General Hannyngton, as already stated, has arrived at the conclusion, drawn from the actual experience of the Fund up to the year 1862, that 51·26 per cent. of the benefits under the new Rules represents the actual proportion of benefits granted under the old Rules. Mr. Stokes, the secretary of the Fund, apparently concludes that this proportion would not be less than 60 per cent. ; but it is stated in para. 84 of the letter from the Government of India, dated 4th October 1877, that, applied to the whole of the liabilities under the new constitution, Mr. Stokes' proportion of ·60 becomes ·52. Mr. Westland appears to have fixed the proportion at ·55.

16. The Trustees of the Fund contend that the social condition of the members is mutable, and that, owing to various causes, the ability of members to make independent provision for their families is more limited now than it was prior to 1862, but whatever weight may attach to this line of argument, the alteration of the Fund Rules has made independent provision less necessary, and therefore more neglected. Supposed social change has, in these circumstances, little bearing on the question, and I see no sufficient reason for questioning the correctness of General Hannyngton's conclusion, or for admitting that a higher proportion than 52 per cent. of the new Rule distributable benefits represents the benefits under the original constitution of the Fund.

17. It is gratifying to observe from their Minute, dated 30th September 1876, that the Trustees admit the justice of the principle that the privileges granted by the State should properly be restricted to the liabilities of the old fund, and are of opinion that this principle is in accordance with what must be presumed to have been the main object of the parties to the contract.

18. The Trustees further admit that the security of the Fund was the main object in view, and that the Service would probably not have asked, nor the Court of Directors have granted, more than was thought necessary to attain this end ; that the case which has arisen was not foreseen when the concessions were granted ; and that the Government is entitled to interpose, and to examine how far the present state of things is consistent with the obligations originally undertaken by the State.

19. The offer of the Trustees, to refund the excess drawn by the Fund consequent on the privileged rate of exchange, having been incorrectly applied to transactions connected with the additional branch, is in accordance with the principle the justice of which they have admitted ; and, in considering the question of their claims to be granted increased benefits at the present time, it should

should be borne in mind by the members generally that the accumulation of a surplus almost entirely at the cost of the State, and amounting to nearly half a million sterling, is alike inconsistent with that principle, and if the view of the Trustees be correct, with the object and intentions of both parties to the original contract.

20. It is apparent from the examination of this Fund, which was made under the orders of the Government of India, and from the present reports of the actuaries, that when the additional or 4 per cent. branch was created by the levy of additional contributions from the subscribers in the year 1863, a considerable surplus existed in the 8 per cent. branch, and that the rate of interest allowed by the Government on the balance in that branch should then have been reduced to 4 per cent. on surplus assets not required to provide the pensions under the original Rules. This, however, was not done. Additional subscriptions were levied to provide pensions to widows and children, irrespective of their pecuniary condition, and the surplus in the 8 per cent. branch was neither distributed nor transferred to the 4 per cent. branch, but was left still further to accumulate at compound interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

21. Injustice (of which they complained at the time) was undoubtedly done to the retired members of the Service by requiring them to make larger payments than the members in the Service, in order to secure additional benefits for their families, when, having reference to the state of the 8 per cent. branch, the retired members had a greater claim than active members to benefit by the surplus in that branch which might, with the consent of the Government of India, have then been transferred to aid the 4 per cent. branch to provide such additional benefits.

22. Injustice was also done to the Government and to the revenues of India; interest at 8 per cent. per annum granted solely for the purpose of securing the stability of the Fund, as originally constituted, having been claimed in respect to money which was not required for the purpose for which alone the privilege was granted.

23. In Financial Letter, dated 4th October 1877, No. 327, the Government of India recommend the discontinuance of the aid hitherto granted to this Fund, and state that they are not aware of any reasons for attributing even the inception of the surplus to excessive subscriptions by the Service, rather than to the donations from the Government in excess of the market rates of interest and exchange. The Government consider that if, with their present inadequate subscriptions, the present members of the Madras Service be allowed to appropriate increased benefits to their families, it will not be because they have any just claim to do so, their claim to the surplus resting, in the opinion of the Government, upon no other foundation whatever than that, in a certain sense, it is at the credit of the body to which they belong.

24. Mr. Macnaghten, who was consulted by the Secretary of State for India in Council in 1878, with reference to the questions at issue between the Government and the subscribers to the several Funds, considers that the rights and liabilities, both of the subscribers and of the Government, are more clearly defined in relation to the Madras Fund than they are in relation to the Bombay Fund, or to the Bengal Fund, and he takes a view of the subject as respects the accumulation of capital in this Fund different to that which has been taken in this Despatch, and which, in my opinion, would be prejudicial to the interests of the subscribers.

25. Mr. Macnaghten is of opinion that the original engagement of the East India Company was to grant fixed interest and a fixed rate of exchange on a Fund intended, after meeting charges, to be accumulated until the capital should be sufficient by means of interest alone to answer all claims on it, and that this obligation still remains in force; "that the 8 per cent. Fund must therefore go on accumulating until it becomes sufficient, by means of ordinary interest on capital, to meet all claims upon it; and when that point is reached the liability of the Government as to interest will cease, and any future deficiency must be met by the Service."

26. Mr. Macnaghten further states that, for assets to meet the objects of the Fund, as extended in 1863, the Service alone will be responsible, without any right of recourse to the capital or income of the Fund accumulated for the original purposes of the institution.

27. If the course suggested by Mr. Macnaghten be adopted, it follows that the capital in the 8 per cent. branch must then be considered to have accumulated in accordance with the provisions of the Deed of 1814, and must be set apart for the sole purpose of meeting the charges accruing under the original rules, instead of being appropriated for the grant of increased benefits from the present time.

28. By such an arrangement the liability of the Government to pay 8 per cent. interest would cease, but the additional branch of the Fund, for the solvency of which the present members of the Service are responsible, would be rendered insolvent.

29. I am, therefore, unwilling to adopt the course indicated in Mr. Macnaghten's opinion, if an arrangement can be effected for the ransfer of the Fund which will not have the effect of imposing an improper charge on the revenues of India.

30. The Government of India, in para. 220 of their Financial Letter, dated 4th October 1877, to which reference has already been made, state that, in view of the importance of securing, with the consent of the Services, the transfer of the several Funds, they are prepared to offer certain advantages to all three Services, on the condition of the surrender of the assets to the State, and the continuance of the subscriptions of all present members on the existing scale.

31. Concurring in the views of the Government of India as to the importance of effecting the transfer of the Funds, I have already informed your Excellency's Government of the concessions which I am prepared to make to the members of the Bengal and Bombay Services respectively to secure this result, and having fully considered the circumstances which have brought about the present state of surplus in the Madras Civil Fund, I have now to communicate to you the terms on which I am prepared to take over from the subscribers the assets and liabilities of that institution.

32. It appears from the annexed memorandum by General Hannyngton, dated 3rd March 1882, that the amounts which should have been paid by the retired members referred to in para. 21 to entitle their families to the benefits of the new Rules were fixed by Mr. Samuel Brown, the actuary, in para. 251 of his Report of 1865, and that the principles on which Mr. Brown based his assessment were perfectly just. The retired members were, nevertheless, compelled to make payments based on a subsequent valuation of Mr. Brown's, made in 1870, in accordance with certain conditions laid down by the managers of the Fund. There does not seem to be any ground for calling in question the justice of the assessment made in 1865, and as the Government of India and the Trustees of the Fund have admitted that the payments made by retired members were excessive, when compared with those made by the subscribers in the Service, I propose to sanction the refund, with compound interest at 4 per cent. per annum, of the amounts paid by the retired members in excess of Mr. Brown's assessment of 1865, the amounts due to the estates of members, since deceased, being paid to their legal representatives.

33. I cannot admit that subscribers under the new Rules have any claim to a refund of the subscriptions paid to the 4 per cent. branch, or that any just grounds exist for reducing the payments to that branch in future. A memorandum by Major General Hannyngton, reviewing the proposals of Mr. Sutton for a general refund to the subscribers at large of their payments to the 4 per cent. branch, is herewith annexed.

34. With respect to widows and daughters of old Rule subscribers who are at the present time excluded from the Fund by the rules relating to property, these ladies have clearly no claim to admission to the Fund, the increased contributions under the new Rules not having been paid for them, but, looking to the

the source and nature of the accumulations in the 8 per cent. branch, I am prepared to sanction the payment to them and to all incumbent annuitants under the old Rules, of the full benefits allowed under those Rules, with effect from 1st April 1882, without reference to their pecuniary circumstances.

35. In the case of incumbent annuitants under the new Rules, although, as stated in the Financial (Funds) Despatch, dated 21st July 1881, a widow or child cannot, after admission to the Fund, claim any increase of pension as a matter of right, and it is possible that no additional benefits would be granted to the families of subscribers under the new Rules who have already been admitted to the Fund, if the management of the Fund were to remain in the hands of the subscribers; I am, nevertheless, of opinion, with reference to the nature of the surplus, which, in the event of the transfer of the Fund to the Secretary of State for India in Council, will be applied to the increase of benefits, that incumbent annuitants should be allowed to benefit to some extent, at least, by the surplus which has accrued in the 8 per cent. branch.

I therefore propose, in the case of the families of subscribers under the new Rules who have already been admitted to the Fund, to increase the pensions of widows to 375 *l.* per annum, and the majority donations of sons and the marriage donations of daughters to 400 *l.* respectively, with effect from 1st April 1882.

36. With respect to the widows and children of subscribers under the new Rules dying hereafter, I am prepared, with a view to satisfy, so far as possible, the expectations of the subscribers, to increase the pensions of widows to 450 *l.* per annum, and the marriage donations of daughters and the majority donations of sons to 500 *l.*

37. The offer of these considerable concessions, which will absorb a large portion of the surplus, is made solely with a view to put an end to the controversy which has been going on between the Government of India and the members of the Madras Civil Service in relation to this Fund, and to secure, with the hearty concurrence of the subscribers, its transfer to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

38. I have, therefore, to request that, in communicating to the Trustees the terms on which the Secretary of State for India in Council is willing to take over the assets, liabilities, and management of the Madras Civil Fund, they may be informed that the offer now made is conditional on the transfer of the Fund, and must not be regarded as an admission of a right on the part of the subscribers, either to the surplus which has accumulated at the cost of the revenues of India or to the benefits, the payment of which will be guaranteed to the members and their families should the assets, liabilities, and management of the institution be transferred to the Government.

39. In the event of the transfer of the Fund being effected, it will be necessary, with reference to the opinion of counsel as to the rights and liabilities of both parties to the original contract, under the Civil Fund Deed of 1814, to obtain the sanction of Parliament to the appropriation of the 8 per cent. capital to the purposes specified in this Despatch; but should the subscribers be unwilling to make over the Fund to the Secretary of State for India in Council, a result which I do not anticipate, their decision must be reported to me with as little delay as possible, in order that such measures may be adopted by legislation, or otherwise, as will effectually protect the revenues of India from further loss in connection with this Fund.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hartington.*

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1.

Madras Civil Fund.

Subscription of Retired Members.

In order to determine the amount of excess payments made by members of the Fund who had retired from the service before the introduction of the new rules, I will endeavour to place the matter in such light as may help towards a final decision.

I. By means of a valuation at 5 per cent., Mr. S. Brown (Report of 1865, para. 251) found that for members on the active list, the excess value of the benefits under the new rules was 161,557·7 *l.*, and that the excess value of the additional subscriptions and donations was 29,476·3 *l.* It followed that the proportion to be paid by the serving members was —

$$\frac{29{,}476{\cdot}3}{161{,}557{\cdot}7} = {\cdot}18245$$

or very nearly 18¼ per cent. of the new benefits. This proportion he proposed to apply to the retired members, on whom the proper assessment thus became

$$132{,}383{\cdot}8 \times {\cdot}1825 = 24{,}160\ l.$$

II. In para. 97 of the same Report, the *gross* assessment on 69 retired members was stated to be 89,573·4 *l.*, of which, as above shown, no more than 24,160 *l.* would be required; that is to say, "27 per cent. only of the sums named to each retired member in the Circular need be demanded."

III. In a further Report (1870, paras. 159 to 161), Mr. Brown made a new estimate under the following conditions, as imposed at the special general meeting of the subscribers held on 8th July 1868, by a large majority, viz.:—

"That the retired members be admitted to the provident branch on payment of two-thirds of the actuary's valuation of the difference of risk under the old rules and the new, modified by valuing the old risks at 40 per cent., as set forth in para. 29 of the Trustees' Report to the meeting."

Mr. Brown was instructed to make this valuation at six per cent.

The corresponding estimate by Mr. Brown was —

	£.
Old rule benefits	120,784·9
40 per cent. of same	48,314·0
New rule benefits	144,883·2
Excess	96,569·2
Three-fourths of same	64,379·5

This is evidently much higher than the former assessment, and the increase is caused by the restriction of credit for old rule benefits to 40 per cent. of their full value. It is worthy of note that the payments made by retired members are nearly in accord with the second assessment.

There can, I think, be little doubt that the principle suggested in para. 251 of Mr. Browne's Report of 1865 was perfectly just. He showed that active service members would on an average pay by additional contributions about 18¼ per cent. of the full value of excess benefits under the new rules, and this proportion the retired members should contribute by a direct payment.

7 March 1882. *J. Hannyngton.*

No. 2.

MEMORANDUM.

Madras Civil Fund.

Mr. Sutton, in his Report on this Fund, notices various differences in the results obtained by himself and by me. The causes of such differences need not here be discussed. It is enough to say that each item of my valuation was fairly calculated, in accord, as nearly

as

as possible, with the conditions involved. I am reasonably confident, that the valuation put forth by me is at least sufficiently correct.

As to the final distribution of surplus, there is one point which, as dealt with by Mr. Sutton, calls for especial notice.

In page 14 of his Report, he writes:—

"Upon the whole, I am of opinion that the best course to pursue would be—(1) to refund, with compound interest at 4 per cent., to every existing member,* whether active or retired, all that he has paid in the form of payments down or additional contributions and donations from 1863 to 31st March 1875, in respect of the new rules, and (2) to give to him, whether active or retired, the full benefit of the new rules as from 31st March 1875 (whether he had elected to continue under the old or new rules), and (3) to return to active or retired members, with compound interest at 4 per cent., all that they have paid since31st March 1875 in the form of additional contributions and donations to the 4 per cent. branch up to the 31st March 1881.

* "In the case of deceased members of the Provident Branch the re-funds would be made to the legal representatives."

"The first of these recommendations carrying the compound interest up to 31st March 1875 would, I find, require an amount of 16,50,365 rupees.

"The second of these recommendations might very properly be carried out, inasmuch as in my valuation all retired members are considered as coming under the new rules.

"As to the third, I am not in a position to say what would be the amount to be refunded."

The measure thus recommended is, in effect, the abolition of the 4 per cent. branch from the date of institution. It would necessarily follow that the new rule liabilities must be borne *in full* by the 8 per cent. branch, and be valued at 8 per cent. The proportion (three-fourths) of the new rule benefits heretofore paid by the 4 per cent. branch must accordingly be charged on the 8 per cent. branch. The amount of this charge, with interest up to 31st March 1875 (ascertained from the accounts) would be 16,38,167 rupees. A further consequence of the measure would be that the whole valuation as regards the future also must be made at 8 per cent.

My valuation would then be as follows:—

	Liabilities.	Assets.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
	37,66,431	1,24,94,312
	9,50,719	
	29,477	
	47,46,627	
Arrear - - -	16,38,167	
Rs.	63,84,794	
Surplus - - -	61,09,518	
Rs.	1,24,94,312	1,24,94,312

It thus appears that the surplus assets would be much increased. I am, therefore, of opinion that the refund of the 4 per cent. contributions as proposed by Mr. Sutton is not practicable. It would render futile the restrictions under which the extension of benefits obtained the sanction of the late Court of Directors of the East India Company.

There are other points in relation to whatever surplus may be declared that merit attention.

The Trustees of the Fund, in their Minute of 30th September 1876, paras. 22 and 23, allow that the existing state of enormous surplus was not foreseen, and that "the Govern-"ment are called on and entitled to interpose and to examine how far such a result is con-"sistent with the obligations originally undertaken by the State."

Further, in para. 40, they say, "there is only one point on which the Trustees would "consent to retrospective adjustment, viz., the donation for difference of exchange which "has been wrongly credited to the new Fund. They would suggest that the excess "drawn above the rate current from time to time for adjustments between the Home and "Indian treasuries be refunded, with interest at 4 per cent. The amounts improperly "drawn were small up to 1873."

The "interposition and examination" that appear permissible in paras. 22 and 23 are very strictly limited in para. 40. But the principle is acknowledged that sums "wrongly credited to the new Fund" may be recoverable without opening the accounts at large.

I think there is another item to which this reasonable principle may apply.

The following is a summary of the *payments* of annuities under the new rules. It is taken from the Fund accounts :—

	8 per Cent.	4 per Cent.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1863-64 - - -	2,210	6,629	8,839
1864-65 - - -	6,335	19,006	25,341
1865-66 - - -	5,656	16,968	22,624
1866-67 - - -	13,886	41,659	55,545
1867-68 - - -	29,050	87,150	1,16,200
1868-69 - - -	37,286	1,11,857	1,49,143
1869-70 - - -	52,880	1,58,639	2,11,519
1870-71 - - -	50,593	1,51,785	2,02,378
1871-72 - - -	47,934	1,43,801	1,91,735
1872-73 - - -	51,797	1,55,392	2,07,189
1873-74 - - -	52,317	1,56,952	2,09,269
1874-75 - - -	57,426	1,72,278	2,29,704
1875-76 - - -	56,206	1,68,619	2,24,825
1876-77 - - -	62,209	1,83,627	2,44,836
1877-78 - - -	68,712	2,06,136	2,74,848
1878-79 - - -	72,763	2,18,288	2,91,051
1879-80 - - -	77,922	2,33,767	3,11,689

Here it is visible that one-fourth of the payments has been made from 8 per cent. capital, and three-fourths from the 4 per cent. capital.

The treatment in account of the 4 per cent. contributions is not less remarkable. The 4 per cent. investments amounted in 1867-68 to 3,92,100 rupees, and so continued without change until 1872-73, from which time they have diminished, and in 1876-77 one solitary bond for 26,400 rupees remained, and still remains in the memorandum of investments.

The 4 per cent. capital has, in fact, disappeared. The current payments are and have been made from the current 4 per cent. subscriptions, aided by another noticeable arrangement.

The following transfers from the 8 per cent. capital to the 4 per cent. branch are shown :—

	Rs.
1877-78 - - - - - -	1,45,779
1878-79 - - - - - -	1,79,283
1879-80 - - - - - -	1,98,090

and thus apparently a system has arisen of holding capital invested at 8 per cent. for the use of the 4 per cent. branch.

The Trustees, in para. 35 of the Minute, express a strong opinion that "the Service "should ask the Secretary of State to concede privileges to not less than 70 per cent. of "the liabilities valued under the old rules." In para. 50 this is more strictly defined as "70 per cent. of the *new rule* liabilities, valued as under *old rules*." The distinction is of some importance, as will presently appear; but as respects the point under notice, it will be sufficient to ask why one-fourth (25 per cent.) of the *payments* should come out of the 8 per cent. Fund, in which 70 per cent. of the *values* ought to be retained? To ask this question is to answer it; there is no reason for applying unequal per-centages to *payments* and *values*.

The expression "new rule liability, valued *under old* rules," points to a distinction that is not obvious. On reference to Mr. Stokes' valuation for 1st April 1875 (page 544 of collection), it will be seen that a double valuation of the new rule benefits, at 8 per cent., is presented, viz. :—

	£.
(1.) As under old rules - - -	431,168·2
(2.) As under new rules - - -	499,998·0

From these a ratio is obtained,—

$$\frac{431168}{499998} = \cdot 86234.$$

And in the last paragraph of Mr. Stokes' fourth Memorandum (page 543 of collection) this appears to be stated as 87 per cent. It follows that the ratio proposed by the Trustees may be stated as $70 \times \cdot 86234 = 60 \cdot 3638$ per cent. of the liabilities *valued as under the new rules*. This is therefore the ratio to be compared with 51·26 per cent. as found by me, and 63·86 per cent. as determined by Mr. Sutton.

For the purpose in view I shall use the ratio ·5126 as the most favourable to the Fund.

Reverting to the summary of *payments* of annuities, we see that in 1863-64 a sum of 8,839 rupees was distributed between the old and new rules. Supposing that ·5126 of this should have been charged on the 8 per cent. branch, the charge would have been 4,531 rupees, but only 2,210 rupees was in fact charged, and therefore the 8 per cent.

b ranch

branch was *under charged* by 4,531 rupees — 2,210 = 2,321 rupees. The readiest way of getting this result is to use the difference of the factors, viz., ·5126 — ·25 = ·2626; thus, 8,839 × ·2626 = 2,321.

In this way the following is obtained :—

Years.	Amount overcharged to 4 per Cent. Branch, and undercharged to 8 per Cent.	Credit to 4 per Cent. Branch of last Column, with Interest at 4 per Cent.	Debit to 8 per Cent. Branch, with Interest at 8 per Cent.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1863-64 - - -	2,321	4,531	8,588
1864-65 - - -	6,655	12,465	22,800
1865-66 - - -	5,941	10,699	18,846
1866-67 - - -	14,586	25,258	42,842
1867-68 - - -	30,514	50,808	82,987
1868-69 - - -	39,165	62,704	98,624
1869-70 - - -	55,545	85,509	1,29,511
1870-71 - - -	53,144	78,666	1,14,734
1871-72 - - -	50,350	71,664	1,00,650
1872-73 - - -	54,408	74,461	1,00,705
1873-74 - - -	54,954	72,316	94,182
1874-75 - - -	60,320	76,324	95,720
1875-76 - - -	59,039	71,830	86,748
1876-77 - - -	64,294	75,215	87,471
1877-78 - - -	72,175	81,187	90,920
1878-79 - - -	76,430	82,667	89,148
1879-80 - - -	81,850	85,124	88,398
Rs.	7,81,691	10,21,428	13,52,874

The adjustments here indicated are,— *Rs.*

(1.) Transfer to 4 per cent. branch - - - - - 10,21,418

(2.) Refund to Government of overdrawn interest - - 3,31,456

supposing the adjustments to be made as on 31st March 1881.

The amounts of donation exchange that were erroneously credited to the 4 per cent. branch appear in the accounts, viz. :

Years.	Amount.	With Interest at 4 per Cent.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
1864-65 - - - - -	627	1,174
1865-66 - - - - -	1,756	3,162
1866-67 - - - - -	1,658	2,871
1867-68 - - - - -	699	1,164
1868-69 - - - - -	4,349	6,963
1869-70 - - - - -	—	—
1870-71 - - - - -	—	—
1871-72 - - - - -	—	—
1872-73 - - - - -	—	—
1873-74 - - - - -	14,337	18,866
1874-75 - - - - -	44,208	55,937
1875-76 - - - - -	38,378	40,609
1876-77 - - - - -	35,942	42,047
1877-78 - - - - -	35,223	39,621
1878-79 - - - - -	38,278	41,401
1879-80 - - - - -	41,730	43,399
Rs.	—	2,97,214

The sum of *Rs.* 2,97,214 would, therefore, as admitted by the Trustees, be repayable to the Government as on 31st March 1881.

The adjustments under notice are herein brought up to a fixed date by way of illustration only. The final amounts will depend on the actual date of settlement.

As to the undue growth of surplus capital in the 8 per cent. branch, the Trustees of the

Fund were, long ago, sufficiently informed, and it would have been within the sphere of their duty to submit to the members of the Fund a proposal to transfer so much capital as might, with safety, be transferred from the 8 per cent. branch to the 4 per cent. branch. But the system of hoarding has been rigorously maintained, and even at the present time mere doles of money are passed into the 4 per cent. branch.

The restitutions above suggested are comparatively of small account. They rise from transactions respecting incumbent claims only. Losses far greater than these have been thrown on the revenues of India by the retention in the 8 per cent. branch, of sums representing capital out of which the *future liabilities* of the 4 per cent. branch should, in due time, be discharged. When compromise is mentioned, this point might be kept in view, the compromise discussed by the Trustees refers only to the proportion, the largest assignable proportion of capital to be held in 8 per cent. investment.

Mr. Sutton has referred, in terms of well-merited commendation, to the writings of Messrs. Westland and Stokes. I may be permitted to say that, in my opinion, the service rendered to the State by Mr. Westland has been very great; no less in result than the removal of a crushing burden from the future revenues of India.

10 February 1882. *J. Hannyngton.*

(FINANCIAL (FUNDS), No. 1.)

To His Excellency The Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay.

Sir, India Office, London, 8 June 1882.

Para. 1. I HAVE considered in Council your Excellency's General Despatch, dated 9th February 1882, No. 3, submitting, for my favourable consideration in Council, a memorial from the members of the Bombay Civil Service, and letters from the Secretary to the Civil Fund, relating to the transfer of the assets, liabilities, and management of that institution, to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

2. The memorialists represent that the increase of 60 *l.* per annum which, in Financial (Funds) Despatch to the Government of India, dated 21st July 1881, No. 10, I proposed should be made to the pensions of incumbent widows in the event of the transfer of the Fund to the Government, did not fall within the compass of the prayer contained in their memorial, dated the 24th April 1876, and that, however equitable in itself, it cannot justly be made a reason for a deduction from what might fairly be expected by future widows, whose claims to a higher rate of pension would have been fully admitted by the members of the Service, if the management had remained in their hands, before appropriating any balance for the benefit of widows who have already been admitted to pension.

3. The memorialists further state their opinion that a higher proportion than 72 per cent. of the liabilities should be charged to 8 per cent., and proceed to show that if 80 per cent. be fixed as the proportion, an ample sum would remain to provide 100 *l.* per annum for future widows.

4. The effect on the surplus of taking the 31st March 1875 as the date for the adjustment of the accounts is also set forth, and the memorialists observe that a choice of a date which just excludes a part of their prayer, instead of one equally eligible which would admit it, bears hardly upon them.

5. The memorialists therefore pray that the precise increase of benefits for which they petitioned five years ago may now be conceded to them by the Secretary of State in Council.

6. The views set forth in the memorial of the subscribers, together with those of the retired members of the Fund, contained in a memorial dated 22nd March 1882, having been carefully considered by me in Council, I have now to communicate to you the decision at which I have arrived on the subject.

7. The objections of the Government of India to the accounts of this Fund were made towards the close of the year 1872, and in 1879 the Secretary of State in Council fixed the 1st April 1875 as the date from which the accounts of

of the several Funds would be adjusted, in accordance with the principles contained in Financial (Funds) Despatch to the Government of India, dated 20th February 1879, No. 65.

8. I cannot admit that the subscribers have any just ground of complaint on this score, the adjustment having taken place more than two years after the date on which the objections of the Government of India were made to the accounts.

9. With reference to the observations of the subscribers respecting the proportion of benefits which represent the benefits under the original rules, and the altered circumstances of subscribers at the present time, it is obvious that the new rules have made independent provision by Civil servants for their families less necessary and probably more neglected. Recent experience as to the possession or otherwise of property, even if reliable data could be obtained, would therefore be of little value in the determination of this question.

10. But recognising the fact that no precise determination with absolute accuracy of the correct proportion of benefits to be charged to the 8 per cent. branch is now possible, and that a slight variation in the 8 per cent. factor would make a considerable difference in the estimated surplus, I have decided to extend the concessions offered to subscribers in Financial (Funds) Despatch to the Government of India, dated 21st July 1881, so far as to assent to an increase of ·100 *l.* instead of 60 *l.* per annum to the pensions of future widows.

11. I have therefore to request that the Trustees of the Fund may be informed that the widows of subscribers dying subsequently to the date of this Despatch will be admitted to pensions of 400 *l.* per annum.

12. I approve the alterations in the regulations, contained in the letter from the Secretary to the Fund, dated 7th February 1882, the same having been carried by the necessary majority of the votes of the subscribers, and I sanction their embodiment in the existing rules.

13. Arrangements will, in due course, be made in accordance with the suggestions of the Trustees, to enable retired members to pay subscriptions in this country, and to permit unmarried members to compound their subscriptions for life, subject to readjustment on marriage.

14. The necessary measures for obtaining the sanction of Parliament to the transfer of the Fund will at once be adopted, and on the passing of the Act the Government of India will be informed of the date on which the formal transfer should take place, both in India and in England.

15. The business of the Fund will be conducted in the Funds Department of this Office, and the necessary arrangements for the conduct of the business in India should be made by your Government, in communication with the Government of India.

16. The right of the subscribers to all the privileges to which they are entitled under the existing rules will be secured to them by the Act of Parliament, and any claim not provided for in those rules must be forwarded for the decision of the Secretary of State in Council.

17. Further instructions on this subject will be communicated to the Government of India hereafter, and in the meantime the business connected with the management of the Fund should be carried on under the orders of the Trustees, any recommendation which they may desire to make relating to the *employés* in the Civil Fund Office being submitted by your Government for the consideration of the Government of India.

18. A copy of the memorial from the retired members of the Fund, and of the reply which has been addressed to them, is forwarded herewith for the information of your Government and of the Trustees of the Fund.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hartington.*

[C.-3288.]

EAST INDIA (BOMBAY CIVIL FUND).

COPY of a FINANCIAL (FUNDS) DESPATCH to the Government of India, dated 21 July 1881, No. 10, relative to the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND, together with a STATEMENT of ASSETS and LIABILITIES of the FUND as on 31 March 1875; and, of DESPATCHES regarding the BENGAL and MADRAS FUNDS, dated 22 December 1881 and 23 March 1882; also of a further DESPATCH relative to the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND, dated 8 June 1882.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

[C.-3288.]

H.—25. 7. 82.

A

B I L L

TO

Make provision for the transfer of the Assets and Liabilities of the Provident Branch of the Bombay Civil Fund and other funds to the Secretary of State for India in Council. A.D. 1882.

WHEREAS an institution known as the Provident Branch of the Bombay Civil Fund (founded on the Bombay Civil Fund of earlier date) was established in Bombay under the authority given by the Court of Directors of the East India Company in a public despatch to the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated the thirty-first of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, the said Provident Branch having a separate capital for making provision for such of the civil servants of the said company as should be obliged by ill-health to leave India either temporarily or permanently, and for the granting of annuities to the widows and children of its members and of portions for the children of members, and the said fund was supported by the subscriptions of the civil servants of the said company and by certain contributions from the said company:

And whereas in a financial despatch to the Government of India, dated the twenty-first of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, certain changes respecting the grant of annuities to widows were authorised by the Secretary of State for India in Council, and certain terms were stated on which the Secretary of State for India in Council was willing to take over the assets, liabilities, and management of the said institution:

And whereas in accordance with the instructions contained in the aforesaid despatch the Government of India caused the inquiry to be made, whether upon the terms offered by the Secretary of State for India in Council in the said despatch the subscribers to the said fund were willing to surrender the accumulated fund to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and the proposition so to make over the accumulated fund on the terms offered by the

A.D. 1882.

Secretary of State for India in Council was carried in the affirmative by the subscribers by a large majority of votes:

And whereas in order to avoid any doubt that may arise in regard to the legality of such transfer it is necessary to make provision by law for enabling the trustees of the said fund to transfer the assets and liabilities thereof to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and for enabling the Secretary of State for India in Council to accept the same:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Assets and liabilities of the Provident Branch of the Bombay Civil Fund to be transferred to the Secretary of State.

1. It shall be lawful for the trustees of the Provident Branch of the Bombay Civil Fund to transfer to the Secretary of State for India in Council the assets and liabilities of the fund, including any assets and liabilities to which the said trustees may have succeeded as representing the trustees of the earlier fund at Bombay, and for the Secretary of State for India in Council to accept the same.

Payments charged on said fund to be payable from revenues of India.

2. As soon as the assets and liabilities of the said fund, including as aforesaid, shall be transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and the acceptance thereof by the Secretary of State for India in Council notified by the Government of India, all existing liabilities of the said fund shall be deemed to be liabilities of the revenues of India, and all such liabilities may be enforced against the Secretary of State for India in Council in like manner as they might have been enforced against the trustees of the said fund if this Act had not been passed; and every civil servant, or widow or child of a civil servant, who shall at the date of such notification be an incumbent of an annuity from the said fund or from any earlier fund, the assets and liabilities of which shall have been transferred as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive from time to time the amount of such annuity from the revenues of India; and every civil servant, and every widow or child of a civil servant, who shall be a subscriber to the said fund, or shall be an incumbent annuitant of the said fund at or after the date of such notification, shall be entitled to the benefits to which they are entitled under the existing rules at the date of the passing of this Act, with the additional benefit in the case of widows of a pension of *sixty pounds* per annum, such additional benefit to take effect as from the *first of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.*

Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall be held to preclude the Secretary of State for India in Council from assigning to the incumbents on and subscribers to the said fund, or to any such widow or child as aforesaid, any benefits in addition to those secured to them by this Act, if on considering the assets and liabilities of the said fund the Secretary of State for India in Council shall deem it reasonable so to do.

3. All notifications or applications on the part of the subscribers to or beneficiaries under the said fund which are required or prescribed by the rules of the said fund as existing at the date of this Act shall be given and made in such manner and to such person or persons as the Secretary of State for India in Council shall from time to time appoint.

4. *From and after the passing of this Act* there shall vest in the Secretary of State for India in Council all powers and authorities, discretionary or otherwise, which were prior to the date of this Act vested in the trustees of the said fund, or the subscribers thereto in general meeting: Provided always, that notwithstanding anything herein contained, the Secretary of State for India in Council shall, as far as may be practicable, conform to and adopt the practice heretofore followed in the management of the said fund.

Nothing to prejudice subscribers claims.

5. Provided that nothing in this Act shall prejudice any claim which may be made by any subscriber to or beneficiary under the said fund, or by the representatives of any such subscriber or beneficiary upon the funds so transferred, and in case any question shall arise between any such subscriber, or the representatives of any deceased subscriber, or the widow or a child of any such subscriber, or the representatives of any such widow or child on the one hand, and the Secretary of State for India in Council on the other, as to any liability or alleged liability of the said fund, such question shall be determined by Her Majesty's Court of Appeal in such manner as may be provided by any General Orders, or as the said Court may on special application think fit to prescribe, anything in the Statute of Limitations to the contrary notwithstanding.

6. And whereas it may be expedient that the Secretary of State for India in Council should have authority in like manner to accept the transfer of the assets, liabilities, and management of other institutions, known as the Bengal Civil Fund and the Madras Civil Fund, with the consent of the subscribers to the said institutions respectively: It shall be lawful for the managers or trustees to make over the assets, liabilities, and management of both or either

A.D. 1882. of the said funds, and for the Secretary of State for India in Council to take and assume the same upon such terms as the Secretary of State for India in Council may approve, if at any time hereafter it shall appear by a vote, specially taken for the purpose, that a majority of not less than three fourths of the subscribers to those institutions who may vote upon the question are in favour of such transfer.

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.
CLASS

Bombay Civil Fund.

A

B I L L

To make provision for the transfer of the Assets and Liabilities of the Provident Branch of the Bombay Civil Fund and other funds to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(*Prepared and brought in by The Marquis of Hartington and Lord Richard Grosvenor.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed* 4 *July* 1882.

[*Under* 1 *oz. Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 225.]

EAST INDIA (HOME ACCOUNTS).

HOME ACCOUNTS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Presented pursuant to the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 15 *May* 1882.

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India Office,
12 May 1882.

LOUIS MALLET,
Under Secretary of State.

No. 1. - - - - - - - - - -

AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME TREASURY

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance on the 1st April 1880 - - - -							2,270,107	6	6
REVENUE, ORDINARY:									
FOREST:									
Receipts from Students for the Indian Forestry Department, on account of their expenses at the Forest School at Nancy - - - - -				1,602	–	–			
MINT:									
Proceeds of Sales of Indian Coins sent to this Country for Assay - -				39	9	7			
TELEGRAPH:									
Indo-European Telegraph - - - - - -	30,206	3	3						
Recovery of amount paid for Stores for Telegraph Lines in India, lost in transit - - - - -	137	16	1						
				30,343	19	4			
INTEREST:									
Interest realised from investment of Cash Balance -	23,862	1	8						
Interest on India Debt, remaining unclaimed for 10 years, repaid by the Bank of England and Bank of Ireland	1,624	6	–						
Unclaimed Dividends on East India Stock, repaid by the Bank of England, pursuant to Act 36 Vict. c. 17, s. 27 - - - - - - - - - -	205	12	6						
				25,692	–	2			
Premium realised on sales of India 4 per Cent. Stock - - - - £. 51,651 17 1 s. d.									
Premium realised on the issue of 3,500,000 *l.* India 3½ per Cent. Stock 120,206 11 9									
	171,858	8	10						
				197,550	9	–			
MINOR DEPARTMENTS:									
Proceeds of sales of Chinchona Bark - - - -	14,892	5	5						
Subscriptions for copies of the Work on the Textile Manufactures of India - - - - - -	381	10	–						
Sale proceeds of Cotton, Iron, Coal, &c., used for experimental purposes; and recovery of portion of the cost of experiments thereon - - - - - -	259	9	11						
Sale proceeds of Books, Maps, &c. - - - -	557	16	6						
				16,091	1	10			
MEDICAL:									
Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing:									
Pay, Pensions, &c. of Inmates appropriated to their maintenance - £. 1,943 11 1 s. d.									
Sale of Farm Produce, &c. - - 102 16 9									
	2,046	7	10						
On account of the Maintenance of a Lunatic in Broadmoor Asylum - - - - - - - -	63	8	11						
				2,109	16	9			
STATIONERY AND PRINTING:									
Sale proceeds of works, the cost of printing which has been charged under this head of Service - - - - - - - - - - - -				65	19	3			
RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED, AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES:	£.	s.	d.						
Subscriptions to Widows' Funds of the Home Establishment of the East India Company, Fees, &c. - -	10,924	6	4						
Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, the Indian Military and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund:	£.	s.	d.						
Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund	2,162	13	–						
Bengal Military Orphan Society -	22,987	16	3						
Bengal Military Fund - - -	35,358	19	11						
Madras - ditto - - -	17,702	10	4						
Bombay - ditto - - -	11,795	19	1						
Indian Navy Fund - - -	1,891	2	8						
Bengal Medical Retiring Fund -	287	19	11						
Madras Medical Fund - - -	106	13	11						
Bombay Medical Retiring Fund -	184	17	1						
	92,478	12	2						
Refund of an advance made in 1879–80 to a member of the Uncovenanted Service of India in respect of Gratuity on Retirement - - - - - -	50	–	–						
				103,452	18	6			
Carried forward - - - £				351,255	14	3	2,270,107	6	6

- - - - - - - - - No. 1.

of the GOVERNMENT of *India*, from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881.

DISBURSEMENTS.

EXPENDITURE, ORDINARY:

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CHARGES CONNECTED WITH THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE, AND DIRECT CLAIMS THEREON:			
LAND REVENUE:			
Law Charges in connection with Appeals from India, a portion of which is recoverable in India	145 – –		
Stores for India: Cotton Seed, &c.	535 14 3		
		680 14 3	
FOREST:			
Allowances to successful Candidates for the Indian Forestry Department; Passages to India on appointment; Fees to Professors for Instruction, &c.	4,040 12 1		
Stores for India: Machinery for use in the Sind Forests	26 18 4		
		4,067 10 5	
SALT—Stores for India: Freight, &c. of Hydrometers		1 9 1	
OPIUM—Stores for India: Hose, &c., for the Patna Opium Agency		88 4 9	
STAMPS—Stores for India		31,601 17 1	
MINT:			
Cost of Assay of Indian Coins	22 – –		
Stores for India	3,369 5 3		
		3,391 5 3	
POST OFFICE:			
Payments under the Postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury	71,051 – –		
Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, on account of the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad	3,600 – –		
Salary and Travelling Expenses of an Officer of the Indian Postal Department while acting as Secretary to the British Delegates at the International Parcels Post Conference held at Paris	109 13 6		
	74,760 13 6		
Stores for India	31,596 17 7		
		106,357 11 1	
TELEGRAPH:			
Indo-European Telegraph	11,508 5 –		
Red Sea and India Telegraph: Moiety of Annuity payable to Shareholders of the late Red Sea and India Telegraph Company (Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 39)	18,027 – –		
Indian Telegraph Department: Absentee Allowances	5,724 16 5		
Ditto: Passage to India of Officers of the Department on appointment; Share of Expenses of International Telegraph Office at Berne, &c.	228 5 11		
	35,488 7 4		
Telegraph Lines in India—Stores for India	53,390 18 6		
		88,879 5 10	
ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS:			
His Highness Maharajah Duleep Sing		24,900 19 8	
			259,968 17 5
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA:			
INTEREST ON DEBT, EXCLUSIVE OF THAT SHOWN, ON PAGE 17, UNDER EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:			
Interest on Loans contracted in England: £. s. d.			
East India Bonds 179,488 – –			
India Debentures 279,860 – –			
India 5 per Cent. Stock (to 5th July 1880) 274,461 16 9			
India 4 per Cent. Stock 1,561,890 11 10			
	2,[illegible]5,700 8 7		
Interest on the Indian Transfer Loan of 22nd April 1854	45,518 3 8		
		2,341,218 12 3	
INTEREST ON SERVICE FUNDS:			
Interest on the Balance of the India Office Provident Fund		561 – 2	
Carried forward £.		2,341,779 12 5	259,968 17 5

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	351,255 14 3	2,270,107 6 6
Receipts—*continued.*		
Revenue, Ordinary—*continued.*		
Miscellaneous:		
From the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings; for the Sale to them of superfluous Land adjoining the India Office, pursuant to Act 44 Vict. c. 7 - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 68,600 – –	
From the Commissioners of Income Tax; Allowance in respect of the assessments of Income Tax made at the India Office - - - - - - - - -	756 12 –	
Balances of the escheated Estates of several Illegitimate Persons who died in India intestate - - -	1,681 11 7	
Sale proceeds of Waste Paper and receipts on sundry accounts - - - - - - - - -	394 19 3	
Miscellaneous Receipts connected with the Supply of Stores to India:		
£. s. d.		
Fines and Penalties incurred by Contractors in providing Stores and Freight - - - - - 23,204 5 9		
Recoveries on account of detention of Lighters, &c. - - - - - 352 4 11		
Sale proceeds of unserviceable Stores, Sawdust, &c. - - - - - 109 – –		
Rent of Wharf adjoining the India Store Depôt, and the proportion of Rates and Taxes chargeable thereon - - - - - - 358 13 –		
	24,024 3 8	
Army:		95,457 6 6
Value of Clothing, Accoutrements, &c., in possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment - - - - - - -	4,176 1 11	
Proceeds of sales of unserviceable Military Stores, &c. -	4,197 9 9	
Discharge Purchase Money, and proceeds of the effects of a Deserter - - - - - - - -	154 16 1	
Indian Troop Service: Receipts from the Admiralty, Retrenchments on account of Messing, &c. - -	50,033 15 6	
Passage of Officers and Troops: Recoveries on account of Passage, Messing, &c. - - - - - -	267 4 7	
Repayment by the War Office of the extra percentage Charges, levied between 1873 and 1875, on Stores supplied for India - - - - - - - -	22,707 9 11	
Recovery from the War Office of Retired Pay issued to certain Officers of the New Line Regiments who retired under Royal Warrant of 6th September 1878	3,388 8 3	
Amount recovered in respect of Advances made to the War Office, in excess of the Pensions paid through that Department in the year 1877-78 chargeable against Indian Revenues - - - - - -	81 11 3	
Refund of overpayments in previous years in respect of Military Pay and Stores for India - - - -	35 19 4	
Subscriptions towards Indian Service Family Pensions -	2,008 18 10	
		87,051 15 5
Carried forward - - - £.	533,764 16 2	2,270,107 6 6

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	2,341,779 12 5	259,968 17 5
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*		
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*continued.*		
ADMINISTRATION:		
England:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Officers of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Assistant Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief and Clerk, Consulting Officer for the Indian Troop Service, two Members of the London Medical Board, &c. - - -	132,238 4 2	
Auditor and Assistants, under Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, s. 52 - - -	5,077 1 4	
Store Department: Wages of Labourers, Cartage, Fees to Surveyors, Ground Rent of Premises, Rates and Taxes, Repairs, Supplies, &c. - - -	24,634 14 1	
Law Charges - - - - -	1,072 16 10	
Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for Management of Debt - -	32,189 14 10	
Postage of Despatches to and from India	4,901 6 11	
Office Contingencies: Rates, Taxes, Coals, Gas, Candles, Furniture and Repairs, Stamps, Advertisements, Postage, Telegrams, Pay of Police, Messengers' Uniforms, and various petty Charges - - - - -	19,523 1 3	
		219,636 19 5
India:		
Passage and Outfit Allowance of the Governor General of India and Suite, the Governor of Madras, three Members of Council, &c. - - -	8,450 7 –	
Expenses in connection with the Famine Commission - - - - -	5,704 6 5	
Grant to Sir John Strachey, voted in 1876, in consideration of the loss sustained by him in resigning the office of Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces to become a Member of the Council of the Governor General, but not payable until he should resign the latter office - -	5,502 1 1	
Books and Newspapers supplied to India, not invoiced as Stores - -	1,146 17 8	
		20,803 12 2
		240,440 11 7
Stores for India: Books, Parliamentary Papers, &c. -		131 14 –
		240,572 5 7
MINOR DEPARTMENTS;		
India Museum:		
Sum paid to the Science and Art Department for the purpose of purchasing in India additions to the Indian Section of the South Kensington Museum, being the estimated amount of surplus proceeds of the exhibition, at the India Museum, of presents made to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his visit to India - - - -	3,000 – –	
Cost of enlarging the Museum at Kew for reception of India Museum Collections, &c. - - - - -	2,181 2 3	
		5,181 2 3
Carried forward - - - £.	5,181 2 3	2,582,351 18 – 259,968 17 5

No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	533,764 16 2	2,270,107 6 6
RECEIPTS—*continued.*			
REVENUE, ORDINARY—*continued.*			
ARMY—*continued.*			
Military Operations in Afghanistan:			
From Her Majesty's Treasury:—Sum received as a Loan in the Year 1879–80, under "Indian Advance Act, 1879," in aid of the Expenditure incurred by the Government of India on this account, the obligation to repay which Loan was repealed by the "Indian Loan Act, 1881;" now, accordingly, treated as Revenue Receipt and Debt Discharged in this Account - -	2,000,000 - -		
From Her Majesty's Treasury:—Instalment for the Year 1880-81 of the further Grant-in-aid of 3,000,000 *l.* on this account - - - - -	500,000 - -		
Portion of the future Instalments (amounting to 2,500,000 *l.*) of the above Grant-in-aid, treated by anticipation as Revenue Receipt of this Year, and charged *per contra* as Deposit Disbursement in this Account; being the amount by which it is estimated that such instalments will exceed the Expenditure in the Year 1881-82 on this account - - - -	195,000 - -		
		2,695,000 - -	
PUBLIC WORKS:			
Royal Indian Engineering College:			
Fees and Caution Money received from Students - - - £. 12,621 3 8			
Sale of Provisions, Farm Produce, &c. - - - - - - 761 6 7			
	13,382 10 3		
Refund by a Student of the Royal Indian Engineering College of the fee paid for his instruction while undergoing a second practical course - - -	50 - -		
Refund of overpayments in the previous year in respect of Stores for India, and of Absentee Allowances of Officers of the Uncovenanted Service employed in the Public Works Department - - - -	378 10 2		
		13,811 - 5	
Carried forward - - - £.		3,242,575 16 7	2,270,107 6 6

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	5,181 2 3	2,582,351 18 –	259,968 17 5
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*continued.*			
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*			
Expenses in connection with the Indian Department at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 - - - - -	138 18 2		
Cost of Engraving, Lithographing, and Printing the Indian Atlas, from 1874 to 1880, and Expenses of other Maps relating to India - - - - -	1,269 - 9		
Special Pay and Contingent Expenses of Officers employed in compiling the "Imperial Gazetteer of India"	3,211 2 5		
Expenses connected with the Work on the Textile Manufactures of India, subscribed for by Chambers of Commerce, &c. - - - - - - - -	94 19 7		
Objects of a Literary, Scientific, or Antiquarian Character	2,421 16 –		
Allowance to Consulates at Réunion and Cayenne for inspection of Coolie Immigrants, and Moiety of Expenses of Commission held at Paris to inquire into Coolie Immigration at Réunion - - - - -	705 7 3		
Salary of Dr. W. Waagen from 1st January to 31st December 1880, while engaged on Palæontological Work for the Geological Survey - - - - -	300 – –		
Expenses attending Investigations into the Dyes of India	671 5 6		
Deputation Allowance of an Officer of the Surveyor General's Department, while employed on Indian Pendulum Observations - - - - -	1,082 19 5		
Deputation Allowance of the Archæological Surveyor of India while employed in this country - - -	550 7 –		
Construction of Tide-calculating Machine, and preparation of Tide Tables - - - - - -	671 14 8		
Grant to Dr. Forbes Watson for his Work on the "Food Grains of India"; Expenses attending his Experiments on Cotton Ginning, Rice Cleaning, &c. - -	3,544 15 3		
Remuneration to several Officers and others specially employed, and Miscellaneous Expenditure - -	1,730 13 1		
	21,574 1 4		
Stores for India - - - - - - - - -	8,276 16 8		
		29,850 18 –	
LAW AND JUSTICE:			
Salary of Privy Council Reporter under the arrangement made by the Government of India for the publication of Law Reports - - - - - - - -	150 – –		
Stores for India: Books, &c. - - - - -	115 19 4		
		265 19 4	
MARINE:			
Pensions and Retired Allowances - - - - -	40,059 13 6		
Furlough and Absentee Allowances - - - -	1,846 3 9		
Contribution towards the Expenses of Her Majesty's Ships employed in the Indian Seas - - - -	62,500 – –		
Pay and Passages of Naval Officers, Dockyard Officials, Leadsman Apprentices in the Bengal Pilot Service, &c.	1,586 5 11		
	105,992 3 2		
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - -	46,679 7 5		
		152,671 10 7	
EDUCATION:			
Passage to India of Educational Officers on appointment, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	407 6 2	
ECCLESIASTICAL:			
Passage to India of Chaplains on appointment - -	- - -	654 14 6	
MEDICAL:			
Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing: Salaries and Allowances of the Staff; Board and Clothing of the Lunatics, and other Expenses - - - - -	6,910 15 3		
Maintenance of Lunatics elsewhere than in the Royal India Lunatic Asylum - - - - - - -	292 – 4		
		7,202 15 7	
STATIONERY AND PRINTING:			
Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding, for the India Office, &c. - - - - - - - - -	5,078 2 –		
Stores for India - - - - - - - -	69,531 8 11		
		74,609 10 11	
Carried forward - - - £.		2,848,014 13 1	259,968 17 5

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	3,242,575	16	7	2,270,107	6	6
RECEIPTS—*continued.*						
Carried forward - - - £.	3,242,575	16	7	2,270,107	6	6

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		2,848,014 13 1	259,068 17 5
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*contd.*	£. s. d.		
POLITICAL AGENCIES:			
Mission to the Court of Persia - - - - -	10,000 – –		
Her Majesty's Establishments in China, for the Five Years 1876-77 to 1880-81 - - - - -	75,000 – –		
Sum placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State for India for Secret Service - - - - - -	1,000 – –		
Contribution towards the Expenses of the Jeddah Consulate, &c. - - - - - - - - -	66 4 –		
	86,066 4 –		
Stores for India: Presentation Articles, &c., for the Residency at Bushire - - - - - -	220 18 3		
		86,287 2 3	
SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED, AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES:			
Pensions:			
For Distinguished and Meritorious Services - - -	11,849 11 1		
Ordinary to Officers on Retirement:			
Home Service (including Addiscombe, Haileybury, Warley, &c.), retiring otherwise than on reduction of staff - £. 21,623 s. 11 d. 3			
Home Service, retiring on reduction of Staff - - - - - 51,339 11 7			
Uncovenanted Service of India - - 79,060 18 –			
Judges of High Courts, &c. - - 25,436 – 6			
China Establishment - - - 3,375 – –			
St. Helena Establishment - - - 752 13 6			
Prince of Wales' Island Establishment 250 – –			
	181,837 14 10		
Compassionate and Miscellaneous - – - - -	14,197 6 5		
Widows and Families of Deceased Officers of—			
Home Service, from Funds (established by the East India Company) to which the Officers subscribed - - - 23,601 19 –			
Bengal Pilot Service, from Funds to which the Officers subscribed - - 5,473 14 4			
Late Indian Navy - - - - - 612 4 7			
Indian Services, killed in the Mutiny, or otherwise in discharge of duty - 11,205 13 1			
	40,893 11 –		
	248,778 3 4		
Compensation Pensions to Officers and Petty Officers of the Maritime Service of the East India Company - -	4,468 4 1		
Poplar Fund Pensions - - - - - - -	417 15 6		
Annuities of the Madras Civil Funds of 1800 and 1814 -	459 3 6		
Annual Donation to the Bengal Civil Fund - - -	2,500 – –		
Annual Donation to the India Office Provident Fund -	1,000 – –		
Gratuities - - - - - - - - - - -	164 – –		
Gratuities to Families of Officers killed in action - -	3,806 15 –		
Gratuities granted on retirement to Members of the Uncovenanted Service of India - - - - - -	6,550 10 8		
Relief to Distressed Natives of India - - - - -	148 9 11		
Subscriptions to Charities (Strangers' Home for Asiatics, Seamen's Hospital Society, and Soldiers' Daughters' Home) - - - - - - - - - -	355 – –		
Carried forward - - - £.	268,648 2 –	2,934,301 15 4	259,968 17 5

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	3,242,575	16	7	2,270,107	6	6
Receipts—*continued.*						
Carried forward - - - £.	3,242,575	16	7	2,270,107	6	6

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	268,648 2 –	2,934,301 15 4	259,968 17 5
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*continued.*			
SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED, AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES—*continued.*			
Annuities, Pensions, and Allowances payable in respect of the Indian Civil Service Annuity, Military, and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund:			
£. s. d.			
Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund 248,114 7 9			
Madras Civil Service - ditto - 93,313 9 2			
Annuity Branch of the Bombay Civil Fund - - - - 68,377 9 10			
Bengal Military Orphan Society - 60,138 8 1			
Bengal Military Fund - - 186,895 – 4			
Madras - ditto - - - 182,404 13 2			
Bombay - ditto - - - 110,824 14 11			
Indian Navy Fund - - - 14,145 9 1			
Bengal Medical Retiring Fund - 48,227 1 6			
Madras Medical Fund - - 77,701 3 8			
Bombay Medical Retiring Fund - 12,173 16 7			
	1,102,315 14 1		
		1,370,963 16 1	
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Examination Expenses and Allowances of Candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service of India - -	12,536 3 6		
Freight to India, &c., of Insignia of the Orders of the "Star of India" and the "Bath" - - - -	80 11 2		
Composition in lieu of Stamp Duty on India Bonds and Debentures - - - - - - - - -	300 – –		
Salary of British Delegate to the Egyptian Board of Health, from April 1878 to December 1879 - -	175 – –		
Cost of Investigation with regard to the use of Adhesive Stamps in India - - - - - - - -	250 – –		
Sundries - - - - - - - - - -	42 8 7		
Miscellaneous Charges connected with the Supply of Stores to India: £. s. d.			
Lighterage, Dock Dues, Packing, &c. 1,054 8 2			
Remission of Fines and Penalties incurred by Contractors in providing Stores and Freight - - 16,384 3 5			
	17,438 11 7		
		30,822 14 10	
CIVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES:			
Covenanted Civil Service - - - - - -	100,067 9 –		
Uncovenanted Service - - - - - -	42,018 12 4		
Military Officers in Civil employ - - - -	75,437 16 6		
		217,523 17 10	
Carried forward - - - £.		4,553,612 4 1	259,968 17 5

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	3,242,575	16	7	2,270,107	6	6
Receipts—*continued.*						
Carried forward - - - £.	3,242,575	16	7	2,270,107	6	6

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881—*continued.*

							£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
						Brought forward - - -	4,553,612	4	1	259,968	17	5
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*												
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*continued.*												
ARMY:												
Effective:		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.					
Payments to Her Majesty's Exchequer on account of Disbursements by the War Office, in the year 1880-81, in respect of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in India, including Recruiting Charges and Pay of Colonels of Cavalry and Infantry - -		500,000	–	–								
Less,—Overpayment in 1879-80 on account of that year - - - - - - -		50,000	–	–								
		450,000	–	–								
Sum brought to account in adjustment of the Army Effective and Contingent Accounts with the War Office - - - - -		156,409	–	3								
					606,409	–	3					
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service - -					176,003	3	7					
Furlough Allowances of Officers of British Regiments serving in India, and Pay of Colonels Commandant of Artillery - -					127,665	11	3					
Advances to Regiments proceeding to India - - - -					12,834	7	4					
Pay and Allowances during Voyage, of Regiments returning from India - - - - - - - - - -					12,839	7	10					
Indian Troop Service - - - - - - - - -					342,085	15	–					
Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Troop Ships -					10,532	6	9					
Outfit Allowance to Officers on their promotion to Commissioned Rank - - - - - - - - - -					450	–	–					
Advances of Pay and Passage Money to Officers joining the Staff Corps as Probationers - - - - - - - -					646	8	8					
Purchase of Stallions - - - - - - - - -					7,784	5	3					
Cost of Medals - - - - - - - - - -					1,770	5	11					
Allowance to an Officer (formerly an Indian Cadet at Sandhurst) on his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant - - - - -					50	–	–					
Pay and Allowances of Surgeons on appointment, &c. - -					1,887	15	–					
Expenses incurred by Officers acquiring Scientific Knowledge -					673	8	2					
Freight from India of unserviceable Military Stores, &c. - -					896	9	2					
One-third payable from Indian Revenues of Expenses incurred in respect of Land purchased at Port Said - - - -					37	13	–					
Grant to an Officer of the Medical Department for Expenses incurred in perfecting his Army Dooly - - - -					200	–	–					
Pay and Expenses of Non-Commissioned Officers of the Indian Establishment under Instruction at Woolwich; Pay and Travelling Expenses of Civil Master Armourer, and of Artizans for Gunpowder Works in India; and other Miscellaneous Expenditure - - - - - - - - - -					895	12	1					
					1,303,661	9	3					
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - -					737,718	16	10					
					2,041,380	6	1					
Non-Effective:		£.	s.	d.								
Payments to Her Majesty's Exchequer on account of Retired Pay, Pensions, &c., of Her Majesty's British Forces serving or having served in India:												
On account of Arrears for 1876-77 - -	£. 100,000	–	–									
On account of the year 1880-81 - - -	550,000	–	–									
		650,000	–	–								
Carried forward - - - £.		650,000	–	–	2,041,380	6	1	4,553,612	4	1	259,968	17	5

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	3,242,575 16 7	2,270,107 6 6
RECEIPTS—*continued.*		
REVENUE, ORDINARY - - -		3,242,575 16 7
Carried forward - - - £.		5,512,683 3 1

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	650,000 - -	2,041,380 6 1	4,553,612 4 1	259,968 17 5
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*				
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*cont^d.*				
ARMY—*continued.*				
Non-Effective—continued.				
Pay of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service, including Colonels' Allowances - - - - - - - -	1,249,099 6 7			
The capitalised value of Annuities granted to Officers of the Indian Army on retirement, representing the estimated value of their prospective claim to the Colonel's Allowance -	78,908 - -			
Lord Clive's Fund: Pensions - - -	81,618 15 -			
Lord Clive's Fund: Payments to Representatives of Lord Clive - - - - -	1,331 - -			
Indian Service Family Pensions - - -	2,201 3 7			
		2,063,158 5 2		
			4,104,538 11 3	
Military Operations in Afghanistan.				
Passage to India of Officers specially ordered to return to duty in consequence of the Expedition - - - - -		2,542 13 6		
Stores for India - - - - - - - - -		68,020 3 -		
			70,562 16 6	
EXPENDITURE CONSEQUENT ON FAMINE IN MADRAS:				
Difference between Indian and English Pay granted to Officers on leave, whose health broke down while employed on Famine duty - - - - - - - - -		- - -	1,830 19 5	
RAILWAYS:				
Stores for India, for Frontier Railways - - - - - -		- - -	694,696 15 2	
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION:				
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - -		- - -	5,285 16 -	
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:				
Royal Indian Engineering College:				
Salaries of President, Professors, &c.; Wages of Servants; Provisions, and Contingent Expenses - - - -	£. s. d. 20,569 7 4			
Refund of Caution Money, &c. - -	3 11 7			
		20,572 18 11		
Salaries and Expenses, while gaining practical experience in their profession, of Students retained in this country after having passed out of the Royal Indian Engineering College -		6,974 16 -		
Expenses attending the Examination of Candidates for the Civil Engineer Establishment, Passage to India on appointment, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -		2,077 1 1		
Furlough Pay and Allowances of Military Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - - - - - -		42,055 5 -		
Absentee Allowances of Officers of the Uncovenanted Service employed in the Public Works Department - - -		13,048 17 8		
Expenses of Officers of the Public Works Department, visiting Works, &c. - - - - - - - - - -		15 11 -		
		84,744 9 8		
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - -		3,504 13 -		
			88,249 2 8	9,518,776 5 1
EXPENDITURE, ORDINARY, carried forward - - -			£.	9,778,745 2 6

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -				5,512,683	3	1
RECEIPTS—*continued.*						
REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:						
East Indian Railway:						
Rent of Premises occupied by the East Indian Railway Company	230	-	-			
Irrigation and Navigation:						
Rent of Houses acquired from the East India Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - - - - - - - -	488	7	4			
				718	7	4
Carried forward - - - £.				5,513,401	10	5

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			9,778,745 2 6
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (WORKING EXPENSES AND INTEREST):			
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—INTEREST:			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company	400,323 5 8		
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - -	153,280 13 4		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - -	1,140,824 15 –		
Madras Railway Company - - - - -	523,997 2 6		
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company - - -	279,083 5 –		
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company - -	552,999 10 –		
South Indian Railway Company - - - -	203,994 19 10		
		3,254,503 11 4	
GUARANTEED IRRIGATION WORKS—INTEREST:			
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - - - -		49,983 6 –	
		3,304,486 17 4	
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY:			
Interest in lieu of Deferred Annuity:			
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum on 6,550,000 *l.* (being one-fifth of the commuted value of the Capital Stock of the East Indian Railway Company), the proprietors of which availed themselves of the option of deferring payment of the portion of the Annuity to which they were entitled - - - - - - - - -	262,000 – –		
Annuity, terminating in 1953:			
Annuity at the rate of 5 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* for 100 *l.* Stock of the Company, from 1st January to 30th September 1880	£. s. d. 711,226 15 8		
Contribution towards management, &c., in respect of the Annuity registered in the name of the Secretary of State - - - - - -	720 18 8		
	711,947 14 4		
Sinking Fund, created pursuant to Section 51 of Act 42 & 43 Vict. c. 206:			
Investment in £. 18,635. 1. 10. India 4 per Cent. Stock, of one-ninth part of amount retained by the Secretary of State in respect of the Annuity redeemed by him - - - - -	19,224 16 –		
Investment in £. 120. 16. 2. India 4 per Cent. Stock, of interest on the amount of that Stock purchased for the Sinking Fund and cancelled -	125 – 9		
£. 18,755. 18. 0. of Stock purchased with	19,349 16 9		
	993,297 11 1		
Interest on Debt:			
Interest on India 4 per Cent. Stock issued in redemption of portion of the East Indian Railway Annuity -	155,869 3 3		
Interest on East Indian Railway Debentures and Debenture Stock -	188,000 – –		
	343,869 3 3		
		1,337,166 14 4	
Carried forward - - - £.		4,641,653 11 8	9,778,745 2 6

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -							5,513,401	10	5
Receipts—*continued.*									
DEBT:									
Permanent Debt Incurred:									
India 4 per Cent. Stock sold - - - -	2,155,490	19	6						
India 3½ per Cent. Stock; portion of the loan of 3,500,000 *l.* issued in December 1880, paid up within the year - - - - - -	2,881,752	12	9						
				5,037,243	12	3			
Receipts on account of Service Funds bearing Interest:									
India Office Provident Fund - - - - - - - - -				3,706	1	8			
							5,040,949	13	11
DEPOSITS:									
Portion of a Legacy bequeathed by Miss Sarah Bruce towards the Foundation and Endowment of an Orphanage for Eurasian Children in or near Calcutta - - - - - -							270	3	3
REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES:									
				£.	s.	d.			
In Repayment of Disbursements in England for Purchase, &c., of Malt Liquor on behalf of the Imperial Government - - - - - - - -				5,465	–	–			
In Repayment of portion of the Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Zanzibar Agency and Consulate - - - - - - - - - - -				231	5	1			
							5,696	5	1
Carried forward - - - £.							10,560,317	12	8

of the Government of *India* from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	4,641,653	11	8	9,778,745	2	6
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*						
EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—*continued.*						
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION—WORKING AND MAINTENANCE:						
Ground Rent, Insurance, and Taxes, in respect of Houses acquired from the East India Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - - -	126	5	–			
EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (WORKING EXPENSES AND INTEREST) - - - - - - - - -				4,641,779	16	8
			£.	14,420,524	19	2

DEBT:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
PERMANENT DEBT DISCHARGED:						
India 5 per Cent. Stock; portion paid off in cash -	1,444,911	5	2			
India 4 per Cent. Stock (*see* "East Indian Railway—*Sinking Fund*," on page 17 - - - - - -	—					
East Indian Railway Debentures - - - - -	1,000,000	–	–			
				2,444,911	5	2
TEMPORARY DEBT DISCHARGED:						
Advance from Her Majesty's Treasury under "Indian Advance Act, 1879," (*see* Receipt under head "Army—*Military Operations in Afghanistan*")				2,000,000	–	–
PAYMENTS OUT OF DEPOSITS OF SERVICE FUNDS BEARING INTEREST:						
India Office Provident Fund - - - - - - - - - - -				443	8	7
				4,445,354	13	9

DEPOSITS:

Sum treated as Revenue Receipt in this Account, in anticipation of its payment by Her Majesty's Treasury (*see* Receipt under head "Army—*Military Operations in Afghanistan*") - - -				195,000	–	–

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS, CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
STATE RAILWAYS:						
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - - -	557,269	7	9			
Salary and Expenses of Consulting Engineer and Staff, Pay and Passages of Engine Drivers on Appointment, &c. - - - - - - - -	13,409	–	9			
				570,678	8	6

ADVANCES REPAYABLE:

For purchase, &c., of Malt Liquor on behalf of the Imperial Government -	5,472	9	5			
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Zanzibar Agency and Consulate (portion recoverable from the Imperial Government) - - - - - - -	321	10	10			
				5,794	–	3
Carried forward - - -			£.	19,637,352	1	8

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	10,560,317 12 8

RECEIPTS—*continued.*

GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES:

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
On account of Capital, under their respective Deeds of Contract:			
Madras Railway Company - - - - - - -	120 – –		
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company - - -	203,140 10 –		
		203,260 10 –	
On account of Transfer Fees, Recoveries on account of Insurance, &c.:			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company -	*25,167 16 6		
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - -	78 17 4		
East Indian Railway Company - - - - -	†7,242 3 3		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - -	1,148 8 6		
Madras Railway Company - - - - - -	461 11 9		
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company - - -	1,674 17 6		
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company - -	449 14 –		
South Indian Railway Company - - - - -	98 19 1		
		36,322 7 11	
			239,582 17 11

REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:

Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments:			
Of Advances in India on account of the Emigration of Coolies	80,915 16 5		
Of Pensions paid in India to Native Family Pensioners on account of Expeditions to China, and to retired Hong Kong Police, &c. - - - - - - - -	4,599 18 –		
Of Pensions paid in India to Out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital - - - - - - - - - -	20,093 1 3		
Of Supplies to Her Majesty's Ships on the East India Station - - - - - - - - - -	5,679 8 3		
Of one Moiety of the Zanzibar Consulate Expenses and the Muscat Subsidy - - - - - - - -	10,535 7 6		
Of sundry Advances made in India on behalf of the Imperial Government - - - - - - - -	19,066 9 6		
In adjustment of Credits included in the Army Effective and Contingent Accounts with the War Office - - - -	133,216 14 9		
		274,106 15 8	
East Indian Railway Company: Transfer Fees and Miscellaneous Refunds -		591 16 2	
Estates remitted from India by Administrators General - - - - -		24,400 2 11	
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,821 16 1	
Bills of Exchange on India - - - - - - - - - - -		15,239,676 14 11	
			15,540,597 5 9
		£.	26,340,497 16 4

India Office, 21 November 1881.

* Including 25,000 *l.*, contribution from the Fire Insurance Fund towards the cost of the New Nerbudda Bridge.

† The amount of certain Withdrawals in England in January and February 1880, included in the Account for 1879–80 as Withdrawals under the Old Contract, but which it has since been decided to treat as Advances under the New Contract, and which are accordingly included in this Account among those Advances, *per contra*.

I certify that this Account has been examined under my directions; and that,

India Audit Office,
9 May 1882.

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881—*continued*.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -				19,637,352	1	8
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued*.						
GUARANTEED RAILWAY AND OTHER COMPANIES:						
On account of Stores, Establishment Charges, &c.:						
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - - -	133,088	19	5			
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - - - - - -	42,519	–	6			
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - - - - -	392,981	16	8			
Madras Railway Company - - - - - - - - - - -	48,439	12	2			
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company - - - - - - - -	131,605	6	5			
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company - - - - - -	140,151	16	1			
South Indian Railway Company - - - - - - - - -	89,317	5	7			
	978,103	16	10			
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company: Withdrawal of Deposits held in suspense	51	–	–			
				978,154	16	10
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:						
Advances on account of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Civil Funds - -	198,500	–	–			
Her Majesty's Postmaster General, on account of Postage collected in India -	31,647	10	8			
Ditto - - ditto - - on account of Sums received in India for Money Orders - - - - - - - - -	75,147	17	–			
Family Remittances, Remittances by Administrators General, &c. - - -	479,207	6	4			
Miscellaneous Payments to be brought to charge or recovered in India - -	67,310	15	8			
East Indian Railway Company: Advances for purchase of Stores, &c. - -	523,484	12	1			
Stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds, and to Native States - -	221,943	9	4			
				1,597,241	11	1
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS - - - £.				22,212,748	9	7
BALANCE on the 31st March 1881, including Sums in the hands of Sub-Accountants - -				4,127,749	6	9
£.				26,340,497	16	4

Thos. W. Keith, Accountant General.

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subject to the observations contained in the annexed Report, it is correct.

Walter Carew Cocks, Auditor.

No. 2.

REPORT of the AUDITOR upon the INDIAN HOME ACCOUNTS from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881 prepared, and submitted to Parliament and to the Secretary of State in Council, in pursuance of 52nd section of Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.

1. BEFORE proceeding to comment upon questions which have arisen on the examination of the Account for the year 1880–81, I wish to advert to a few subjects which remained unsettled at the time my previous Report was drawn up.

2. The surcharges and disallowances stated to be due in the Report for 1879–80, have been either adjusted in this country, or advised to India for recovery, with the exception of a small sum of 2 *l.* 11 *s.*

3. In paragraph 4 of that Report it was stated that the "final adjustment of the accounts of the Malta Expedition has not yet been made." I would here observe that the final adjustment has now been concluded, with the exception of two or three items, in regard to which further information from India is required.

4. Also under the same paragraph I remarked, under the head of Indian Troop Service, "No settlement of the question referred to as having been outstanding for four years has yet been effected."
This question has now been disposed of.

5. In paragraph No. 18 of my previous Report I observed that a question had been raised as to whether the unclaimed balances of Indian Prize Money, now remaining in the hands of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, should not revert to the Indian Government.

I regret to have to observe that not only has no settlement of this question been effected, but that no reply has been received from the War Office to a letter addressed to that Department by the India Office on this subject under date of 27th June 1881.

I now proceed to comment on some questions which have arisen in the examination of the Account for the year 1880–81.

RECEIPTS.

TELEGRAPH.

6. "Indo-European Telegraph - - - - - - - £. 30,206. 3 *s.* 3 *d.*"

As will be seen on reference to paragraph 4 of my Report on the preceding year, a new form of account has been adopted for this Service. Owing, however, to the unavoidable delay involved by the necessary communication with India on the subject, the new system could be only partially applied to the traffic accounts of this year; but those of the last three months, to which it has been applied, have been much simplified, and their examination has been rendered more easy and satisfactory.

PAYMENTS.

Post Office.

7. " Payments under the postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - £. 71,051."

I regret to have to report that, inasmuch as no decision has been arrived at between the Post Office and India Office as to the amount the latter office should pay for the Indian Mail Service under the new contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, which commenced on the 1st February 1880, I have been unable to examine this Account. I would observe that no replies have been received to letters from the India Office addressed to the Treasury, dated 12th April 1881, and 27th February 1882, respectively.

Miscellaneous.

8. " Miscellaneous Charges connected with the supply of Stores to India: Lighterage, Dock Dues, Packing, &c. - - - - - - - - - £. 1,054. 8 *s.* 2 *d.*"

The sum of 1 *l.* 10 *s.*, due by a contractor for demurrage must be surcharged.

Army—Effective.

9. " Payments to Her Majesty's Exchequer on account of Disbursements by the War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India, including Recruiting Charges and Pay of Colonels of Cavalry and Infantry - - - - - - - - £. 500,000

Less—overpayment in 1879–80 on Account of that year - - 50,000

£. 450,000 "

As no basis of Account has been arrived at between the War Office and the India Office as to the amount to be contributed in respect of the above charges, the sum of 500,000 *l.* must, for the present, be regarded simply as an advance on account, subject to adjustment hereafter.

I would once more point out that it is very desirable that some final arrangement between the two Offices for the payment of the Army Effective Services should be arrived at.

10. " Furlough allowances of officers of British regiments serving in India, and pay of Colonels Commandant of Artillery - - - - - £. 127,665. 11 *s.* 3 *d.*"

Sums amounting to 24 *l.* 14 *s.*, due on account of messing, must be surcharged.

11. " Indian Troop Service - - - - - - - - - £. 342,085. 15 *s.*"

Sums amounting to 19 *l.* 8 *s.* 2 *d.*, and 2 *l.* 2 *s.*, on account of messing, &c., must be respectively surcharged and disallowed.

12. " Stores for India - - - - - - - - £. 737,718. 16 *s.* 10 *d.*"

An overpayment of 1 *l.* must be disallowed.

Public Works.

13. " Salaries and Expenses, while gaining practical experience in their profession, of students retained in this country after having passed out of the Royal Indian Engineering College - - - - - - - - - - - - - £. 6,974. 16 *s.*"

Two overpayments of 5 *s.* each must be disallowed.

REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

14. "Family Remittances, Remittances by Administrators General, &c., £. 479,207. 6 *s.* 4 *d.*"

The sum of 1 *l.* 0 *s.* 5 *d.* not having been properly vouched, must be disallowed.

15. On reference to the Account it will be seen that the balance on 31st March 1881 amounted to the sum of - - - - - - - - - £. 4,127,749 6 9

But this amount must be increased by the addition of the following sums:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	
Surcharges on the Account for 1879-80 - -	2	11	–	
Ditto - on present Account - - - -	45	12	2	
Disallowances - ditto - - - -	4	12	5	
				52 15 7
The balance on the Account will therefore be - - - -				£. 4,127,802 2 4

India Audit Office,
9 May 1882.

Walter Carew Cocks, Auditor.

No. 3.

REPORT of the AUDITOR of the INDIAN HOME ACCOUNTS on the STORES ACCOUNTS from 1 April 1880 to 31 March 1881 prepared, and submitted to Parliament and to the Secretary of State in Council, in pursuance of 52nd Section of Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.

1. I HAVE once more to report that, as the whole of the packing accounts have not been received, I am again unable to certify to the correctness of this Account.

In my Report for the preceding year I had to state that the number of packing accounts which had not been returned amounted to about 200. Of these 70 still remain unaccounted for.

2. For the year 1880-81, 63 only have not been returned, the smallest number I have had to report as undisposed of.

India Audit Office,
9 May 1882.

Walter Carew Cocks, Auditor.

No. 4. - - - - - - - - - -

AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME TREASURY

RECEIPTS.

			£.
Balance on the 1st April 1881 - - - -			4,127,749
REVENUE, ORDINARY:			
FOREST:		£.	
Receipts from Students for the Indian Forestry Department, on account of their expenses at the Forest School at Nancy - - - - - - - - -		2,236	
MINT:			
Proceeds of Sales of Indian Coins sent to this Country for Assay - - - -		28	
TELEGRAPH:			
Indo-European Telegraph - - - - - - - - - - - - -		51,787	
INTEREST:	£.	£.	
Interest realised from investment of Cash Balance - -	56,343		
Deduct—Interest derived from sums deposited by the Bengal Central Railway Company for fixed periods, included under "Railways" - - - - - - - - - -	2,081		
		54,262	
Interest on India Debt, remaining unclaimed for 10 years, repaid by the Bank of England and Bank of Ireland - - - - -		2,168	
Unclaimed Dividends on East India Stock, repaid by the Bank of England, pursuant to Act 36 Vict. c. 17, s. 27 - - - -		40	
			56,470
MINOR DEPARTMENTS:			
Proceeds of Sales of Chinchona Bark - - - - - -		43,686	
Subscriptions for copies of the Work on the Textile Manufactures of India - - - - - - - - - - - -		121	
Sale proceeds of Books, Maps, unserviceable Scientific Instruments, &c.		673	
			44,480
MARINE:			
Recovery of sum paid in 1880-81 for Marine Stores found to be damaged and useless on arrival at Bombay - - - - - - - - - - -			13
MEDICAL:		£.	
Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing:			
Pay, Pensions, &c., of Inmates appropriated to their maintenance - - - - - - - - - -	£. 2,072		
Sale of Farm Produce, &c. - - - - - - -	104		
	2,176		
Sale of Land adjoining the Asylum required by the Hounslow and Metropolitan Railway Company - - - - -	1,765		
		3,941	
On account of the maintenance of a Lunatic in Broadmoor Asylum -		57	
			3,998
STATIONERY AND PRINTING:			
Sale proceeds of works, the cost of printing which has been charged under this head of service - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			12
RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED, AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES:		£.	
Subscriptions to Widows' Funds of the Home Establishment of the East India Company, Fees, &c. - - - - - - - -		11,034	
Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, the Indian Military and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund:			
	£.		
Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund - - - -	2,153		
Bengal Military Orphan Society - - - -	23,746		
Bengal Military Fund - - - - - -	35,959		
Madras - ditto - - - - - - -	19,938		
Bombay - ditto - - - - - - -	11,526		
Indian Navy Fund - - - - - - -	1,373		
Bengal Medical Retiring Fund - - - - -	56		
Madras Medical Fund - - - - - -	92		
Bombay Medical Retiring Fund - - - -	96		
		94,939	
			105,973
Carried forward - - - £.			264,997	4,127,749

- - - - - - - - - No. 4.

of the GOVERNMENT of *India*, from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882.

DISBURSEMENTS.			
EXPENDITURE, ORDINARY:			
CHARGES CONNECTED WITH THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE, AND DIRECT CLAIMS THEREON:			
LAND REVENUE:		£.	£.
Law Charges in connection with Appeals from India, a portion of which is recoverable in India		541	
FOREST:	£.		
Allowances to successful Candidates for the Indian Forestry Department; Passages to India on appointment; Fees to Professors for Instruction, &c.	5,224		
Stores for India: Microscopes, Chemicals, &c., for the Central Forest School	64		
		5,288	
EXCISE—Stores for India: Hydrometers		3	
CUSTOMS—Stores for India: Hydrometers for the Calcutta Custom House		17	
OPIUM—Stores for India: Steam Fire Engine, &c., for the Patna Opium Agency		1,062	
STAMPS—Stores for India		33,224	
MINT:	£.		
Cost of Assay of Indian Coins	14		
Pay and Passage to India of an Officer appointed to the Bombay Mint	170		
	184		
Stores for India	21,233		
		21,417	
POST OFFICE:			
Payments under the Postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury	70,000		
Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, on account of the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad	3,600		
	73,600		
Stores for India	23,881		
		97,481	
TELEGRAPH:			
Indo-European Telegraph	20,114		
Red Sea and India Telegraph: Moiety of Annuity payable to Shareholders of the late Red Sea and India Telegraph Company (Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 39)	18,027		
Indian Telegraph Department: Absentee Allowances	6,731		
Ditto: Passage to India of an Officer of the Department on appointment; Share of Expenses of International Telegraph Office at Berne, &c.	160		
	45,032		
Telegraph Lines in India—Stores for India	49,679		
		94,711	
ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS:			
His Highness Maharajah Duleep Sing	21,065		
His Highness Nawab Nazim Syed Munsoor Ali	10,000		
Nawab Syed Ahmed Ali	200		
		31,265	
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA:			285,009
INTEREST ON DEBT, EXCLUSIVE OF THAT SHOWN, ON PAGE 39, UNDER EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:			
Interest on Loans contracted in England:	£.		
East India Bonds	119,659		
India Debentures	279,860		
India 5 per Cent. Stock (prior to 5th July 1880)	1,516		
India 4 per Cent. Stock	1,936,838		
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	122,499		
Temporary Loans	6,493		
Outstanding dividends on East India Stock	269		
	2,467,134		
Interest on the Indian Transfer Loan of 22nd April 1854	44,794		
	2,511,928		
Discount allowed on instalments of India 3½ per Cent. Stock paid in anticipation of due dates	492		
		2,512,420	
Carried forward £.		2,512,420	285,009

No. 4.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

		£.	£.
Brought forward - - -		264,997	4,127,749
RECEIPTS—*continued.*			
REVENUE, ORDINARY—*continued.*			
MISCELLANEOUS:	£.		
East India Stock; Capital Stock of the East India Company; repayment by the Bank of England of Redemption Money unclaimed - - - - - - - - - - -	200		
From the Commissioners of Income Tax; Allowance in respect of the assessments of Income Tax made at the India Office -	773		
Recovery of Costs in a suit instituted against the Secretary of State, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	507		
Sale proceeds of Waste Paper, and receipts on sundry accounts -	332		
Miscellaneous Receipts connected with the Supply of Stores to India:			
Fines and Penalties incurred by Contractors in providing Stores and Freight - - - - - - £. 13,005			
Recoveries on account of detention of Lighters, &c. - 78			
Sale proceeds of unserviceable Stores, Sawdust, &c. - 51			
Repayment of Expenses incurred in the inspection of Malt Liquor purchased on behalf of the Imperial Government - - - - - - - - 165			
Rent of Wharf adjoining the India Store Depôt, and the proportion of Rates and Taxes chargeable thereon 359			
	18,658		
		15,470	
ARMY:			
Value of Clothing, Accoutrements, &c., in possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment -	27,538		
Proceeds of Sales of unserviceable Military Stores, &c. - -	3,739		
Discharge Purchase Money - - - - - - - -	48		
Indian Troop Service: Receipts from the Admiralty, Retrenchments on account of Messing, &c. - - - - - - -	33,908		
Passage of Officers and Troops: Recoveries on account of Passage, Messing, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	222		
Amount recovered in respect of advances made to the War Office, in excess of the Pensions paid through that Department chargeable against Indian Revenues - - - - - -	94		
Subscriptions towards Indian Service Family Pensions - -	2,714		
		68,263	
Military Operations in Afghanistan:			
From Her Majesty's Treasury: Instalment for the year 1881–82 of the Grant-in-aid of 3,000,000 *l.* on this account - - -	500,000		
Remaining portion of the future instalments of the above Grant-in-aid, treated by anticipation as Revenue Receipt of this year and charged per contra as Deposit Disbursement in this Account - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,805,000		
		2,305,000	
RAILWAYS:			
Subsidised Company: Bengal Central Railway; Interest realised from investment of sums deposited by that Company for fixed periods, and Receipts from the Company, taken in reduction of their Debt for Advances of Interest - -		2,290	
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:	£.		
Royal Indian Engineering College:			
Fees and Caution Money received from Students - - -	12,940		
Sale of Provisions, Farm Produce, &c. - - - - -	696		
		13,636	
Carried forward - - - £.		2,669,656	4,127,749

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882—*continued.*

			£.	£.
		Brought forward - - -	2,512,420	285,009
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*				
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*continued.*				
INTEREST ON SERVICE FUNDS:				
Interest on the Balance of the India Office Provident Fund - - - - -			706	
ADMINISTRATION:				
England:	£.	£.		
Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Officers of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Assistant Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief and Clerk, Consulting Officer for the Indian Troop Service, two Members of the London Medical Board, &c. - -	133,832			
Auditor and Assistants, under Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, s. 52 - - - - - - - - - -	5,245			
Store Department: Wages of Labourers, Cartage, Fees to Surveyors, Ground Rent of Premises, Rates and Taxes, Repairs, Supplies, &c. - - - - -	25,109			
Law Charges - - - - - - - - -	1,402			
Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for Management of Debt - - - - - - - - -	27,764			
Postage of Despatches to and from India - - -	4,405			
Office Contingencies: Rates, Taxes, Coals, Gas, Candles, Furniture and Repairs, Stamps, Advertisements, Postage, Telegrams, Pay of Police, Messengers' Uniforms, and various petty Charges - - - - -	16,753			
		214,510		
India:				
Expenses incurred in bringing the Earl of Lytton and his family home from India in the "Himalaya" -	5,828			
Passage and Outfit Allowance of the Governor of Madras and of a Member of Council - - - - -	2,300			
Moiety of cost of Portrait of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for Government House, Calcutta -	131			
Books and Newspapers supplied to India, not invoiced as Stores - - - - - - - - - -	339			
		8,598		
		223,108		
Stores for India: Books, Parliamentary Papers, &c. - - - -		495		
			223,603	
MINOR DEPARTMENTS:				
Special Pay and Contingent Expenses of Officers employed in compiling the "Imperial Gazetteer of India" - - - - -		3,136		
Expenses connected with the Work on the Textile Manufactures of India, subscribed for by Chambers of Commerce, &c. - - -		53		
Objects of a Literary, Scientific, or Antiquarian Character - - -		3,262		
Maps relating to India - - - - - - - - - -		190		
Contingent Expenses of the India Museum Collection at Kew - -		300		
Freight, &c., from India of Chinchona Bark, and Expenses attending the manufacture therefrom of Quinine and other Alkaloids - -		2,300		
Salary of Dr. W. Waagen from 1st January to 31st December 1881, while engaged on Palæontological work for the Geological Survey -		300		
Fee for investigations in connection with Indian Iron Ore and Coal -		210		
Carried forward - - - £.		9,751	2,736,729	285,009

No. 4.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	2,669,656	4,127,749
Receipts—*continued.*		
Carried forward - - - £.	2,669,656	4,127,749

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882—*continued.*

	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	9,751	2,736,729	285,009
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*continued.*			
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*			
Deputation Allowance of an Officer of the Surveyor General's Department while employed on Indian Pendulum Observations - -	992		
Deputation Allowance of the Archæological Surveyor of India while employed in this Country, and Passage to India - - - - -	467		
Deputation Allowance and Expenses of Officers attending the Geographical Congress at Venice - - - - - - - - -	708		
Preparation of Tide Tables for Indian Ports - - - - -	480		
Remunération to several Officers and others specially employed, and Miscellaneous Expenditure - - - - - - - - - -	1,692		
	14,090		
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - -	6,520		
		20,610	
LAW AND JUSTICE:			
Salary of Privy Council Reporter under the arrangement made by the Government of India for the publication of Law Reports - -	225		
Stores for India: Acts of Parliament, &c. - - - - -	2		
		227	
MARINE:			
Pensions and Retired Allowances - - - - - - - -	35,160		
Furlough and Absentee Allowances - - - - - - - -	1,502		
Contribution towards the Expenses of Her Majesty's Ships employed in the Indian Seas - - - - - - - - - -	63,608		
Pay and Passages of Naval Officers, of Leadsman Apprentices in the Bengal Pilot Service, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	518		
	100,788		
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - -	133,688		
		234,476	
EDUCATION:			
Passage to India of Educational Officers on appointment, &c. - -	- -	329	
ECCLESIASTICAL:			
Passage to India of Chaplains on appointment - - - - -	- -	443	
MEDICAL:			
Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing: Salaries and Allowances of the Staff; Board and Clothing of the Lunatics, and other Expenses -	6,867		
Maintenance of Lunatics elsewhere than in the Royal India Lunatic Asylum - - - - - - - - - - - -	602		
		7,469	
STATIONERY AND PRINTING:			
Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding, for the India Office, &c. -	6,474		
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - -	126,032		
		132,506	
POLITICAL AGENCIES:			
Mission to the Court of Persia - - - - - - - -	10,000		
Her Majesty's Establishments in China - - - - - - -	15,000		
Contribution towards the Expenses of the Jeddah Consulate, &c. -	596		
	25,596		
Stores for India: Presentation Articles for the Residency at Bushire, &c.	236		
		25,832	
Carried forward - - - £.		3,158,621	285,009

No. 4.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	2,669,656	4,127,749
Receipts—*continued.*		
Carried forward - - - £.	2,669,656	4,127,749

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882—*continued.*

		£.	£.
Brought forward - - -		3,158,621	285,009
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*continued.*			
SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED, AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES:	£.		
Pensions:			
For Distinguished and Meritorious Services - - - - - -	11,423		
Ordinary, to Officers on Retirement:			
Home Service (including Addiscombe, Haileybury, Warley, &c.) retiring otherwise than on reduction of staff -	21,120		
Home Service, retiring on reduction of staff - - -	45,774		
Uncovenanted Service of India - - - - -	72,963		
Judges of High Courts, &c. - - - - -	29,501		
China Establishment - - - - - - -	2,509		
St. Helena Establishment - - - - - -	594		
Prince of Wales' Island Establishment - - - -	250		
	172,711		
Compassionate and Miscellaneous - - - - - - -	15,572		
Widows and Families of deceased Officers of—			
Home Service, from Funds (established by the East India Company) to which the Officers subscribed - -	22,660		
Bengal Pilot Service, from Funds to which the Officers subscribed - - - - - - - - -	5,504		
Late Indian Navy - - - - - - - -	612		
Indian Services, killed in the Mutiny, or otherwise in discharge of duty - - - - - - - - -	11,895		
	40,671		
	240,377		
Compensation Pensions to Officers and Petty Officers of the Maritime Service of the East India Company - - - - - - - -	3,631		
Poplar Fund Pensions - - - - - - - - - -	433		
Annual Donation to the Bengal Civil Fund - - - - - -	2,500		
Donation to the India Office Provident Fund (from 26th March 1881 to 31st March 1882, at 1,000 *l.* a year) - - - - - - -	1,018		
Grant to Major-General Sir Frederick S. Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., in lieu of an Annuity, in recognition of his distinguished services during the Afghan War - - - - - - - - - -	12,500		
Compensation to the India Office Surveyor of Shipping on the termination of his employment - - - - - - - - - -	1,500		
Gratuities - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	122		
Gratuities to Families of Officers killed in action - - - - -	1,181		
Gratuities granted on Retirement to Members of the Uncovenanted Service of India - - - - - - - - - - -	2,687		
Relief to Distressed Natives of India - - - - - - -	119		
Subscriptions to Charities (Strangers' Home for Asiatics, Seamen's Hospital Society, and Soldiers' Daughters' Home) - - - -	355		
Annuities, Pensions, and Allowances payable in respect of the Indian Civil Service Annuity, Military, and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund:	£.		
Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund - - - -	246,263		
Madras Civil Service Annuity Fund - - - -	94,617		
Annuity Branch of the Bombay Civil Fund - - -	65,413		
Bengal Military Orphan Society - - - - -	61,712		
Bengal Military Fund - - - - - - -	186,241		
Madras - ditto - - - - - - -	182,761		
Bombay - ditto - - - - - - -	108,478		
Indian Navy Fund - - - - - - -	15,318		
Bengal Medical Retiring Fund - - - - -	48,109		
Madras Medical Fund - - - - - - -	78,297		
Bombay Medical Retiring Fund - - - - -	12,241		
	1,099,450		
		1,365,873	
Carried forward - - - £.		4,524,494	285,009

No. 4.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	2,669,656	4,127,749
Receipts—*continued.*		
Carried forward - - - £.	2,669,656	4,127,749

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882—*continued.*

		£.	£.
Brought forward - - -		4,524,494	285,009
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*continued.*			
MISCELLANEOUS:	£.		
Examination Expenses and Allowances of Candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service of India - - - - - - - -	8,840		
Expenses of the Deputation representing the Government of India at the Monetary Conference at Paris - - - - - - - -	384		
Fee to Actuary for valuing and reporting on the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Civil Funds - - - - - - - - - -	788		
Cost of Insignia of the Order of the "Crown of India" - - -	165		
Composition in lieu of Stamp Duty on India Bonds and Debentures -	300		
Passage Allowances from and to India of Gilchrist Scholars - -	183		
Sundries - - - - - - - - - - - - -	14		
Miscellaneous Charges connected with the Supply of Stores to India:			
£.			
Lighterage, Dock Dues, Packing, &c. - - - 1,198			
Remission of Fines and Penalties incurred by Contractors in providing Stores and Freight - - - 11,046			
	12,244		
		22,918	
CIVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES:			
Covenanted Civil Service - - - - - - - - -	102,521		
Uncovenanted Service - - - - - - - - - -	40,500		
Military Officers in Civil employ - - - - - - - -	73,530		
		216,551	
ARMY: *Effective:*			
Payments to Her Majesty's Exchequer on account of Disbursements by the War Office in the year 1881–82, in respect of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in India - - - - - - - -	500,000		
Payment to the War Office in discharge of outstanding claims to the 31st March 1880, on account of the training of Officers of the Royal Engineers for India - - - - - - - - -	4,900		
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service - - -	216,040		
Furlough Allowances of Officers of British Regiments serving in India	105,060		
Advances to Regiments proceeding to India - - - - - -	2,105		
Pay and Allowances during Voyage, of Regiments returning from India - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,850		
Indian Troop Service - - - - - - - - - - -	337,507		
Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Troop Ships - -	6,457		
Outfit Allowance to Officers on their promotion to Commissioned Rank	700		
Expenses incurred by the Admiralty in the conveyance of Native Troops from Bombay to Kurrachee in the "Simoom" - - -	620		
Purchase of Stallions - - - - - - - - - - -	9,679		
Cost of Medals - - - - - - - - - - - -	23,617		
Pay and Allowances of Surgeons on appointment, &c. - - -	1,666		
Expenses incurred by Officers acquiring Scientific Knowledge - -	1,065		
Freight from India of unserviceable Military Stores, &c. - - -	690		
Discharge Purchase Money refunded - - - - - - -	78		
Portion chargeable to Indian Revenues of Expenses incurred in respect of Land purchased at Port Said and Alexandria - - -	45		
Pay and Expenses of Non-Commissioned Officers of the Indian Establishment under instruction at Woolwich; Pay and Travelling Expenses of Civil Master Armourer, and of Artisans for Gunpowder Works in India; and other Miscellaneous Expenditure - - -	1,299		
	1,217,378		
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - -	578,110		
Carried forward - - - £.	1,795,488	4,763,963	285,009

No. 4.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	2,669,656	4,127,749
Receipts—*continued.*		
REVENUE, ORDINARY - - -		2,669,656
Carried forward - - - £.		6,797,405

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882—*continued.*

	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -		1,795,488	4,763,963	285,009
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*				
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*continued.*				
ARMY—*continued.*				
Non-Effective:				
Payments to Her Majesty's Exchequer on account of Retired Pay, Pensions, &c., of Her Majesty's British Forces serving or having served in India:				
On account of arrears for 1876–77 - -	100,000			
On account of the year 1881–82 - -	600,000			
		700,000		
Pay of Non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery - -		29,218		
Pay of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service - - - - - - - - - -		1,299,629		
The capitalised value of Annuities granted to Officers of the Indian Army on retirement, representing the estimated value of their prospective claim to the Colonel's Allowance - - - - - - -		59,566		
Lord Clive's Fund: Pensions - - - - -		94,252		
Lord Clive's Fund: Payments to Representatives of Lord Clive - - - - - - - - - -		1,279		
Indian Service Family Pensions - - - - -		2,978		
			2,186,922	
				3,982,410
Military Operations in Afghanistan.				
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				503
EXPENDITURE CONSEQUENT ON FAMINE IN MADRAS:				
Difference between Indian and English Pay granted to Officers on leave, whose health broke down while employed on Famine duty - - - - - - -				165
RAILWAYS:		£.		
Subsidised Company: Bengal Central Railway; Interest advanced - -		4,301		
Frontier Railways: Stores for India - - - - - - - -		366,280		
				370,581
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION: Stores for India - - - - - - - -				22
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:				
Royal Indian Engineering College:	£.			
Salaries of President, Professors, &c.; Wages of Servants; Provisions and Contingent Expenses - - - -	19,811			
Refund of Caution Money to Students - - - -	28			
		19,839		
Salaries and Expenses while gaining practical experience in their profession, of Students retained in this country after having passed out of the Royal Indian Engineering College - - - - -		7,758		
Passage to India of Officers on appointment - - - - -		1,607		
Furlough Pay and Allowances of Military Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - - - - - - -		42,815		
Absentee Allowances of Officers of the Uncovenanted Service employed in the Public Works Department - - - - -		17,531		
Expenses of Officers of the Public Works Department, visiting Works, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -		77		
		89,627		
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - -		6,672		
			96,299	
				9,213,943
EXPENDITURE, ORDINARY, carried forward - - - £.				9,498,952

No. 4.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

		£.
	Brought forward - - -	6,797,405
RECEIPTS—*continued.*		
REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:		
East Indian Railway:	£.	
Rent of Premises occupied by the East Indian Railway Company -	230	
Irrigation and Navigation:		
Rent of Houses acquired from the East India Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - - - - - - - - - -	171	
		401
Carried forward - - - £.		6,797,806

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882—*continued.*

			£.
		Brought forward - - -	9,498,952
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (WORKING EXPENSES AND INTEREST):			
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—INTEREST:	£.		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - -	400,272		
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - - -	153,296		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - -	1,141,565		
Madras Railway Company - - - - - - - -	524,000		
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company - - - - -	288,607		
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company - - - -	553,078		
South Indian Railway Company - - - - - -	203,995		
		3,264,813	
GUARANTEED IRRIGATION WORKS—INTEREST:			
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - - - - - -		49,983	
		3,314,796	
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY:			
Interest in lieu of Deferred Annuity:			
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum on 6,550,000 *l.* (being one-fifth of the commuted value of the Capital Stock of the East Indian Railway Company), the proprietors of which availed themselves of the option of deferring payment of the portion of the Annuity to which they were entitled - - - - - - - -	262,000		
Annuity, terminating in 1953:	£.		
Annuity, at the rate of 5 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* for 100 *l.* Stock of the Company - - - - - - - - -	949,850		
Contribution towards management, &c., in respect of the Annuity registered in the name of the Secretary of State - - - - - - - - -	961		
		950,811	
Sinking Fund, created pursuant to sect. 51 of Act 42 & 43 Vict. c. 206:			
Investment in £. 24,544. 9. 10. India 4 per Cent. Stock, of one-ninth part of amount retained by the Secretary of State in respect of the Annuity redeemed by him - - - - - - - - -	25,633		
Investment in £. 960. 5. 5. India 4 per Cent. Stock, of interest on the amount of that Stock purchased for the Sinking Fund and cancelled - -	1,002		
£. 25,504. 15. 3., of Stock purchased with - -		26,635	
		1,239,446	
Interest on Debt:			
Interest on India 4 per Cent. Stock, issued in redemption of portion of the East Indian Railway Annuity	203,636		
Interest on India 3½ per Cent. Stock, issued in redemption of portion of the East Indian Railway Annuity - - - - - - - - -	3,716		
Interest on East Indian Railway Debentures and Debenture Stock - - - - - -	145,500		
		352,852	
			1,592,298
		Carried forward - - - £.	4,907,094	9,498,952

No. 4.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£.	£.	£.
		Brought forward - - -	6,797,806
Receipts—*continued.*			
DEBT:			
Permanent Debt Incurred:	£.	£.	
India 3½ per Cent. Stock (Balance of Loan of December 1880) - -	618,247		
India 3½ per Cent. Stock, created under "East Indian Railway (Redemption of Annuities) Act, 1881" - - - - - - -	586,300		
Refund by the East Indian Railway Company of amount issued to them for discharge of Debentures, remaining unclaimed - - -	1,100		
		1,205,647	
Temporary Debt Incurred:			
Temporary Loan on Security of East India Bonds - - - - - - - -		1,250,000	
Receipts on account of Service Funds bearing Interest:			
India Office Provident Fund - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		4,035	
			2,459,682
DEPOSITS:			
Portion of Legacies bequeathed by the Misses Sarah and Mary Ann Bruce towards the Foundation and Endowment of an Orphanage for Eurasian Children in or near Calcutta - - - - - - -			8,993
REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES:		£.	
In repayment of Disbursements in England for purchase of Malt Liquor on behalf of the Imperial Government, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - -		8,883	
In repayment of portion of the Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Zanzibar Agency and Consulate, paid in previous years - - - - - - - - - - -		506	
			9,389
		Carried forward - - - £.	9,275,870

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882—*continued*.

		£.	£.
Brought forward - - -		4,907,094	9,498,952
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued*.			
EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—*continued*.			
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION—WORKING AND MAINTENANCE:			
Ground Rent, Insurance, and Taxes, in respect of Houses acquired from the East India Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - - - - - -		193	
EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (WORKING EXPENSES AND INTEREST) - - - - - - - - - - -		- -	4,907,287
		£.	14,406,239
DEBT:			
PERMANENT DEBT DISCHARGED:	£.		
East India Bonds - - - - - - - - - - -	4,425,000		
India 5 per Cent. Stock - - - - - - - - - -	42,328		
India 4 per Cent. Stock (*see* "East Indian Railway—*Sinking Fund*." on page 39) - - - - - - - - - - -	—		
		4,467,328	
TEMPORARY DEBT DISCHARGED:			
Temporary Loan on security of East India Bonds - - - - - -		1,250,000	
PAYMENTS OUT OF DEPOSITS OF SERVICE FUNDS BEARING INTEREST:			
India Office Provident Fund - - - - - - - - - - - -		558	
			5,717,886
DEPOSITS:			
Sum treated as Revenue Receipt in this Account, in anticipation of its payment by Her Majesty's Treasury (*see* Receipt under head "Army—*Military Operations in Afghanistan*") - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,805,000	
Charges in connection with the Legacies bequeathed by the Misses Sarah and Mary Ann Bruce (*see* Receipt), and investment of the balance - - - - - - - -		9,263	
			1,814,263
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS, CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:			
STATE RAILWAYS:			
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		427,775	
Salary and Expenses of Consulting Engineer and Staff, Pay and Passages of Engine Drivers on appointment, &c. - - - - - - - - - -		11,583	
			439,358
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY:			
Discharge of portion of the East Indian Railway Annuity, under "East Indian Railway (Redemption of Annuities) Act, 1881," by the issue of India 3½ per Cent. Stock (*see* Receipt under "Debt") -			586,300
ADVANCES REPAYABLE:			
For purchase, &c., of Malt Liquor on behalf of the Imperial Government - - - - - - -			6,087
Carried forward - - -		£.	22,970,133

No. 4.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

			£.
		Brought forward - - -	9,275,870
Receipts—*continued.*			
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDISED RAILWAY COMPANIES:			
On account of Capital under their respective Deeds of Contract:			
Guaranteed:	£.	£.	
Madras Railway Company - - - - - - - - -	426		
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company - - - - - - -	308,068		
	308,494		
Subsidised:			
Bengal Central Railway Company - - - - - - - -	250,000		
		558,494	
On account of Transfer Fees, Recoveries on account of Insurance, &c.:			
Guaranteed:			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - -	9,241		
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - - - - -	93		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - -	2,763		
Madras Railway Company - - - - - - - - -	9,515		
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company - - - - - -	59		
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company - - - - -	15,298		
South Indian Railway Company - - - - - - - -	1,453		
		38,422	
			596,916
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:			
Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments:			
Of Advances in India on account of the Emigration of Coolies - -	75,463		
Of Pensions paid in India to Native Family Pensioners on account of Expeditions to China, and to retired Hong Kong Police, &c. - -	5,329		
Of Pensions paid in India to Out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital -	21,713		
Of Supplies to Her Majesty's Ships on the East India Station - -	12,465		
Of one Moiety of the Zanzibar Consulate Expenses and the Muscat Subsidy - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,434		
Of Expenses attending the Expedition to Perak - - - -	36,893		
Of the cost of conveyance of Troops from India to Natal, and other Disbursements in India in connection with the Zulu War - -	19,500		
Of sundry Advances made in India on behalf of the Imperial Government - - - - - - - - - - - -	17,733		
		194,530	
Repayment by Her Majesty's Treasury of Bills drawn on India by the Officer in charge of the Treasure Chest at Hong Kong - - - - - - - - - -		76,667	
East Indian Railway Company: Transfer Fees and Miscellaneous Refunds - - -		619	
Estates remitted from India by Administrators General - - - - - -		23,769	
Proceeds of the sale of Investments, &c., in respect of the Legacy bequeathed by Miss Sarah Bruce, *see* "Deposits" on p. 40 - - - - - - - - - -		28,767	
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - - - - - -		3,523	
Bills of Exchange on India - - - - - - - - - - -		18,412,429	
			18,740,304
		£.	28,613,090

India Office, 12 May 1882.

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882—*continued.*

		£
	Brought forward - - -	22,970,133
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*		
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDISED RAILWAY COMPANIES:		
On account of Stores, Establishment Charges, &c., and for discharge of Debentures:	£.	
Guaranteed:		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - - - - - -	382,200	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - - - - - - -	20,737	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - - - - -	380,588	
Madras Railway Company - - - - - - - - - - -	115,980	
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company - - - - - - - -	183,361	
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company - - - - - - -	126,541	
South Indian Railway Company - - - - - - - - -	70,038	
	1,279,445	
Subsidised:		
Bengal Central Railway Company - - - - - - - - -	170,000	
		1,449,445
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:		
Advances on account of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Civil Funds - - -	187,500	
Her Majesty's Postmaster General, on account of Postage collected in India - - -	27,464	
Ditto - ditto - on account of Sums received in India for Money Orders - - - - - - - - -	91,564	
Refund to the Imperial Government of excess advance received in 1879–80 on account of the Expedition to the Mediterranean - - - - - - - -	41,516	
Family Remittances, Remittances by Administrators General, &c. - - - - -	528,877	
Miscellaneous Payments to be brought to charge or recovered in India - - - -	59,375	
East Indian Railway Company: Advances for purchase of Stores, &c. - - -	476,284	
Stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds, and to Native States - - - -	163,654	
		1,576,284
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS - - - £.		25,995,812
BALANCE on the 31st March 1882, including Sums in the hands of Sub-Accountants - - -		2,617,278
£.		28,613,090

Thos. W. Keith, Accountant General.

No. 5.

AN ACCOUNT showing the Total Amount of INDIAN DEBT raised in ENGLAND, the Annual Charge created in the Year ended the 31st March 1882; the Debt and Charge reduced in that Year; and the 31st March 1882.

	Capital of Debt.		Rate per Cent.	Annual Charge.		
				Interest and Annuity.	Management.	TOTAL.
TOTAL DEBT ON 31ST MARCH 1881.						
Exclusive of that incurred in respect of the East Indian Railway.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bearing Interest:						
East India Bonds	4,487,200 – –	– – –	4	179,488 – –	– – –	179,488 – –
India Debentures	6,996,500 – –	– – –	4	279,860 – –	– – –	279,860 – –
India 4 per Cent. Stock – £. 53,519,216 9 5						
Less: Amount outstanding in respect of East Indian Railway, shown below – 5,097,182 17 –						
	48,422,033 12 5	– – –	4	1,936,881 6 10	16,463 9 10	1,953,344 16 8
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	2,881,752 12 9	– – –	3½	100,861 6 10	979 15 11	101,841 2 9
	62,787,486 5 2					
Not bearing Interest:						
East India Bonds	20,917 – –					
India 5 per Cent. Stock	73,546 1 11					
		62,881,949 7 1	–	2,497,090 13 8	17,443 5 9	2,514,533 19 5
In respect of East Indian Railway.						
Bearing Interest:						
Interest in lieu of Deferred Annuity	– – –	– – –	–	262,000 – –	– – –	262,000 – –
Annuity	– – –	– – –	–	948,302 7 7	– – –	948,302 7 7
India 4 per Cent. Stock	5,097,182 17 –	– – –	4	203,887 6 3	1,733 – 10	205,620 7 1
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock	1,500,000 – –	– – –	4½	67,500 – –	– – –	67,500 – –
East Indian Railway Debentures	1,950,000 – –	– – –	4	78,000 – –	– – –	78,000 – –
Contribution towards Management, &c., in respect of the Annuity registered in the name of the Secretary of State	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	961 4 10	961 4 10
		8,547,182 17 –	–	1,559,689 13 10	2,694 5 8	1,562,383 19 6
TOTAL DEBT, Annual Charge thereof, and East Indian Railway Annuity, on 31st March 1881 £.	– – –	71,429,132 4 1	–	4,056,780 7 6	20,137 11 5	4,076,917 18 11
DEBT CREATED IN THE YEAR.						
Bearing Interest:						
East India Bonds (issued temporarily, and paid off within the Year)	1,250,000 – –	– – –	4	50,000 – –	– – –	50,000 – –
India 3½ per Cent. Stock (Balance of Loan of 3,500,000 *l.* issued in December 1880)	618,247 7 3	– – –	3½	21,638 13 2	210 4 1	21,848 17 3
Not bearing Interest:						
East India Bonds (transferred from "Bearing Interest")	62,200 – –	1,930,447 7 3				
In respect of East Indian Railway.						
Bearing Interest:						
India 3½ per Cent. Stock (issued in exchange for 23,452 *l.* East Indian Railway Annuity)	586,300 – –	– – –	3½	20,520 10 –	199 6 10	20,719 16 10
Contribution towards Management, &c., in respect of the Annuity registered in the name of the Secretary of State, increased	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	97 14 4	97 14 4
Not bearing Interest:						
East Indian Railway Debentures *	1,100 –	587,400 – –				
		2,517,847 7 3	–	92,159 3 2	507 5 3	92,666 8 5
	£.	73,946,979 11 4	–	4,148,939 10 8	20,644 16 8	4,169,584 7 4

* Amount refunded by the East Indian Railway Company in respect of sums issued to them for the discharge of Debentures, but unclaimed by the holders.

- - - - - - - - - No. 5.

thereof, and the EAST INDIAN RAILWAY ANNUITY, on the 31st March 1881; the Debt and Charge Total Amount of the Debt, the Annual Charge thereof, and the East Indian Railway Annuity, on the

	Capital of Debt.			Rate per Cent.	Annual Charge.		
					Interest and Annuity.	Management.	TOTAL.
DEBT REDUCED IN THE YEAR.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bearing Interest:							
East India Bonds - 4,425,000 - -							
Ditto, transferred to "Not bearing Interest" 62,200 - -							
	4,487,200 - -	- - -		4	179,488 - -	- - -	179,488 - -
Ditto, (issued temporarily) paid off - -	1,250,000 - -	- - -		4	50,000 - -	- - -	50,000 - -
Not bearing Interest:							
India 5 per Cent. Stock, paid off - - -	42,328 - 7						
		5,779,528 - 7					
In respect of East Indian Railway.							
Bearing Interest:							
India 4 per Cent. Stock, purchased with the Sinking Fund pursuant to Act 42 & 43 Vict. c. 206, s. 51 - - - - - - -	- - -	25,504 15 3		4	1,020 3 10	8 13 5	1,028 17 3
Annuity, redeemed by the issue of 586,300 *l.* India 3½ per Cent. Stock under Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53 - - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -		-	23,452 - -	- - -	23,452 - -
	£.	5,805,032 15 10		-	253,960 3 10	8 13 5	253,968 17 3
TOTAL DEBT ON 31ST MARCH 1882.							
Exclusive of that incurred in respect of the East Indian Railway.							
Bearing Interest:							
India Debentures - - - - - -	6,996,500 - -	- - -		4	279,860 - -	- - -	279,860 - -
India 4 per Cent. Stock - £. 53,493,711 14 2							
Less: Amount outstanding in respect of East Indian Railway, shown below - 5,071,678 1 9							
	48,422,033 12 5	- - -		4	1,936,881 6 10	16,463 9 10	1,953,344 16 8
India 3½ per Cent. Stock - 4,086,300 - -							
Less: Amount in respect of East Indian Railway, shown below - - - 586,300 - -							
	3,500,000 - -	- - -		3½	122,500 - -	1,190 - -	123,690 - -
Not bearing Interest:	58,918,533 12 5						
East India Bonds - - - - - -	83,117 - -						
India 5 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	31,218 1 4						
		59,032,868 13 9		-	2,339,241 6 10	17,653 9 10	2,356,894 16 8
In respect of East Indian Railway.							
Bearing Interest:							
Interest in lieu of Deferred Annuity - -	- - -	- - -		-	262,000 - -	- - -	262,000 - -
Annuity - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -		-	924,850 7 7	- - -	924,850 7 7
India 4 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	5,071,678 1 9	- - -		4	202,867 2 5	1,724 7 5	204,591 9 10
India 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - -	586,300 - -	- - -		3½	20,520 10 -	199 6 10	20,719 16 10
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock - -	1,500,000 - -	- - -		4½	67,500 - -	- - -	67,500 - -
East Indian Railway Debentures - - -	1,950,000 - -	- - -		4	78,000 - -	- - -	78,000 - -
Contribution towards Management, &c., in respect of the Annuity registered in the name of the Secretary of State - - - - -	- - -	- - -		-	- - -	1,058 19 2	1,058 19 2
	9,107,978 1 9						
Not bearing Interest:							
East Indian Railway Debentures - - -	1,100 - -						
		9,109,078 1 9		-	1,555,738 - -	2,982 13 5	1,558,720 13 5
TOTAL DEBT, Annual Charge thereof, and East Indian Railway Annuity, on 31st March 1882 - - -		68,141,946 15 6	£.	-	3,894,979 6 10	20,636 3 3	3,915,615 10 1
		73,946,979 11 4	£.	-	4,148,939 10 8	20,644 16 8	4,169,584 7 4

Thos. W. Keith,
Accountant General.

No. 6.

AN ACCOUNT of the DEBTS and CREDITS in *England* of the GOVERNMENT of *India*, on 31st March 1882.

DEBTS.

	£.	£.
Amount of Indian Debt raised in England, outstanding on the 31st March 1882, as shown in the preceding Account, No. 5		68,141,947
Interest on Indian Debt remaining unclaimed for 10 years, repaid by the Bank of England and Bank of Ireland		13,286
East India Stock, Capital Stock of the East India Company, Redemption Money unclaimed		8,389
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - Dividends unclaimed		21,952
Imperial Government—On account of Non-effective Charges for Troops serving in India		1,588,824
Estimated Amount owing for Stores purchased for India		30,000
Balance of the India Office Provident Fund		19,917
Indian Guaranteed and Subsidised Railway Companies:		
Amount remaining in the Home Treasury to the credit of the following Guaranteed Companies, after deducting Sums drawn in India (partly estimated) in excess of Capital paid into the Indian Treasuries:		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company		68,117
Madras Railway Company		193,655
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company		155,417
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company		17,725
		434,914
Deduct—Amount due by the undermentioned Guaranteed Companies on account of Payments (partly estimated) in excess of Receipts in England and in India:		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company	80,389	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	19,275	
South Indian Railway Company	28,820	
		128,484
TOTAL Guaranteed Railway Companies £.		306,430
Balance in the Home Treasury to the credit of the following Subsidised Company:		
Bengal Central Railway Company		80,000
		386,430
	£.	70,210,745

No. 6.—AN ACCOUNT of the Debts and Credits in *England* of the Government of *India*, on 31st March 1882—*continued*

CREDITS.

		£.
Cash		2,617,278
Military and other Public Stores remaining unshipped		140,000
Computed Value of Buildings, Land, and other Property, viz.:	£.	
India Office: Site, Building, Furniture, and Fittings	540,000	
Library	70,000	
Store Depôt, Belvedere-road, Lambeth	69,000	
Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill	100,000	
Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing	38,000	
Value of Leasehold Interest in Nos. 8 and 9, Queen-street Place, Southwark Bridge, acquired of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company	2,150	
Value of Leasehold Interest in Nos. 29 and 30, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, occupied by the East Indian Railway Company	4,500	
		823,650
Amount advanced in England and in India to 31st December 1881, on account of Guaranteed Interest on the subscribed Capital of the undermentioned Railway Companies, less the aggregate of the Net Revenue Balances for the several half-years to 30th June 1881:		
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	330,381	
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company	1,663,204	
		1,993,585
(Simple interest is chargeable on the above-mentioned advances, partly at 4 per cent. and partly at 5 per cent.)		
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company:		
For Guaranteed Interest on subscribed Capital to 31st March 1882	1,011,685	
For Amount advanced on Loan, outstanding	358,428	
For Interest accrued to 31st March 1882, on account of the Loan to the Company of 600,000 *l.*	286,223	
		1,656,336
	£.	7,230,849

Brought down, Amount of Debts	£. 70,210,745
Ditto ditto Credits	7,230,849
Debts in excess of Credits	£. 62,979,896

Thos. W. Keith, Accountant General.

No. 7.

A LIST of the ESTABLISHMENT of the SECRETARY of STATE in COUNCIL of *India*, and the SALARIES and ALLOWANCES on the 31st March 1882, and a STATEMENT of the SUMS paid during the Years ended on the 31st March 1881, and 31st March 1882, respectively.

	Salaries and Allowances on the 31st March 1882.						Account.		Regular Estimate.
	Permanent Establishment.		Non-permanent Establishment.		TOTAL		Payments during 1880–81.		Payments during 1881–82.
	No.	£.	*No.*	£.	*No.*	£.	£. *s.* *d.*		£.
Secretary of State; two Under Secretaries of State; and fifteen Members of Council	18	26,500	–	–	18	26,500	26,586	3 10	26,427
Correspondence Departments: consisting of fifty-six Officers and Clerks	56	35,328	–	–	56	35,328	34,307	13 4	35,008
Accountant General's Department: consisting of forty-five Officers and Clerks	45	13,550	–	–	45	13,550	12,238	5 5	13,095
Funds Department: consisting of four Officers and Clerks, one of whom is also Agent to the Administrators General in India	4	2,145	–	–	4	2,145	2,725	5 –	2,632
Registry and Despatch Department: consisting of thirty Officers and Clerks	30	7,209	–	–	30	7,209	7,343	4 3	7,749
Miscellaneous Officers, &c.: consisting of Assistant to the Under Secretaries of State and Clerk of the Council; Deputy Government Director of Indian Railway Companies; Librarian; Assistant to ditto; two Members of the Medical Board for the examination of Officers of the Indian Services; Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State; Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State; Clerk of the Works; two Keepers of Records; Press Writer and Assistant to ditto	13	5,905	–	–	13	5,905	6,079	19 6	5,468
Miscellaneous Officers and Clerks not on the Permanent Establishment: consisting of Private Secretary to the Secretary of State; Consulting Officer for the Indian Troop Service; Ordnance Consulting Officer for India; Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the Horse Guards; Clerk to ditto; Registrar of the Orders of the Star of India and of the Indian Empire; Principal Clerk to the Legal Adviser; Clerk to the Commissioners of Income Tax; and Officer temporarily employed in connection with the Revenue, Statistics, and Commerce Department	–	–	9	4,726	9	4,726	4,191	16 10	4,526
Clerks temporarily employed at the India Office	–	–	26	3,225	26	3,225	2,980	7 8	3,236
Office-keepers and Messengers	59	6,401	6	100	65	6,501	6,616	5 7	6,664
Housekeeper, Housemaids, and Charwomen	32	1,296	–	–	32	1,296	1,385	6 10	1,337
Artisans and Labourers employed at the India Office	–	–	21	1,547	21	1,547	1,506	19 9	1,565
	257	98,334	62	9,598	319	107,932			
OFFICERS, &c., CONNECTED WITH THE SUPPLY OF STORES:									
Salaries included in the Home Accounts under the item "Salaries of the Secretary of State, &c.:"									
Store Department: consisting of fifty-one Officers and Clerks, eight Supervisors of the First and Second Grades, and twenty-two Examiners and Assistant Examiners of Stores	81	23,769	–	–	81	23,769	24,158	4 2	23,758
Miscellaneous Officers at the Store Depôt not on the Permanent Establishment: consisting of Surveyor of Shipping; Medical Attendant on Labourers; Cooper for the examination of Casks of Beer supplied to India; two Assistants to ditto; and Medical Examiner of Drugs	–	–	6	1,290	6	1,290	1,791	7 –	2,109
Clerks temporarily employed in the Store Department	–	–	5	632	5	632	327	5 –	258
							132,238	4 2	133,832
Wages included in the Home Accounts under the item "Store Department, Wages, &c.:"									
Artisans and Labourers employed in the Store Department	–	–	93	6,865	93	6,865	7,963	11 2	7,131
Labourers temporarily employed in the Store Department	–	–	51	2,685	51	2,685	2,569	13 4	2,191
	81	23,769	155	11,472	236	35,241			
TOTAL	338	122,103	217	21,070	555	143,173	142,771	8 8	143,154

Thos. W. Keith, Accountant General.

No. 8.

AN ACCOUNT of New or Increased SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, or PENSIONS granted or created in *England*, between 1st April 1881 and 31st March 1882.

	AMOUNT PER ANNUM. £.	s.	d.
SALARIES.			
Mr. Horace G. Walpole, C.B., Assistant to the Under Secretaries of State, and Clerk of the Council, a special allowance	100	–	–
Mr. Henry Waterfield, Financial Secretary, a personal allowance	200	–	–
Mr. Willis Browne, 2nd Class Clerk, Registry Department, a personal allowance	50	–	–
Mr. Edward Owen, 2nd Class Clerk, Accountant General's Department, a personal allowance for 7½ years	50	–	–
Mr. Arthur J. Pattle - - ditto - - ditto	50	–	–
Mr. Alfred C. Wallace - - ditto - - ditto	50	–	–
Mr. Thomas R. Ellenor - - ditto - - ditto	50	–	–
Mr. John A. Bolster - - ditto - - ditto	50	–	–
Mr. John H. F. Reed - - ditto - - ditto	50	–	–
Mr. Charles T. Finch - - ditto - - ditto	50	–	–
Mr. John J. Wootton - - ditto - - ditto	50	–	–
Mr. Henry R. White, 2nd Class Clerk, Accountant General's Department, a personal allowance for 8½ years	45	–	–
Mr. Robert P. Roberts, 2nd Class Clerk, Accountant General's Department, a personal allowance for 9 years	40	–	–
Mr. John Owens - - - ditto - - ditto	40	–	–
Mr. John Lee Turner, Keeper of Records, Record Department, a personal allowance	25	–	–
Mr. Edward Yeo, Assistant Press Writer, a personal allowance	10	–	–

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Correspondence Department:

One Junior Clerk—Salary, 100 *l.* per annum, rising by 15 *l.* annually to 400 *l.* per annum.

Three Copyists, Political and Secret Department; the present incumbents receive 180 *l.* per annum, rising by 10 *l.* annually to 250 *l.* per annum (Salary of Office unaltered).

Funds Department:

Actuarial Clerk—Salary, 350 *l.* per annum, rising by 15 *l.* annually to 500 *l.* per annum.

One Assistant Book-keeper—Salary, 200 *l.* per annum, rising by 15 *l.* annually to 350 *l.* per annum.

(In lieu of three Senior Book-keepers, with salaries of 200 *l.* per annum, rising by 15 *l.* annually to 350 *l.* per annum; and one Junior Bookkeeper, with salary of 100 *l.*, rising by 10 *l.* annually to 250 *l.* per annum.)

Accountant General's Department:

Clerk specially attached—Salary increased from 400 *l.* to 500 *l.* per annum.

One Senior Clerk—Salary, 500 *l.* per annum, rising by 20 *l.* annually to 700 *l.* per annum.

One Junior Clerk—Salary, 100 *l.* per annum, rising by 16 *l.* annually to 350 *l.* per annum.

One 2nd Class Clerk—Salary, 1st year, 80 *l.*; 2nd year, 90 *l.*; 3rd, 4th, and 5th years, 100 *l.*; 6th year, 125 *l.*; and thenceforward rising by 25 *l.* triennially to 250 *l.* per annum.

Store Department, Branch at Depôt:

One additional 2nd Class Clerk—Salary, 1st year, 80 *l.*; 2nd year, 90 *l.*; 3rd, 4th, and 5th years, 100 *l.*; 6th year, 125 *l.*; and thenceforward rising by 25 *l.* triennially to 250 *l.* per annum.

No. 8.—An Account of New or Increased Salaries, &c., in *England*—continued.

Establishments—*continued.*	Amount per Annum. £. s. d.
Registry Department:	
Registrar's Salary increased from 700 *l.* to 800 *l.* per annum.	
Five personal allowances called "Duty Pay," for 2nd Class Clerks, each of	25 – –
Miscellaneous Appointments:	
Keeper of Records in Record Department	150 – –
Assistant Press Writer	100 – –
Messengers:	
Special Allowance for superintending delivery of Coals increased from 15 *l.* to 20 *l.* per annum.	
Pensions.	
Home Service.	
Mr. William Macpherson, late Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, pension granted on retirement	600 – –
Mr. Robert F. Davies, late Senior Clerk, India Store Department, pension granted on re-arrangement of office	454 13 4
Mr. Richard K. Barnes, late Senior Book-keeper, Funds Department, India Office, pension granted on re-arrangement of office	150 – –
Mr. Alexander J. Keith, late Senior Book-keeper, Funds Department, India Office, pension granted on re-arrangement of office	180 – –
Mr. James Sperryn, late Senior Book-keeper, Funds Department, India Office, pension granted on re-arrangement of office	150 – –
Mr. Cotton Mather, late Lecturer in Hindustani and History of India, Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, pension granted on abolition of appointment	110 – –
Andrew C. Sample, late Gate Keeper, India Store Department, pension granted on retirement	45 1 4
Robert Wilson, late 2nd Class Foreman, India Store Department, a compassionate allowance	13 – –
Magnus Ohren	33 3 –
Peter Bell	26 – –
William Moss	27 19 –
Edward Rock	29 –. 8
Edward Randall	26 – –
Samuel Pond	21 13 4
John Spurr — late Labourers, India Store Department, pensions	14 14 8
James Lawson — granted on retirement	18 8 4
William Letter	13 17 4
Thomas Iden	13 – –
John O'Brien	18 4 –
Thomas Bailey	13 4 4
Nicholas O'Brien	13 4 4
Edward Irish	13 4 4
Miscellaneous.	
Honorary Captain B. Ashbee, late Quartermaster, Royal Artillery, for good service in India	25 – –
Lieutenant Colonel Arthur H. Davis, late Bombay Army, allowance in lieu of retired pay	200 – –
Mrs. Matilda Morgan, Widow of Lieutenant Edward Morgan, Veteran Establishment, Bombay Army	36 – –
Mrs. Rachel Parker, Widow of Honorary Captain J. Parker, Bengal Army	36 – –
and for her three children, each 12 *l.* per annum	36 – –

Thos. W. Keith, Accountant General.

No. 9.

ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, and SUPERANNUATIONS, granted between 1st April 1881 and 31st March 1882, under Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, s. 18.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Period of Service.	Age.	Salary.	Annual Pension.
		Years.	*Years.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
Mr. Thomas Melvey - -	Shipping Forman and Custom House Agent, Store Department.	19	60	175 – –	116 13 4
Mr. Edward C. Farrow - -	First Class Messenger - - - -	32	52	124 10 –	83 – –
Mr. John Disney - - -	First Class Messenger - - -	35	56	125 – –	83 6 8
Mrs. Sally Moore - - -	Housekeeper - - - - -	20	–	*100 – –	43 6 8

* With apartments valued at 30 *l.* per annum.

Thos. W. Keith, Accountant General.

No. 10.

COMPENSATIONS granted to the Families of DECEASED OFFICERS of the East India Company's late Maritime Service, in the form of Annuities, between 1st April 1881 and 31st March 1882, under Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85.

— Nil. —

Thos. W. Keith, Accountant General.

No. 11.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY of EXPENDITURE on CAPITAL ACCOUNT, to 31st March 1881.

	In India. Charges.	In India. Credits.	In England. Charges.	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
Total Capital Expenditure to 31st March 1880 - - - - - - - - - -				- - -	1,154,153 – –
Total Capital Expenditure from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881:					
Persian Gulf Section:	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	£. *s.* *d.*		
Machinery for Cable Branch - - - -	1,156 14 2	—			
Sale proceeds of Steam Barge "Rose" - -	- -	10,000 – –			
Canal dues of Cable Steamer, "Patrick Stewart"	- -	- -	385 11 11		
				385 11 11	
Buildings:					
Signal offices - - - - - -	629 – –	—			
Cable Houses and Tanks - - - -	5,440 – –	—			
Balances of suspense heads "Advances" and "Sales" - - - - - - - -	18,743 4 5	—			
Balance charged to Capital Account - -	- -	15,969 2 7		1,596 18 4	
	25,969 2 7	25,969 2 7			
Persian Section:					
Balances of suspense heads, "Advances" and "Sales" - - - - - - - -	3,042 11 1	- - - -		304 5 5	
					2,286 15 8
Deduct—					
Miscellaneous Receipts in England:					1,156,439 15 8
Persian Gulf Section:					
Overcharge on account of Cable Steamer "Patrick Stewart," recovered from the Admiralty - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				10 9 6	
Persian Section:					
Tenth instalment of Persian Telegraph Debt, recovered from Indo-European Telegraph Company - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				1,986 1 4	
					1,996 10 10
TOTAL Capital Expenditure to 31st March 1881 - - - £.					1,154,443 4 10

No. 11.—Indo-European Government Telegraph Department—*continued.*

Dr. REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Persian Gulf Section.	Persian Section.	Total.	£. s. d.
To Traffic Earnings 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Traffic Earnings on all Messages, including Profit on Mean Rates, *viâ* Turkey	62,504 9 3	6,687 19 1	69,192 8 4	
Credited to Common Purse	51,181 1 3	6,053 16 6	57,234 17 9	
Independent Revenue	519 5 11	159 16 5	679 2 4	
Differences in Exchange*	10,804 2 1	474 6 2	11,278 8 3	
	11,323 8 –	634 2 7	11,957 10 7	
To Traffic Receipts from Common Purse:				
Share of Department in Eastern Company's Receipts	49,325 15 6	5,836 2 7	55,161 18 1	
Share of Department in Indo-European Company's Receipts	10,452 9 3	1,236 14 4	11,689 3 7	
Share of Department in own Receipts	8,444 19 10	999 3 11	9,444 3 9	
	68,223 4 7	8,072 – 10	76,295 5 5	
Less, Credited to Companies for interruptions, *viâ* Turkey	155 7 1	18 7 7	173 14 8	
Net Total from Common Purse	68,067 17 6	8,053 13 3	76,121 10 9	
Total Traffic Receipts £.	79,391 5 6	8,687 15 10	88,079 1 4	88,079 1 4

To Miscellaneous Receipts:	In India.	In England.	Total.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Persian Gulf Section	196 18 –	– – –	196 18 –	
Persian Section	198 18 –	– – –	198 18 –	
Total £.	395 16 –	– – –	395 16 –	395 16 –
			£.	88,474 17 4

* Due (1) to the collection in India of 8 annas for 1 franc, the conventional tariff unit, and (2) to the conversion of Indian currency into sterling at the rate of *Rs.* 10=£. 1.

No. 11.—Indo-European Government Telegraph Department—*continued.*

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st March 1881. *Cr.*

By Expenditure from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881 ;

	In India. In other Departments.	In India. In Telegraph Department.	In England.	Total.	£. s. d.
Persian Gulf Section:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Line Maintenance:					
Repairs to Line, to Machinery and Buildings	- -	9,586 8 -	- -	9,586 8 -	
Establishment	- -	10,031 - 6	2,191 7 8	12,222 8 2	
Cable Steamer "Patrick Stewart"	- -	5,296 10 -	- -	5,296 10 -	
Tools and Plant	- -	457 14 -	- -	457 14 -	
Total Line Maintenance £.	- -	25,371 12 6	2,191 7 8	27,563 - 2	
Signalling:					
Repairs to Buildings	380 4 -	- -	- -	380 4 -	
Establishment	- -	19,832 19 6	2,191 7 7	22,024 7 1	
Tools and Plant	- -	1,267 - -	- -	1,267 - -	
Total Signalling £.	380 4 -	21,099 19 6	2,191 7 7	23,671 11 1	
Stores	- -	4,090 - -	2,546 11 5	6,636 11 5	
Stores for Turkish Government (recoverable)	- -	- -	959 9 4	959 9 4	
£.	380 4 -	50,561 12 -	7,888 16 -	58,830 12 -	
Deduct:					
Value of Stores issued from Stock	- -	11,749 12 -	- -	11,749 12 -	
Total Persian Gulf Section £. (As per Finance and Revenue Accounts)	380 4 - page 49.	38,812 - - page 47.	7,888 16 -	47,081 - -	
Persian Section:					
Line Maintenance:					
Repairs to Lines and Buildings	- -	482 12 -	- -	482 12 -	
Establishment	- -	7,289 11 -	847 11 6	8,137 2 6	
Tools and Plant	- -	3 4 -	- -	3 4 -	
Total Line Maintenance £.	- -	7,775 7 -	847 11 6	8,622 18 6	
Signalling:					
Establishment	- -	11,204 15 -	847 11 6	12,052 6 6	
Tools and Plant	- -	105 14 -	- -	105 14 -	
Total Signalling £.	- -	11,310 9 -	847 11 6	12,158 - 6	
Stores	- -	231 14 -	- -	231 14 -	
£.	- -	19,317 10 -	1,695 3 -	21,012 13 -	
Deduct:					
Value of Stores issued from Stock	—	—	—	—	
Total Persian Section £. (As per Finance and Revenue Accounts)	- - page 49.	19,317 10 -	1,695 3 -	21,012 13 -	
Total Indo-European Telegraph £.	380 4 -	58,129 10 -	9,583 19 -	68,093 13 -	68,093 13 -

By Profit and Loss:

Balance of unsettled Traffic for 1877-78	34 16 3
By Balance, being Excess of Receipts over Expenditure	20,346 8 1
£.	88,474 17 4

Expenditure in England.

	£. s. d.
As above	9,583 19 -
Payments on account of Common Purse	1,538 14 1
Capital Account, page 51	385 11 11
Amount in Home Accounts, page 3 £.	11,508 5 -

No. 11.—Indo-European Government Telegraph Department—*continued.*

STATEMENT of Receipts and Outstandings on account of Traffic Earnings, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	£. s. d.
Accounted for in India:				
Persian Gulf Section:				
In Year ended 31st March 1881 -	- - -	5,49,490 – 8		
Deduct, On account of previous Year -	- - -	57,337 10 –		
		4,92,152 6 8		
Add, Adjusted since - - - -	46,129 12 –			
Minor difference unexplained -	5 1 –			
		46,134 13 –		
		5,38,287 3 8		
Less, Amount brought forward from account for April 1881 due to India (*frs.* 645·70) - - - - -	- - -	322 13 –		
			5,37,964 6 8	53,796 8 9
Persian Section:				
In Year ended 31st March 1881 -	- - -	6,641 7 5		
Payments made to Persian Telegraph Administration on account of Terminal Receipts:—				
For 1878-79 - - - -	12,794 10 3			
,, 1879-80 - - - -	16,945 9 7			
		29,740 3 10		
Gross Cash Collections - -	- - -	36,381 11 3		
Deduct, On account of previous year -	19 8 3			
Overcharge refunded in 1881-82	32 – –			
		51 8 3		
Add, Recovered in 1881-82 for message omitted in accounts - - - -	- - -	36,330 3 –		
		33 9 7		
			36,363 12 7	3,636 7 7
Amounts due at end of Official Year:				
			£. s. d.	
By Ottoman Telegraph Administration - - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	4,469 4 11	
By Indo-European Telegraph Company - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	9,043 4 4	
				13,512 9 3
				70,945 5 7
Less, Amounts payable at end of Official Year:				
To Persian Government - - -	- - -	- - -	1,519 5 2	
Amounts in suspense (balance of short and excess collections) - -	- - -	- - -	233 12 1	
				1,752 17 3
			£.	69,192 8 4

STATEMENT of Particulars of the Sums shown as Receipts in *India,* at page 42 of the Finance and Revenue Accounts.

Particulars.	Reference to page of Home Accounts.	Persian Gulf Section.	Persian Section.	Total Indian Currency.	Total British Currency.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£.
Revenue:					
Fees on Messages - - - - -	54	5,49,490	6,641	5,56,131	55,613
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	52	1,970	1,990	3,960	396
Total Revenue - - -		5,51,460	8,631	5,60,091	56,009

No. 11.—Indo-European Government Telegraph Department—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of Cash Receipts in Home Treasury, from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	Net Balances Received into Home Treasury.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.								Gross Totals.	DEDUCTIONS.			
		On account of Persian Debt.	On account of Cable Steamer "Patrick Stewart."	On Traffic Accounts for 1879–80.	Common Purse Account.		Recoveries on account of Unadjusted Traffic.		Refunds.		Write back of Amount Recovered on Account of Unadjusted Traffic for 1876–77.	Refunds.	Suspense Account.	Total Deductions.
					1879–80.	1880–81.	1877–78.	1878–79.						
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ottoman Telegraph Administration -	2,994 7 7	- - -	- -	3,033 - 9	- - -	- - -	5 6 9	- -	9 2 2	3,047 9 8	12 19 1	- -	40 3 -	53 2 1
Eastern Telegraph Company - -	18,475 13 6	- - -	- -	- - -	1,038 -	17,437 13 6	- -	- -	- -	18,475 13 6	—	—	—	—
Indo-European Telegraph Company	8,725 12 8	1,986 1 4	- -	6,425 8 8	185 14 6	154 16 3	- -	2 1 7	- -	8,754 2 4	- - -	28 9 8	- -	28 9 8
The Admiralty - - - - -	10 9 6	- - -	10 9 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	10 9 6	—	—	—	—
Total - - - £.	30,206 3 3	1,986 1 4	10 9 6	9,458 9 5	1,223 14 6	17,592 9 9	5 6 9	2 1 7	9 2 2	30,287 15 -	12 19 1	28 9 8	40 3	81 11 9

No. 11.—Indo-European Government Telegraph Department—*continued.*

STATEMENT of Outstanding Accounts on the 31st March 1881.

PARTICULARS.	Due to.	Due by.		
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Persian Government:				
Balance of Traffic Account, 1869–70	782 2 9	—	—	
" " " 1870–71	- -	- - -	1,883 8 2	
" " " 1871–72	- -	- - -	3,392 4 10	
" " " 1872–73	- -	- - -	3,413 8 10	
" " " 1873–74	- -	- - -	341 12 7	
" " " 1874–75	- -	- - -	5 5 -	
" " " 1875–76	6 5 8	—	—	
" " " 1876–77	- -	- - -	17 9 10	
" " " 1877–78	- -	- - -	559 5 9	
	788 8 5		9,612 15 -	
Less, "Due to," as above	- -	788 8 5		
3,000 tomans paid on account by Persian Government	- -	1,200 - -		
Surrender by Department of terminal rates held in suspense account	- -	2,517 16 7		
Surrender by Department of terminal rates held by Indo-European Telegraph Company, repaid to Department	- -	657 16 2		
			5,164 1 2	
Total on account of Traffic £.	- -	- - -	4,448 13 10	
Persia's share of International Office Expenses paid in London:				
For 1872 (Fcs. 346·50)	- -	13 13 4		
" 1873 (" 372·00)	- -	14 17 4		
" 1874 (" 255·00)	- -	10 3 7		
Total International Office Expenses	- -	- - -	38 14 3	
				4,487 8 1
Balance of old debt for Line Guards to 31 March 1873 (2,975 tomans)	- -	1,190 - -		
Eight annual instalments payable by Persia, under Art. I. of Treaty of 1872, 1,000 tomans per annum	- -	3,200 - -		
Eight annual instalments payable by Persia, under Art. X. of Treaty of 1872, 1,000 tomans per annum	- -	3,200 - -		
Fixed annual payment of 2,000 tomans per annum to Persia, under Art. VIII., section 3, of Treaty of 1872, three years ending 31st March 1876	2,400 - -			
Annual payment of two-thirds of Terminal Receipts, under Art. VIII., section 4, of Treaty of 1872:—				
1876–77	638 7 5			
1877–78	1,489 15 6			
Amount due annually to Persian Government under Treaty of 1868, but withheld for seven years ended 12th March 1881, 21,000 tomans	8,400 - -			
	12,928 2 11	7,590 - -		
Less, "Due by," as above	7,590 - -			
Total on account of Treaties	5,338 2 11			
Persian Telegraph Administration (to be adjusted independently of General Debt):				
Annual payment of two-thirds of Terminal Receipts under Art. VIII., section 4, of Treaty of 1872, after deduction of Balance due on Traffic Account:				
1880–81	1,519 5 2			
Ottoman Government:				
Balance of Account for 1880–81	- -	- - -	*4,469 4 11	
Indo-European Telegraph Company:				
Rectification of Account for 1879–80	- -	*1 12 -		
Balance of Account for 1880–81	- -	*9,043 4 4		
			9,044 16 4	
				13,514 1 3
£.	6,857 8 1		£.	18,001 9 4

* Since received.

N.B.—The sum of 1,694 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* being two-thirds of Terminal Receipts for 1879–80, shown as due to the Persian Telegraph Administration in the Account for 1879–80, was paid in 1880–81 at Teheran.

London Office, 30 March 1882.

A. Brasher, Director of Traffic.

No. 12.

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE incurred on account of the ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, during the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries and Allowances of President, Professors, &c.	8,523	8	5
Steward's Salary, Wages of Servants, &c.	1,858	11	10
Travelling Expenses, Advertisements, Postage, &c.	290	8	7
Rates and Taxes, Maintenance of Building, Repairs of Furniture, &c.	1,675	9	–
Lights, Fuel, and other House Articles	1,056	5	3
Provisions, Wines, &c.	4,018	3	10
Laundry: Wages and Stores	426	7	8
Expenditure on Library, Laboratory, Workshops, &c.	840	4	–
Cost of Telegraphic Apparatus, &c.	93	13	10
Lecturers, Examiners, &c.	594	3	9
Special Allowances for Instruction of Telegraph Students	62	–	–
Expenses of Students visiting Works, &c.	133	14	11
Salary of Chaplain and Expenses attending Divine Service	241	10	7
	19,814	1	8
Deduct:			
Receipts on account of Garden, Farm, and Dairy, in excess of Expenditure	6	–	11
NET EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1881 £.	19,808	–	9

The above Expenditure has been brought to Charge, as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salaries of President, Professors, &c.; Wages of Servants; Provisions, and Contingent Expenses	20,569	7	4
RECEIPTS:			
Sale of Provisions, Farm Produce, &c.	761	6	7
£.	19,808	–	9

FEES and Caution Money received from Students in 1880–81:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
In England	12,621	3	8			
Deduct:						
Refund of Caution Money	2	9	–			
Refund of an over-recovery on account of Deferred Fees	1	2	7			
	3	11	7			
				12,617	12	1
In India: Finance and Revenue Accounts, page 119	2,542	–	–			
" " " " 120	63	–	–			
				2,605	–	–
£.				15,222	12	1

Thos. W. Keith, Accountant General.

No. 13.

AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the INDIAN

RECEIPTS.	£. s. d.
1. CAPITAL CHARGES OF THE SERVICE:	
Nil.	
2. SALARIES, &c., OF ESTABLISHMENTS:	
Proceeds of Sale of Stores, and Recovery of Hospital Stoppages in Egypt	3 16 –
3. REPAIRS, &c., FOR THE TROOP SHIPS:	
Credits on account of value of Naval Stores returned into Store or supplied to other Ships by the Troop Ships; Proceeds of Sale of unserviceable Stores; Value of Oil, &c., used for Culinary purposes (transferred to Item 7), and Repayment by Imperial Government for extra wear and tear of "Crocodile" and "Serapis," owing to their proceeding to India, *vid* the Cape of Good Hope, in September 1879	5,463 3 2
4. FURNITURE, MESS TRAPS, &c., FOR SALOONS AND CABINS OF TROOP SHIPS:	
Credits on account of value of Furniture, &c., taken over for Imperial Service; Proceeds of Sale of unserviceable Stores; Recoveries from Troops, &c., on account of Losses or Damages; and Payments by Engineers of the Troop Ships for the use of Government Mess Traps	177 – 3
5. COALS FOR THE TROOP SHIPS:	
Value of Coal consumed for Culinary purposes (transferred to Item 7); Repayments for Coal supplied to other Ships or sold, and for Coal expended during employment on Imperial Service and on the General Service of India	8,175 15 8
6. MESS OF OFFICERS, &c., ON BOARD THE TROOP SHIPS:	
Mess Contributions of Officers of the Troop Ships and Military Officers; Payments by the Admiralty on account of Naval and Military Officers conveyed in the Troop Ships on Imperial Service, and by Military Officers for their Families, and for extra Articles supplied; Credit on account of Passengers conveyed on the General Service of India; Proceeds of Sale of empty Packages; and Cost of Messing Saloon Servants and others, and of Supplies for Sick, &c. (transferred to other Heads of Service)	12,626 19 1
7. VICTUALLING OF SEAMEN AND TROOPS:	
Ration Stoppages from Troops; Recoveries from Troops and Crews for Loss, &c., of Mess Utensils; Payments by Admiralty for Supplies for Naval Service, for value of Stores transferred to the Admiralty on the adoption of the system of payment at Commuted Rates; and for Victualling Troops and Seamen conveyed in the Troop Ships on Imperial Service; Value of Provisions supplied for use of the General Mess (transferred to Item 6); and Proceeds of Sale of unserviceable Stores	30,485 1 11
8. MEDICINES, &c., FOR THE TROOP SHIPS:	
Credit for value of Medicines and Hospital Stores returned; and Payments by the Admiralty for Medicines transferred to that Department on adoption of the system of payment at Commuted Rates	334 13 10
9. BEDDING FOR TROOPS:	
Recoveries from Troops on account of Bedding, &c., lost; Proceeds of Sale of unserviceable Bedding	209 15 8
Carried forward £.	57,476 5 7

- - - - - - - - - No. 13.

TROOP SERVICE, from the 1st April 1880 to the 31st March 1881.

DISBURSEMENTS.	£.	s.	d.
1. CAPITAL CHARGES OF THE SERVICE:			
Nil.			
2. SALARIES, &c., OF ESTABLISHMENTS:			
Salaries, Wages, and Contingencies of Establishments in England, Egypt, and India -	8,145	4	3
3. REPAIRS, &c., FOR THE TROOP SHIPS:			
Naval and Gunners' Stores supplied for the Troop Ships; and Cost of Stores and Labour expended in their repair, principally at Portsmouth Dockyard - - - - - - - - - - - - - 95,705 11 7			
Balance of Contract for new Engines for "Crocodile" and "Serapis" - 16,755 12 3			
	112,461	3	10
4. FURNITURE, MESS TRAPS, &c., FOR SALOONS AND CABINS OF TROOP SHIPS:			
Furniture, Mess Traps, and Lamps for Saloons and Cabins of the Troop Ships supplied or repaired; and Bedding for Military Officers and their Families - - - - - -	2,331	5	–
5. COALS FOR THE TROOP SHIPS:			
Payments to the Admiralty and to Contractors for Supplies of Coal to the Troop Ships; and Value of Supplies made to them at Bombay; including Coaling Expenses - - -	53,644	18	8
6. MESS OF OFFICERS, &c., ON BOARD THE TROOP SHIPS:			
Payments by Paymasters of the Troop Ships, and to the Admiralty, and to Contractors, for Supplies for the General Mess on board the Troop Ships; and Value of Ships' Provisions used for General Mess (transferred from Item 7) - - - - - -	10,078	11	2
7. VICTUALLING OF SEAMEN AND TROOPS:			
Payments to the Admiralty or to Contractors on account of Provisions, Mess Utensils, and Implements supplied for the Crews of the Troop Ships and for Troops and their Families; Lights and Culinary Fuel for use on board the Troop Ships, and Allowances in lieu of Provisions or Lights; Value of Supplies from the General Mess Stores; Computed Cost of Victualling Saloon Servants (transferred from Item 6) - - - - - -	37,869	4	4
8. MEDICINES, &c., FOR THE TROOP SHIPS:			
Medicines and Hospital Necessaries for Crews of the Troop Ships, and for Troops and their Families - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	964	16	1
9. BEDDING FOR TROOPS:			
Bedding for Troops embarked; also washing and repairing Bedding - - - -	1,624	11	–
Carried forward - - - £.	227,119	14	4

No. 13.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Indian Troop

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	57,476	5	7
RECEIPTS—*continued.*			
10. Clothing, &c., for Crews of the Troop Ships:			
Recoveries from Officers and Men of the Troop Ships on account of Clothing, Tobacco, and Soap issued on payment; Value of Articles returned into Store, and of those transferred to the Admiralty on adoption of the system of Commuted Rates, and Proceeds of Sale of unserviceable Clothing, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,362	1	11
11. Pay and Allowances of Officers and Crews of the Troop Ships:			
Recoveries of Sums overpaid; Payment by the Admiralty of extra Cost incurred through retention of the full complements of the Troop Ships, and by the deviation of "Crocodile" and "Serapis" to the Cape in September 1879 - - - - -	642	16	8
12. Travelling Expenses of Officers and Crews of the Troop Ships:			
Repayment by the Admiralty of amounts recovered from Officers - - - - -	44	5	9
13. Pilotage and Miscellaneous Expenses of the Troop Ships:			
Recovery of Subsistence allowance overpaid - - - - - - - - - -	–	14	6
14. Tenders and Boats:			
Proceeds of Sale of unserviceable Stores; Payment by Admiralty for Stores consumed during employment on Imperial Service - - - - - - - - - -	369	17	3
15. Repairs, &c., of the Victoria Buildings at Suez:			
Payment by Admiralty for Subsistence of Naval Invalids in prior years, and Proceeds of Sale of unserviceable Stores - - - - - - - - - - - -	36	4	7
16. Transit Charges through Egypt:			
Recoveries from Military Officers on account of the Dues paid to the Suez Canal Company for passage of their Families, and Credit on account of Passengers conveyed on the General Service of India, and on Imperial Service - - - - - - - -	152	2	8
17. Books, Stationery, and Miscellaneous Expenses:			
Recoveries on account of Library Books Lost or Damaged; Gain by Exchange, and Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - - - - - - -	675	13	10
18. Freight of Troops in other than Her Majesty's Indian Troop Ships:			
Recoveries of Messing Contributions and Ration Stoppages from Officers and Troops conveyed - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,235	7	9
Carried forward - - - £.	62,995	10	6

Service, from the 1st April 1880 to the 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	227,119	14	4
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
10. CLOTHING, &c., FOR CREWS OF THE TROOP SHIPS:			
Clothing, Tobacco, and Soap drawn from Naval Yards for issue (principally on payment) to Officers and Crews of the Ships, and commuted Allowance paid in lieu of Gratuitous Clothing - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,633	10	4
11. PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS AND CREWS OF THE TROOP SHIPS:			
Payments on board, and to the Admiralty, for Pay and Allowances of Officers and Men of the Troop Ships - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	69,174	9	10
12. TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF OFFICERS AND CREWS OF THE TROOP SHIPS:			
Travelling and Subsistence Expenses of Officers and Men joining the Troop Ships on appointment - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	36	9	11
13. PILOTAGE AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES OF THE TROOP SHIPS:			
Pilotage Allowance to the Navigating Officers of the Troop Ships, and to Pilots at Portsmouth, &c.; Maintenance of the Crews of the Troop Ships in Hospitals and Prisons; Expenses of Mooring and Unmooring the Troop Ships; Washing, Carriage Hire, Postage, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	814	15	8
14. TENDERS AND BOATS:			
Payments to the Admiralty and to Contractors for Coals and Stores supplied for, and Repairs to, the Tenders Boats &c. in Egypt, and Pay and Expenses of their Crews -	1,831	18	4
15. REPAIRS, &c., OF THE VICTORIA BUILDINGS AT SUEZ:			
Fire Insurance of the Buildings and Contents; Payments for Painting, Repairs, Water Rate, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	446	11	9
16. TRANSIT CHARGES THROUGH EGYPT:			
Payments to the Suez Canal Company for passage of the Troop Ships and Steam Tenders, and of the Officers, Troops, and their Families conveyed; and Incidental Expenses -	34,823	6	3
17. BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:			
Books, Stationery, and Printing at Home and in India; Stationery Allowance to the Paymasters of the Troop Ships, and Allowances for care of the Military Libraries on board; Telegrams; Forage and Gear for use of Horses conveyed, and Miscellaneous Expenses; Expenses of embarking Troops at Queenstown, and Charges for embarking and landing Troops at Bombay - - - - - - - - - - -	4,778	3	11
18. FREIGHT OF TROOPS IN OTHER THAN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOP SHIPS:			
Hire of Steamers for conveyance of Troops from Bombay to England at the close of the season 1879–80, and employment of Her Majesty's Ships "Orontes" and "Himalaya" during the season 1880–81 - - - - - - - - - - - -	34,368	16	4
Carried forward - - - £.	375,027	16	8

No. 13.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Indian Troop

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	62,995	10	6
RECEIPTS—*continued.*			
19. Repayments on account of Passages and Conveyance of Stores:			
Payments from Naval Funds for Officers, Troops, &c., conveyed in the Troop Ships, and for use of the Ships when employed on Imperial Service; and Credit for Conveyance in the Troop Ships of Passengers, Horses, &c., on the General Service of India - -	5,272	12	4
20. Repayments for Tugs lent and Water supplied:			
Nil. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	-	—	
Total Receipts - - - £.	68,268	2	10

STATEMENT showing the Agreement of the Totals of Receipts and Disbursements for the Indian Troop Receipts and Disbursements shown in the foregoing

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Total Receipts of the Indian Troop Service, per Home Accounts, 1880–81 - - -	50,033	15	6			
Ditto - - ditto - - in India, per Finance and Revenue Accounts for the same Year - - - - - - - - -	10,529	6	7			
				60,563	2	1
Add—						
Extra Receipts by Sub-accountants, principally in respect of Messing and Mess Contributions	6,095	16	11			
Transfers between Heads of Expenditure (*see* Contra) - - - - - - - - -	8,011	18	2			
Transfers to the Debit or Credit of the Troop Service, not shown as separate transactions in the Home Accounts, but abated from the Totals under Receipts and Disbursements (*see* Contra) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,491	4	1			
				18,598	19	2
				79,162	1	3
Abate—						
Receipts through Accounts of the Troop Service relating to Imperial Service - - -	7,455	11	9			
Ditto - - ditto - - relating to the General Service of India -	3,351	4	8			
Ditto - - ditto - - for Income Tax - - - - - -	78	18	–			
Repayments by Sub-accountants of Balances due on closing their Accounts - - - -	8	4	–			
				10,893	18	5
Total Receipts - - - £.				68,268	2	10

Admiralty, 6 December 1881.

Service, from the 1st April 1880 to the 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	375,027	16	8
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
19. REPAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF PASSAGES AND CONVEYANCE OF STORES:			
Refund of Amount erroneously paid by the Admiralty for Passage of Officers - -	224	10	10
20. REPAYMENTS FOR TUGS LENT AND WATER SUPPLIED:			
Adjustment of erroneous Credit for Water supplied at Bombay - - - - -	191	3	9
TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - £.	375,443	11	3
Abate—Receipts per Contra - - - - - - - -	68,268	2	10
NET EXPENDITURE from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881 - - - £.	307,175	8	5

SERVICE appearing in the HOME and FINANCE and REVENUE ACCOUNTS of *India* for the Year 1880–81, and the Total ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE for the same Year.

DISBURSEMENTS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS of the INDIAN TROOP SERVICE, per Home Accounts, 1880–81 - -	342,085	15	–			
Ditto - - ditto - - in India, per Finance and Revenue Accounts for the same Year - - - - - - - - -	26,520	5	10			
				368,606	–	10
Add—						
Expenditure by Sub-accountants, from Extra Receipts (per Contra) - - - - -	6,095	16	11			
Transfers between Heads of Expenditure (per Contra) - - - - - - - - -	8,011	18	2			
Transfers to the Debit or Credit of the Troop Service, not shown as separate transactions in the Home Accounts, but abated from the Totals under Receipts and Disbursements (*see* Contra) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,491	4	1			
				18,598	19	2
Abate—						
Disbursements through Accounts of the Troop Service relating to Imperial Service - -	7,991	7	4	387,205	–	–
Ditto - - - ditto - - - relating to the General Service of India	3,070	1	9			
Ditto - - - ditto - - - for Income Tax repaid - - -	691	15	8			
Repayments by Sub-accountants of Balances due on closing their Accounts - - - -	8	4	–			
				11,761	8	9
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS - - - £.				375,443	11	3
Abate—Receipts per Contra - - - - - - - - -				68,268	2	10
NET EXPENDITURE as shown in the Annual Account for 1880-81 - - - - £.				307,175	8	5

W. R. Mends,
Director of Transports.

I concur,
C. J. Cruttenden,
Consulting Officer for the Indian Troop Service.

No. 14.

A COMPARISON of the ESTIMATED and ACTUAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1880-81.

	1880-81.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Budget Estimate of February 1880.	Account.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.
RECEIPTS	19,249,600	23,830,807	4,581,207	—
DISBURSEMENTS	19,250,700	21,973,165	2,722,465	—

RECEIPTS. REVENUE, ORDINARY:	1880-81. Budget Estimate of February 1880.	1880-81. Account.	Increase.	Decrease.	EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	
FOREST:					
Receipts from Students for the Indian Forestry Department, on account of their expenses at the Forest School at Nancy	1,600	1,602	2	—	
MINT:					
Proceeds of Sales of Indian Coins sent to this Country for Assay	- -	40	40	—	
TELEGRAPH:					
Indo-European Telegraph	22,900	30,206	7,306	- -	Owing to an increase in the traffic, more particularly in that from India.
Recovery of amount paid for Stores for Telegraph Lines in India, lost in transit	- -	138	138	—	
INTEREST:					
Interest realised from Investment of Cash Balance, &c.	10,000	25,692	15,692	- -	The rate of interest obtainable was at times higher than had been estimated, and the Account includes interest on the temporary investment of a portion of the 3½ per Cent. Loan of 3,500,000 *l.* issued in December 1880.
Premium realised on Issue of India Stock	- -	171,858	171,858	- -	This item includes 120,206 *l.* in respect of premium on the above-mentioned 3½ per Cent. Loan. No premium was provided for in the Estimate.
MINOR DEPARTMENTS:					
Proceeds of Sales of Chinchona Bark	17,000	14,892	- -	2,108	Proceeds of sales estimated to be realised in March 1881 were not received until the following month.
Receipts in respect of Subscriptions from Chambers of Commerce, &c., for copies of Work on the Textile Manufactures of India; Sale Proceeds of Books, Maps, &c.	2,300	1,199	- -	1,101	It having been decided not to complete the Work on the Textile Manufactures of India, the subscriptions payable on its completion will not be received.
MEDICAL:					
Pensions, &c., of Inmates of the Royal India Lunatic Asylum, appropriated to their maintenance, &c.	1,800	2,110	310	—	
STATIONERY AND PRINTING:					
Sale Proceeds of Works, the cost of printing which has been charged under this head of Service	- -	66	66	—	

RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED, AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES:					
Subscriptions to Widows' Funds of the Home Establishment of the East India Company, Fees, &c.	10,300	10,924	624	—	
Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, the Indian Military and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund	84,000	92,479	8,479	- -	The increase occurs mainly in the receipts on account of the Bengal Military Orphan Society and the Bengal Military Fund.
Refund of an Advance made in 1879–80 to a member of the Public Works Department, in respect of gratuity on retirement	- -	50	50	—	
MISCELLANEOUS:					
From the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings; for the sale to them of superfluous Land adjoining the India Office	- -	68,600	68,600	- -	The sale of the land had not been arranged in February 1880.
Miscellaneous receipts connected with the supply of Stores to India, and sundry items	6,000	26,857	20,857	- -	The increase arises from fines and penalties incurred by Contractors in providing Stores and Freight, and from an exceptional receipt of 1,681 *l.* in respect of Escheated Estates.
ARMY:					
Value of Clothing, Accoutrements, &c., in possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment; proceeds of Sales of unserviceable Stores; receipts on account of the Indian Troop Service; retrenchments on account of Messing, &c.	31,000	85,043	54,043	- -	The receipts from the Admiralty in respect of the Indian Troop Service exceeded the Estimate, and the Account also includes an exceptional receipt from the War Office of 22,707 *l.*, in repayment of extra per-centage charges levied, between 1873 and 1875, on Stores supplied for India.
Subscriptions towards Indian Service Family Pensions	1,800	2,009	209	—	
Military Operations in Afghanistan:					
From Her Majesty's Treasury; Sum received in the year 1879-80 under "Indian Advance Act, 1879," treated as Revenue Receipt and Debt Discharged in this Account	- -	2,000,000	2,000,000	- -	These receipts were not contemplated in February 1880. (*See* "Temporary Debt Discharged" and "Deposits.")
From Her Majesty's Treasury; Instalment for the year 1880–81 of the further Grant-in-aid of 3,000,000 *l.* on this account	- -	500,000	500,000	- -	
Portion of the future instalments of the above Grant-in-aid, treated as Revenue Receipt and Deposit Disbursement in this Account	- -	195,000	195,000	- -	
PUBLIC WORKS:					
Royal Indian Engineering College: Fees from Students, &c.	14,300	13,811	- -	489	Consequent on a decrease in the number of Students at the College.
	203,000	3,242,576			
REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:					
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY:					
Rent of Premises occupied by the East Indian Railway Company	- -	230	230	- -	Rent chargeable as working expenses of the Railway, on the premises becoming the property of the Secretary of State.
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION:					
Rent of Houses acquired from the East India Irrigation and Canal Company	800	488	- -	312	The full rent was not received.
	800	718			
DEBT:					
PERMANENT DEBT INCURRED:					
India 4 per Cent. Stock	2,009,500	2,155,491	145,991	- -	The Debt incurred in 1880–81 was to meet the amount payable in cash for discharge of India 5 per Cent. Stock and East Indian Railway 4½ per Cent. Debentures, as well as to replace 1,009,500 *l.* employed in redemption of East India Bonds in 1879–80, and to provide funds towards the redemption of Bonds in 1881–82.
India 3½ per Cent. Stock: Portion of the Loan of 3,500,000 *l.* issued in December 1880, paid up within the year	- -	2,881,753	2,881,753	- -	
RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICE FUNDS BEARING INTEREST:					
India Office Provident Fund	3,800	3,706	- -	94	
	2,013,300	5,040,950			
Carried forward £.	2,217,100	8,284,244			

No. 14.—A Comparison of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1880–81—*continued.*

RECEIPTS—*continued.*	1880–81. Budget Estimate of February 1880.	1880–81. Account.	Increase.	Decrease.	EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Brought forward - - -	2,217,100	8,284,244			
DEPOSITS:					
Portion of a Legacy bequeathed by Miss Sarah Bruce towards the foundation and endowment of an Orphanage for Eurasian children in or near Calcutta - - -	- -	270	270	—	
REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES:					
In repayment of Disbursements in England for purchase of Malt Liquor on behalf of the Imperial Government, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,500	5,696	2,196	—	
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:					
From Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments, in repayment of Advances in India on account of Emigration of Coolies, Chelsea Out-pensioners paid in India, Supplies to Her Majesty's Ships on the East India Station, &c. - - - - -	107,000	274,106	167,106	- -	The Account includes an exceptional item of 133,216 *l.* in adjustment of credits in the Army Effective and Contingent Accounts with the War Office. The remainder of the increase occurs in the repayment of Advances in India on account of Emigration of Coolies.
East Indian Railway Company: Transfer Fees and Miscellaneous Refunds - -	- -	592	592	—	
Estates remitted from India by Administrators General - - - - - - -	20,000	24,400	4,400	- -	The amount of these estates varies from year to year.
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,000	1,822	- -	178	
Bills of Exchange on India - - - - - - - - - - - -	16,900,000	15,239,677	- -	1,660,323	The drawings were reduced at the request of the Government of India, owing to the Military Operations in Afghanistan.
	17,029,000	15,540,597			
TOTAL - - - £.	19,249,600	23,830,807			
DISBURSEMENTS.					
EXPENDITURE, ORDINARY:					
CHARGES CONNECTED WITH THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE, AND DIRECT CLAIMS THEREON:					
LAND REVENUE:					
Law Charges in connection with Appeals from India - - - - - -	600	145	- -	455	
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	536	536	—	
FOREST:					
Allowances to successful Candidates for the Indian Forestry Department, &c. -	4,400	4,041	- -	359	
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	27	27	—	

SALT:					
Stores for India	- -	1	1	—	
OPIUM:					
Stores for India	500	88	- -	412	
STAMPS:					
Stores for India	27,500	31,602	4,102	- -	The Estimate was based on the requirements of recent years.
MINT:					
Cost of Assay of Indian Coins	- -	22	22	—	
Stores for India	19,500	3,369	- -	16,131	Some automaton weighing machines, the cost of which was included in the Estimate, were not supplied within the year.
POST OFFICE:					
Payments under the Postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury	70,000	71,051	1,051	- -	The increase is the balance paid to the Imperial Government in respect of the year 1878-79.
Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, on account of the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad	3,600	3,600	—	—	
Salary, &c. of an Officer of the Indian Postal Department on special duty	- -	110	110	—	
Stores for India	24,600	31,597	6,997	- -	The demands from Bengal were larger than was anticipated.
TELEGRAPH:					
Indo-European Telegraph	11,500	11,508	8	—	
Red Sea and India Telegraph	18,000	18,027	27	—	
Indian Telegraph Department: Absentee Allowances and Contingent Expenses	5,500	5,953	453	—	
Telegraph Lines in India: Stores for India	51,100	53,391	2,291	- -	Consequent on the postponement to 1880–81 of payments which, in February 1880, were included in the Estimate for 1879-80.
ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS:					
His Highness Maharajah Duleep Sing	21,100	24,901	3,801	- -	The increase consists of an advance to the Maharajah, recoverable at his death.
	257,900	259,969			
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA:					
INTEREST ON DEBT, EXCLUSIVE OF THAT SHOWN UNDER EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:					
Interest on Loans contracted in England	2,325,200	2,295,700	- -	29,500	Owing to a portion of the India 5 per Cent. Stock discharged in the year not having been replaced by other Debt so early as had been anticipated.
Interest on the Indian Transfer Loan of 22nd April 1854	44,700	45,518	818	- -	Owing to payment of dividends which had been repaid by the Bank of England in consequence of their having remained unclaimed for 10 years.
INTEREST ON SERVICE FUNDS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS:					
Interest on Deposits in Regimental Savings Banks of Men returned from India	1,000	- -	- -	1,000	This sum will probably be paid in the year 1882–83.
Interest on the Balance of the India Office Provident Fund	600	561	- -	39	
Carried forward £.	2,371,500	2,341,779			

No. 14.—A Comparison of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1880-81—*continued*.

DISBURSEMENTS—*continued*.	1880-81. Budget Estimate of February 1880.	1880-81. Account.	Increase.	Decrease.	EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
EXPENDITURE, ORDINARY—*continued*.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Charges connected with the Collection of the Revenue, and direct Claims thereon—Brought forward	257,900	259,969			
Charges on the Revenue of India—*continued*.					
Brought forward	2,371,500	2,341,779			
Administration:					
Home Establishments, &c.	219,000	219,637	637	- -	Sufficient provision was not made in the Budget Estimate for payments to the Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for management of the discharge of India 5 per Cent. Stock.
Payments on account of Administration in India	1,000	20,804	19,804	- -	The Account includes Passage and Outfit Allowances of the Governor General and suite, the Governor of Madras, and three Members of Council; expenditure in respect of the Famine Commission; and a Grant to Sir John Strachey, voted in 1876, in consideration of the loss sustained by him in resigning the office of Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces to become a Member of the Council of the Governor General, but not payable until he should resign the latter office.
Stores for India	500	132	-	368	
Minor Departments:					
Stores for India	9,400	8,277	- -	1,123	
Other Payments	12,500	21,574	9,074	- -	The Account includes a sum of 3,000 *l.* paid to the Science and Art Department as the estimated surplus proceeds of the exhibition, at the India Museum, of the Prince of Wales's presents; 3,545 *l.* for Dr. Forbes Watson's work on the Food Grains of India, and expenses attending his cotton ginning experiments, &c.; and other expenditure unforeseen in February 1880; and also expenditure on objects of a literary, scientific, and antiquarian character, hitherto distributed under various heads of service.
Law and Justice:					
Stores for India	300	116	- -	184	
Other Payments	1,800	150	- -	1,650	The Estimate included Passage and Outfit Allowance for two Judges, but no Judges proceeded to India during the year.
Marine:					
Pensions and Retired Allowances	40,000	40,060	60	—	
Furlough and Absentee Allowances	2,000	1,846	- -	154	
Contribution towards the Expenses of Her Majesty's Ships employed in the Indian Seas	70,000	62,500	- -	7,500	Withheld pending the settlement of certain questions under discussion.
Sundry items	500	1,586	1,086	- -	Pay and Passages to India of Naval Officers, Dockyard Officials, &c., exceeded the Estimate.
Stores for India	36,500	46,679	10,179	- -	Indents were received from Bombay in excess of the Estimate.
Education:					
Passage to India of Educational Officers on appointment, &c.	200	407	207	—	
Ecclesiastical:					
Passage to India of Chaplains on appointment	400	655	255	—	

MEDICAL:					
Expenses of the Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Maintenance of Lunatics elsewhere, &c.	7,600	7,203	- -	397	
STATIONERY AND PRINTING:					
Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding, for the India Office, &c.	8,000	5,078	- -	2,922	The payments made during the year were in respect of three quarters only.
Stores for India	58,300	69,531	11,231	- -	No Estimate having been received from Bengal, that of February 1880 was based on the recent Expenditure for that Presidency, but proved insufficient.
POLITICAL AGENCIES:					
Mission to the Court of Persia	12,000	10,000	- -	2,000	The Imperial Government agreed to accept a payment of 10,000 *l.* instead of 12,000 *l.*, per annum, for three years from 1st April 1880.
Her Majesty's Establishments in China	30,000	75,000	45,000	- -	The last payment made on this account was for the year 1875-76. The Account includes payment in respect of five years, the Imperial Government having agreed to accept a fixed payment of 15,000 *l.* a year for seven years from 1876–77 inclusive.
Sundry items	1,000	1,066	66	—	
Stores for India	- -	221	221	—	
SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED, AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES	1,335,700	1,370,964	35,264	- -	The payments on account of Civil Service Annuities and Military Funds are increasing.
MISCELLANEOUS:					
Examination Expenses and Allowances of Candidates for the Civil Service of India; Miscellaneous Charges connected with the Supply of Stores to India, &c.	20,700	30,823	10,123	- -	The increase occurs in the remission of Fines and Penalties incurred by Contractors in providing Stores and Freight. (*See* note in explanation of increased Receipts under this head.)
[illegible] ALLOWANCES	230,000	217,524	- -	12,476	Consequent on a decrease in the number of Military Officers in Civil employ on furlough.
	700,000	759,748	59,748	- -	The Account includes an exceptional item of 156,409 *l.*, brought to account in adjustment of the Army Effective and Contingent Accounts with the War Office. On the other hand, the payments to the Imperial Government were less than the Estimate by 100,000 *l.*
	200,000	176,003	- -	23,997	Consequent on the number of Officers on furlough being less than was estimated in February 1880.
	378,100	342,086	- -	36,014	The payments for the withdrawal of surplus troops from India, for which provision was made in the Estimate, were not made within the year.
	8,000	10,532	2,532	- -	The passages to India paid for during the year were more numerous than was anticipated in February 1880. The Account also includes the outfit allowance of the Commander in Chief at Bombay.
	40,000	15,292	- -	24,708	Owing to the postponement of payments for War Medals, and for Surgeons studying at Netley.
	000	737,719	107,719	- -	A system of prompt payment to the War Office for Stores supplied has been introduced, the consequence of which was an increased charge during the year.
	)	6,594,992			

sbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1880-81—*continued.*

	1880-81.				
	Budget Estimate of February 1880.	Account.	Increase.	Decrease.	EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	
DIRECT	257,900	259,969			
d.					
Brought forward	6,425,000	6,594,992			
ount of Retired Pay, &c., of Troops serving or	650,000	650,000	—	—	
Pay of Non-Effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service, including Colonels' Allowances	1,250,000	1,249,099		901	
Capitalised value of Annuities granted to Officers of the Indian Army on Retirement, representing the estimated value of their prospective claim to the Colonel's Allowance	80,000	78,908		1,092	
Lord Clive's Fund: Pensions, &c.	93,000	82,950		10,050	The bulk of the advances to the War Office on account of payments of Indian Pensions by British Staff Officers, &c., being for Lord Clive's Fund, the whole of the advances are included under this head, and any needful adjustments are subsequently made. In the Account this item is reduced through transfers having been effected in respect of two years.
Indian Service Family Pensions	2,000	2,201	201	—	
Military Operations in Afghanistan:					
Passage to India of Officers specially ordered to return to duty	—	2,543	2,543	—	Expenditure in excess of that anticipated in February 1880.
Stores for India	20,000	68,020	48,020	—	
EXPENDITURE CONSEQUENT ON FAMINE IN MADRAS:					
Special Pay of Officers employed	—	1,831	1,831	—	Additional pay granted to Officers on leave whose health broke down while employed on Famine duty.
RAILWAYS:					
Stores for India, for Frontier Railways	1,070,000	694,697	—	375,303	A large portion of the expenditure, which in February 1880 was expected to be incurred in 1880-81, was postponed to 1881-82.
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION:					
Stores for India	—	5,286	5,286	—	Owing to an unexpected demand from India.
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:					
Furlough Pay and Allowances of Officers in the Public Works Department	60,000	55,104	—	4,896	Consequent on the reduced number of Officers on furlough.
Royal Indian Engineering College	21,400	20,573	—	827	
Sundry items	7,600	9,067	1,467	—	The increase occurs in the expenses of Engineer students while undergoing a course of practical instruction.
Stores for India	500	3,505	3,005	—	The demands for Stores largely exceeded the Estimate received from India.
	9,679,500	9,518,776			

EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:					
GUARANTEED INTEREST	3,307,000	3,304,487	- -	2,513	
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY:					
Annuity, Interest in lieu of Deferred Annuity, and Sinking Fund	1,147,000	993,298			
Interest on Debt:			2,167	- -	The extent to which holders of East Indian Railway Annuities would avail themselves of the permission to exchange them for India 4 per Cent. Stock was not known when the Estimate was framed, and consequently no division was attempted.
Interest on India 4 per Cent. Stock issued in redemption of portion of the East Indian Railway Annuity	- -	155,869			
Interest on East Indian Railway Debentures and Debenture Stock	188,000	188,000	—	—	
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION:					
Working and Maintenance	200	126	- -	74	
	4,642,200	4,641,780			
DEBT:					
PERMANENT DEBT DISCHARGED:					
India 5 per Cent. Stock, portion paid off in cash	- -	1,444,911	1,444,911	- -	At the date of the Estimate the mode of dealing with the India 5 per Cent. Stock had not been determined.
East Indian Railway Debentures	1,000,000	1,000,000	—	—	
TEMPORARY DEBT DISCHARGED:					
First Instalment in repayment of Advance of 2,000,000 *l.* from Her Majesty's Treasury under "Indian Advance Act, 1879"	290,000	- -	- -	290,000	The remission of this Debt was not contemplated in February 1880. (*See* Receipts under head "Army—*Military Operations in Afghanistan.*")
Advance under the above Act, treated as Revenue Receipt and Debt Discharged in the Account for 1880–81	- -	2,000,000	2,000,000	- -	
PAYMENTS OUT OF DEPOSITS OF SERVICE FUNDS BEARING INTEREST:					
India Office Provident Fund	300	444	144	—	
	1,290,300	4,445,355			
DEPOSITS:					
Sum treated as Revenue Receipt in the Account for 1880–81, in anticipation of its payment by Her Majesty's Treasury	- -	195,000	195,000	- -	*See* Receipt under head "Army—*Military Operations in Afghanistan.*"
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:					
State Railways	606,000	570,678	- -	35,322	The decrease is consequent on the postponement to 1881–82, of expenditure included in February 1880 in the Estimate for 1880–81.
ADVANCES REPAYABLE:					
For Purchase of Malt Liquor on behalf of the Imperia Government, &c.	3,500	5,794	2,294	—	
Carried forward £.	16,479,400	19,637,352			

No. 14.—A Comparison of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1880-81—*continued*.

DISBURSEMENTS—*continued*.	1880-81. Budget Estimate of February 1880.	1880-81. Account.	Increase.	Decrease.	EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Brought forward - - -	16,479,400	19,637,352			
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:					
Advances on account of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Civil Funds - - -	172,000	198,500	26,500	- -	The Account includes a special advance of 26,500 *l.* to the Agents of the Bengal Civil Fund.
Her Majesty's Postmaster General, on account of Postage collected in India - -	45,000	31,647	- -	13,353	The Estimate was based on previous payments.
Ditto, on account of Sums received in India for Money Orders - - - - -	60,000	75,148	15,148	- -	Owing to an increased demand for Money Orders.
Family Remittances, Remittances by Administrators General, &c. - - - - -	590,000	479,207	- -	110,793	The decrease occurs in Family Remittances.
Miscellaneous Payments to be brought to charge or recovered in India - - -	72,000	67,311	- -	4,689	
East Indian Railway Company: Advances for Purchase of Stores, &c. - - -	800,000	523,485	- -	276,515	The Estimate framed by the Railway Company proved to be in excess of the requirements.
Stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds, and to Native States - - -	203,800	221,943	18,143	- -	The increase is consequent on the postponement from 1879-80 of expenditure, which in February 1880 was included in the Estimate for that year.
	1,942,800	1,597,241			
GUARANTEED RAILWAY, &c., COMPANIES:					
	Budget Estimate of Feb. 1880.	Account.			
	£.	£.			
Withdrawals - - -	1,078,500	978,155			
Receipts - - - -	250,000	239,583			
Net Withdrawals - £.	828,500	738,572	828,500	738,572	- - 89,928 The Estimates are framed in communication with the Railway Companies.
TOTAL - - - £.			19,250,700	21,973,165	

India Office, 12 May 1882.

Henry Waterfield, Financial Secretary.

No. 15.

A COMPARISON of the BUDGET and REGULAR ESTIMATE of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1881–82.

	1881–82.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Budget Estimate, March 1881.	Regular Estimate, May 1882.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.
RECEIPTS	24,676,000	23,888,425	—	787,575
DISBURSEMENTS	26,395,400*	25,398,896	—	996,504

RECEIPTS.

REVENUE, ORDINARY:

	1881–82. Budget Estimate, March 1881.	1881–82. Regular Estimate, May 1882.	Increase.	Decrease.	EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	
FOREST:					
Receipts from Students for the Indian Forestry Department, on account of their expenses at the Forest School at Nancy	1,900	2,236	336	—	
MINT:					
Proceeds of Sales of Indian Coins sent to this Country for Assay	—	28	28	—	
TELEGRAPH:					
Indo-European Telegraph	28,400	51,787	23,387	—	Partly owing to an increase in the traffic, and partly to an earlier settlement of accounts with the Indo-European Telegraph Company, in consequence of which the Regular Estimate includes receipts from that Company in respect of 18 months.
INTEREST:					
Interest realised from Investment of Cash Balance, &c.	10,000	56,470	46,470	—	Since August last the rate of interest obtainable has been unusually high, and from that time till the end of November the balance available for temporary investment was very large, in consequence of provision having been made for the discharge of 4,487,200 *l.* East India Bonds on the 30th November.
MINOR DEPARTMENTS:					
Proceeds of Sales of Chinchona Bark	38,000	43,686	5,686	—	Partly owing to a postponement from 1880–81, and partly to the receipt from India of a larger supply than had been anticipated.
Sale Proceeds of Books, Maps, &c.	500	794	294	—	
MARINE:					
Recovery of sum paid in 1880-81 for Marine Stores	—	13	13	—	
MEDICAL:					
Pensions, &c., of Inmates of the Royal India Lunatic Asylum, appropriated to their maintenance, &c.	1,800	2,233	433	—	
Sale of Land adjoining the Asylum, required by the Hounslow and Metropolitan Railway Company	2,500	1,765	—	735	The sum included in the Budget Estimate was based on the claim made. The matter was subsequently referred to arbitration, and in consideration of some changes the smaller amount was awarded.
Carried forward £.	83,100	159,012			

No. 15.—A Comparison of the Budget and Regular Estimate of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1881–82—*continued*.

RECEIPTS—*continued*.	1881-82. Budget Estimate, March 1881.	1881-82. Regular Estimate, May 1882.	Increase.	Decrease.	EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
REVENUE, ORDINARY—*continued*.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Brought forward	83,100	159,012			
STATIONERY AND PRINTING:					
Sale Proceeds of Works, the cost of printing which has been charged under this head of Service	- -	12	12	—	
RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED, AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES:					
Subscriptions to Widows' Funds of the Home Establishment of the East India Company, Fees, &c.	10,400	11,034	634	—	
Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, the Indian Military and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund	89,000	94,939	5,939	- -	The receipts on account of the Military Funds have increased.
MISCELLANEOUS:					
Miscellaneous receipts connected with the supply of Stores to India, and sundry items	6,000	15,470	9,470	- -	The increase occurs in Fines and Penalties incurred by Contractors in providing Stores and Freight, but part of this was remitted. (*See* explanation against the corresponding head of expenditure.)
ARMY:					
Value of Clothing, Accoutrements, &c., in possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment; proceeds of Sales of unserviceable Stores; receipts on account of the Indian Troop Service; retrenchments on account of Messing, &c.	35,000	65,549	30,549	- -	Of this increase, 7,538 *l.* occurs in the value of Clothing, &c., brought from India with Troops, and 22,908 *l.* in respect of the Indian Troop Service, but of the latter sum about 17,000 *l.* is only nominal, being in repayment of sums expended on Imperial Service, which in the Budget Estimate were omitted from both sides.
Subscriptions towards Indian Service Family Pensions	2,000	2,714	714	—	
Military Operations in Afghanistan:					
From Her Majesty's Treasury: Instalment for the year 1881-82 of the Grant-in-aid of 3,000,000 *l.* on this account	500,000	500,000	- -	- -	The portion brought to account as Revenue of 1881-82 is equal to the estimated amount of charge for the Military Operations in Afghanistan falling into the Accounts of the Government of India for that year; originally estimated at 3,000,000 *l.*, but subsequently reduced to 2,305,000 *l.*
Remaining portion of the future Instalments of the above Grant-in-aid, treated as Revenue Receipt and Deposit Disbursement	2,500,000	1,805,000	- -	695,000	
RAILWAYS:					
Subsidised Company: Bengal Central Railway; Interest realised from investment of sums deposited by that Company for fixed periods, taken in reduction of their Debt for advances of Interest	- -	2,290	2,290	- -	An item not contemplated in March 1881.
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:					
Royal Indian Engineering College: Fees from Students, &c.	12,500	13,636	1,136	- -	The College has recently been placed on a new basis, and Students entering under the present arrangements are not allowed to defer payment of any portion of their Fees.
	3,238,000	2,669,656			

REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:					
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY:					
Rent of Premises occupied by the East Indian Railway Company - - -	200	230	30	—	
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION:					
Rent of Houses acquired from the East India Irrigation and Canal Company -	500	171	- -	329	Owing to a portion of the premises being unlet.
	700	401			
DEBT:					
PERMANENT DEBT INCURRED:					
India 3½ per Cent. Stock (Balance of Loan of December 1880) - - - -	700,000	618,247	- -	81,753	The decrease is the sum that was received on account of this Loan in 1880–81 in excess of the amount estimated in March 1881 to be received in that year.
India 3½ per Cent. Stock, created under "East Indian Railway (Redemption of Annuities) Act, 1881" - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	586,300	586,300	- -	The Act under which this Stock is created did not pass until August 1881.
Refund by the East Indian Railway Company of amount issued to them for discharge of Debentures, remaining unclaimed - - - - - - -	- -	1,100	1,100	—	
Sum required for purchase of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's undertaking - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,405,000	- -	- -	1,405,000	The purchase was not effected during the year.
TEMPORARY DEBT INCURRED:					
Temporary Loan on security of East India Bonds - - - - - - -	2,000,000	1,250,000	- -	750,000	The increase in the amount of Bills drawn on India, and the decrease in the Net Withdrawals by Guaranteed Railway Companies and in the Disbursements under several heads, rendered it necessary only to borrow 1,250,000 *l.*; and, as that sum was repaid within the year, there is really a decrease under this head of 2,000,000 *l.*
RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICE FUNDS BEARING INTEREST:					
India Office Provident Fund - - - - - - - - - - -	3,800	4,035	235	—	
	4,108,800	2,459,682			
DEPOSITS:					
L ortion of Legacies bequeathed by the Misses Sarah and Mary Ann Bruce towards the foundation and endowment of an Orphanage for Eurasian children in or near Calcutta - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	8,993	8,993	- -	An exceptional item. (*See* Disbursement under the same head.)
REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES:					
From Her Majesty's Treasury, in repayment of Disbursements in England for purchase of Malt Liquor on behalf of the Imperial Government, &c. - - -	3,000	9,389	6,389	- -	The Regular Estimate includes receipts in respect of payments made in previous years.
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:					
From Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments, in repayment of Advances in India on account of Emigration of Coolies, Chelsea Out-pensioners paid in India, Supplies to Her Majesty's Ships on the East India Station, &c. -	103,000	194,530	91,530	- -	The Regular Estimate includes 19,500 *l.* on account of the conveyance of Troops from India to Natal and other disbursements in India in connection with the Zulu War; and 67,928 *l.* in repayment of advances on account of Coolie Emigration and supplies to Her Majesty's Ships in excess of the Budget Estimate.
Ditto, in repayment of Bills drawn on India by the Officer in charge of the Treasure Chest at Hong Kong - - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	76,667	76,667	- -	The arrangement under which this sum was received was not made until August 1881.
East Indian Railway Company: Transfer fees and miscellaneous refunds - - -	500	619	119	—	
Estates remitted from India by Administrators General - - - - - -	20,000	23,769	3,769	—	
Proceeds of the sale of Investments, &c., in respect of the Legacy bequeathed by Miss Sarah Bruce, *see* "Deposits" above - - - - - - - - - -	- -	28,767	28,767	- -	An exceptional item.
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,000	3,523	1,523	—	
Bills of Exchange on India - - - - - - - - - - - -	17,200,000	18,412,429	1,212,429	- -	Owing to the demand for Bills on India, it was found possible to sell more than had been anticipated, and thereby to repay Temporary Debt.
	17,325,500	18,740,304			
TOTAL - - - £.	24,076,000	23,888,425			

No. 15.—A Comparison of the Budget and Regular Estimate of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1881-82—*continued*.

DISBURSEMENTS. EXPENDITURE, ORDINARY:	1881-82. Budget Estimate, March 1881.	1881-82. Regular Estimate, May 1882.	Increase.	Decrease.	EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
CHARGES CONNECTED WITH THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE, AND DIRECT CLAIMS THEREON:	£.	£.	£.	£.	
LAND REVENUE:					
Law Charges in connection with Appeals from India	900	541	- -	359	
FOREST:					
Allowances to successful Candidates for the Indian Forestry Department, &c.	5,200	5,224	24	—	
Stores for India	- -	64	64	—	
EXCISE:					
Stores for India	- -	3	3	—	
CUSTOMS:					
Stores for India	- -	17	17	—	
OPIUM:					
Stores for India	500	1,062	562	- -	Owing to the provision of a fire-engine for the Patna Opium Agency.
STAMPS:					
Stores for India	40,000	33,224	- -	6,776	The prices paid for many stamps have been lower than in former years; and, owing to a delay consequent on a change of patterns, some payments have been deferred.
MINT:					
Stores for India	19,800	21,233	1,433	- -	The increase occurs in supplies for the Calcutta Mint.
Other payments	- -	184	184	—	
POST OFFICE:					
Payments under the Postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury	65,000	70,000	5,000	—	
Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, on account of the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad	3,600	3,600	—	—	
Stores for India	31,500	23,881	- -	7,619	The prices of stamps were much reduced under a new contract.
TELEGRAPH:					
Indo-European Telegraph	11,400	20,114	8,714	- -	Mainly owing to payments to the Eastern Telegraph Company under the "Common Purse" arrangement, in consequence of a temporary break in their line.
Red Sea and India Telegraph	18,000	18,027	27	—	
Indian Telegraph Department: Absentee Allowances and Contingent Expenses	6,000	6,891	891	- -	The increase occurs in Absentee Allowances.
Telegraph Lines in India: Stores for India	67,000	49,679	- -	17,321	Owing to certain payments being deferred.

ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS:					
His Highness Maharajah Duleep Sing	61,100	21,065	- -	40,035	The Estimate of March 1881 included a probable advance of 40,000 *l.* to the Maharajah, which has not been made, and which is now included in the Estimate for 1882-83.
His Highness Nawab Nazim Syed Munsoor Ali	- -	10,000	10,000	- -	These sums were included in the Budget Estimate under the head of "Remittance Account between England and India."
Nawab Syed Ahmed Ali	- -	200	200	- -	
	330,000	285,009			
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA:					
INTEREST ON DEBT, EXCLUSIVE OF THAT SHOWN UNDER EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:					
Interest on Loans contracted in England	2,425,000	2,467,626	42,626	- -	The sum of 35,000 *l.*, being one year's Interest on 1,000,000 *l.* India 3½ per Cent. Stock, which was shown in the Estimate of March 1881 under Expenditure on Productive Public Works, has been included under this head in the Regular Estimate. The remainder of the increase consists of Interest on a Temporary Loan, and of Dividends paid in this year which had been repaid by the Bank of England in consequence of their having remained unclaimed for 10 years.
Interest on the Indian Transfer Loan of 22nd April 1854	44,700	44,794	94	—	
INTEREST ON SERVICE FUNDS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS:					
Interest on Deposits in Regimental Savings Banks of Men returned from India	2,000	- -	- -	2,000	The sum included in the Budget Estimate for this year will probably be paid in 1882-83.
Interest on the Balance of the India Office Provident Fund	700	706	6	—	
ADMINISTRATION:					
Home Establishments, &c.	219,000	214,510	- -	4,490	The decrease occurs mainly in the charges of the Store Department and in payments for Postage and Telegrams to India.
Payments on account of Administration in India	1,000	8,598	7,598	- -	The Regular Estimate includes Outfit Allowance for the Governor of Madras and for a Member of Council, and a payment to the Admiralty of 5,828 *l.* on account of the expenses incurred in bringing the Earl of Lytton and his family home from India in the "Himalaya."
Stores for India	100	495	395	—	
MINOR DEPARTMENTS:					
Stores for India	7,300	6,520	- -	780	
Other Payments	12,000	14,090	2,090	- -	The Regular Estimate includes 2,300 *l.* for Freight, &c., from India, of Chinchona Bark, and expenses attending the manufacture therefrom of Quinine and other Alkaloids.
LAW AND JUSTICE:					
Stores for India	100	2	- -	98	
Other Payments	1,300	225	- -	1,075	The Budget Estimate included Outfit Allowance for two Judges; but no Judges proceeded to India during the year.
MARINE:					
Pensions and Retired Allowances	38,000	35,160	- -	2,840	More pensions to Officers of the late Indian Navy have lapsed during the year than was estimated.
Furlough and Absentee Allowances	2,000	1,502	- -	498	
Contribution towards the Expenses of Her Majesty's Ships employed in the Indian Seas	70,000	63,608	- -	6,392	The decrease is due to a sum being withheld, pending the settlement of certain questions under discussion.
Sundry items	1,000	518	- -	482	
Stores for India	191,900	133,688	- -	58,212	A large portion of the cost of a Troop Ship for the Indian Marine Service included in the Budget Estimate remains unpaid.
EDUCATION:					
Passage to India of Educational Officers on appointment, &c.	400	329	- -	71	
Carried forward - - £.	3,016,500	2,992,371			

No. 15.—A Comparison of the Budget and Regular Estimate of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1881-82—*continued*.

DISBURSEMENTS—*continued*.	1881-82. Budget Estimate, March 1881.	1881-82. Regular Estimate, May 1882.	Increase.	Decrease.	EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
EXPENDITURE, ORDINARY—*continued*.					
CHARGES CONNECTED WITH THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE, AND DIRECT CLAIMS THEREON—Brought forward	£. 330,000	£. 285,009	£.	£.	
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*continued*.					
Brought forward	3,016,500	2,992,371			
ECCLESIASTICAL:					
Passage to India of Chaplains on appointment	800	443	-	357	
MEDICAL:					
Expenses of the Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Maintenance of Lunatics elsewhere, &c.	7,500	7,469	-	31	
STATIONERY AND PRINTING:					
Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding, for the India Office, &c.	8,000	6,474	-	1,526	Consequent on the claims from the Stationery Office being in arrear.
Stores for India	79,600	126,032	46,432	-	The Indents received from the Government of India have been larger than was anticipated; but, on the other hand, there has been a reduction in the expenditure for Madras, owing to local supplies.
POLITICAL AGENCIES AND OTHER FOREIGN SERVICES:					
Mission to the Court of Persia	10,000	10,000	—	—	
Her Majesty's Establishments in China	15,000	15,000	—	—	
Sundry items	1,000	596	-	404	
Stores for India	300	236	-	64	
SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED, AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES	1,356,000	1,365,873	9,873	-	The Regular Estimate includes the Grant of 12,500 *l.* (in lieu of an annuity) to Sir Frederick Roberts; but the payments on some accounts have decreased.
MISCELLANEOUS:					
Examination Expenses and Allowances of Candidates for the Civil Service of India; Miscellaneous Charges connected with the Supply of Stores to India, &c.	20,000	22,918	2,918	-	There is an increase of 6,046 *l.* in the remission of fines and penalties incurred by Contractors in providing Stores and Freight (*see* note in explanation of increased Receipts under this head), and a decrease of 3,128 *l.*, mainly consequent on the postponement of the payment of a portion of the Allowances to selected Candidates for the Civil Service.
CIVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES	230,000	216,551	-	13,449	The payments on account of Furlough Allowances to Military Officers in Civil employ have been less than was estimated.

ARMY:					
Effective:					
Home Charges of British Forces serving in India	650,000	617,915	- -	32,085	Mainly owing to the pay of Colonels of British Regiments serving in India having been treated as a Non-effective charge in the Regular Estimate, in accordance with the change of practice of the War Office.
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	200,000	216,040	16,040	- -	Sufficient provision was not made in the Budget Estimate for the large number of Officers who have come home on furlough since the close of the Afghan War.
Indian Troop Service	321,100	337,507	16,407	- -	This increase is only nominal, and has been explained against the receipts in respect of this Service.
Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Troop Ships	7,000	6,457	- -	543	
Miscellaneous	73,000	39,459	- -	33,541	Owing to the postponement of payments for War Medals, and for Surgeons studying at Netley.
Stores for India	620,400	578,110	- -	42,290	The decrease is mainly owing to the supply of certain stores being postponed.
Non-Effective:					
Retired Pay, &c., of British Forces on account of service in India	700,000	729,218	29,218	- -	*See* explanation above, regarding the pay of Colonels of Regiments.
Pay of Non-Effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service	1,320,000	1,299,629	- -	20,371	Officers did not avail themselves of the Retirement Scheme, promulgated in January 1881, to the extent for which provision was made in the Budget Estimate.
Capitalised value of Annuities granted to Officers of the Indian Army on retirement, representing the estimated value of their prospective claim to the Colonel's Allowance	80,000	59,566	- -	20,434	
Lord Clive's Fund: Pensions, &c.	93,000	95,531	2,531	- -	
Indian Service Family Pensions	2,500	2,978	478	—	The probable decrease under this head had been over-estimated.
Military Operations in Afghanistan:					
Stores for India	- -	503	503	- -	It was estimated that all Stores for this Service would be paid for in 1880–81.
EXPENDITURE CONSEQUENT ON FAMINE IN MADRAS:					
Special Pay of Officers employed	- -	165	165	—	
RAILWAYS:					
Subsidised Company: Bengal Central Railway; Interest advanced	- -	4,301	4,301	- -	The arrangement under which this payment was made was not contemplated in March 1881.
Frontier Railways: Stores for India	404,000	366,280	- -	37,720	The supply of Stores was not proceeded with so rapidly as had been anticipated.
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION:					
Stores for India	100	22	- -	78	
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:					
Furlough Pay and Allowances of Officers in the Public Works Department	60,000	60,346	346	—	
Royal Indian Engineering College	19,000	19,839	839	- -	The increase is caused by the necessity this year for advertisements respecting the College, owing to its being placed on a new basis.
Sundry items	8,200	9,442	1,242	- -	The increase occurs in the expenses of Engineer Students while undergoing a course of practical instruction.
Stores for India	8,400	6,672	- -	1,728	Owing to the postponement of payments.
	9,311,400	9,213,943			
Carried forward £.	9,641,400	9,498,952			

No. 15.—A Comparison of the Budget and Regular Estimate of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1881-82—*continued*.

DISBURSEMENTS—*continued*.	1881-82. Budget Estimate, March 1881.	1881-82. Regular Estimate, May 1882.	Increase.	Decrease.	EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Brought forward	9,641,400	9,498,952			
EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:					
Guaranteed Interest	3,300,000	3,314,796	14,796	- -	The Estimate of March 1881 provided for payment of Interest on the Capital of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company during a portion of the year only, whereas, in the Regular Estimate, that Interest is included in respect of a whole year, the contemplated purchase not having been effected in 1881-82.
East Indian Railway:					
Annuity, Interest in lieu of Deferred Annuity, and Sinking Fund	1,236,900	1,239,446	2,546	- -	Payments of 1,582 *l.*, being the difference between this increase and decrease were in lieu of a payment which, but for the redemption of a portion of the Annuity, would have become due in 1882-83.
Interest on Debt:					
Interest on India 4 per Cent. Stock, issued in redemption of portion of the East Indian Railway Annuity	204,600	203,636	- -	964	
Interest on India 3½ per Cent. Stock, issued in redemption of portion of the East Indian Railway Annuity	- -	3,716	3,716	- -	The Act under which this Stock was created did not pass until August 1881. The payment in this year is in lieu of one which, but for the redemption of a portion of the Annuity, would have become due in 1882-83.
Interest on India 3½ per Cent. Stock, issued to meet the discharge of East Indian Railway Debentures	35,000	- -	- -	35,000	Included in the Regular Estimate under Interest on Debt exclusive of that for Productive Public Works.
Interest on East Indian Railway Debentures and Debenture Stock	145,500	145,500	—	—	
Irrigation and Navigation:					
Working and Maintenance	200	193	- -	7	
	4,922,200	4,907,287			
DEBT:					
Permanent Debt Discharged:					
East India Bonds	4,487,200	4,425,000	- -	62,200	These decreases are portions of the Debt, repayment of which had not been claimed on the 31st March 1882.
India 5 per Cent. Stock	65,000	42,328	- -	22,672	
Temporary Debt Discharged:					
Temporary Loan on Security of East India Bonds	- -	1,250,000	1,250,000	- -	*See* explanation against receipt under "Temporary Debt Incurred."
Payments out of Deposits of Service Funds bearing Interest:					
India Office Provident Fund	600	558	- -	42	
	4,552,800	5,717,886			
DEPOSITS:					
Sum treated as Revenue Receipt, in anticipation of its payment by Her Majesty's Treasury	2,500,000	1,805,000	- -	695,000	*See* explanation against corresponding receipt under "Army—*Military Operations in Afghanistan.*"
Charges in connection with the Legacies bequeathed by the Misses Sarah and Mary Ann Bruce, and investment of the balance	- -	9,263	9,263	- -	An exceptional item. (*See* receipt under the same head.)
	2,500,000	1,814,263			

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:					
State Railways	458,000	439,358	- -	18,642	The payments for Stores were less by about 4 per cent. than the provision made in the Budget Estimate.
Purchase of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertaking	1,405,000	- -	- -	1,405,000	The purchase was not effected during the year.
	1,863,000	439,358			
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY:					
Discharge of portion of the East Indian Railway Annuity, under "East Indian Railway (Redemption of Annuities) Act, 1881," by the issue of India 3½ per Cent. Stock	- -	586,300	586,300	- -	*See* Receipt of the same amount under "Permanent Debt Incurred."
ADVANCES REPAYABLE:					
For purchase of Malt Liquor on behalf of the Imperial Government, &c.	3,000	6,087	3,087	—	
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:					
Advances on account of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Civil Funds	172,000	187,500	15,500	- -	The applications from the Agents of the Funds for advances during the year have been in excess of the Budget Estimate.
Her Majesty's Postmaster General, on account of Postage collected in India	35,000	27,464	- -	7,536	
Ditto, on account of Sums received in India for Money Orders	80,000	91,564	11,564	- -	Due to the rapid progress of the Money Order system in India.
Refund to the Imperial Government of excess-advance received in 1879–80 on account of the Expedition to the Mediterranean	- -	41,516	41,516	- -	In consequence of the sums advanced by the War Office being in excess of the amounts admitted in the settlement of the accounts.
Family Remittances, Remittances by Administrators General, &c.	590,000	528,877	- -	61,123	The decrease occurs in Family Remittances.
Miscellaneous Payments to be or ought to charge or recovered in India	72,000	59,375	- -	12,625	£. 10,200 included in this item in the Budget has been transferred to "Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements." The remainder of the decrease occurs in Pay and Allowances chargeable to Foreign States and Local Funds.
East Indian Railway Company: Advances for purchase of Stores, &c.	750,000	476,284	- -	273,716	The Estimate framed by the Company proved to be largely in excess of its requirements.
Stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds, and to Native States	209,800	163,654	- -	46,146	The provision made in the Budget Estimate was in excess of the demand for these Stores.
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDISED RAILWAY COMPANIES:	1,908,800	1,576,234			

	Budget Estimate, March 1881.	Regular Estimate, May 1882.			
	£.	£.			
Withdrawals	1,104,600	1,449,445			
Receipts	100,400	596,916			
Net Withdrawals - £.	1,004,200	852,529	1,004,200	852,529	- - 151,671 The increase in both Withdrawals and Receipts is, to a large extent, due to the transactions with the Bengal Central Railway Company, which were not contemplated in March 1881. The Regular Estimate also includes Receipts of 200,000 *l.* from the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company in excess of the Budget Estimate.
TOTAL - - - £.			26,395,400	25,398,896	

India Office, 12 May 1882.

Henry Waterfield, Financial Secretary.

FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOR THE

Year 1880/81;

AND

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR 1881/82;

WITH A COMPARISON OF THE TWO YEARS.

(Presented pursuant to the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.)

India Office,
12 May 1882.

LOUIS MALLET,
Under Secretary of State.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *May* 1882.

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PART I.

FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOR 1880-81.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, and RECEIPTS and for the Year ended

	No. of Account.	No. of Page.	India.	England.	TOTAL.
			£.	£.	£.
Balance on the 1st April 1880 - - - - -	70	173	13,029,894	2,270,107	15,300,001
			India.	England.	
			£.	£.	
Revenue, Ordinary - -			59,935,616	3,242,576	
Revenue from *Productive Public Works - - -			9,381,068	718	
£.	1	4	69,316,684	3,243,294	72,559,978
Productive Public Works Expenditure formerly treated as Ordinary now transferred to Capital by credit as an extraordinary receipt - - - - - - - - -	4	14	4,507,366	- -	4,507,366
Excess Assets of the Nizamut Stipend Fund now extinct -	–	–	302,121	- -	302,121
DEBT, ORDINARY:					
Permanent Debt incurred, exclusive of that for Productive Public Works and East Indian Railway - -	61	162	- -	5,037,244	5,037,244
Temporary or Floating Debt incurred - - - - -	62	164	300,000	- -	300,000
Special Loans - - - - - - - - - -	63	164	245	- -	245
Treasury Notes, bearing Interest, issued to Service Funds	64	165	287,090	- -	287,090
Receipts on account of Service Funds bearing Interest -	65	165	706,967	3,706	710,673
Savings Bank Deposits, &c. received - - - - -	66	166	2,058,490	- -	2,058,490
DEBT FOR PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:					
Debt incurred for Productive Public Works - - -	61	162	2,732,483	- -	2,732,483
Debt incurred for East Indian Railway - - -	61	162	418,435	- -	418,435
Debt Transferred for Productive Public Works - -	61	162	6,146,315	- -	6,146,315
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS - - - - - -	67	167	564,854	- -	564,854
POLITICAL, PRIZE, AND RAILWAY FUNDS - -	69	172	31,836	- -	31,836
DEPOSITS, ADVANCES, &c.:					
Deposits - - - - - - - - - - -	68	167	14,597,417	- -	14,597,417
Repayment of Advances - - - - - - - -	–	–	10,602,783	5,696	10,608,479
Repayment of Sums advanced on Loan to Municipalities, Native States, &c. - - - - - - - - -	71	174	932,124	- -	932,124
Capital Receipts of Guaranteed Railway and other Companies - - - - - - - - - - -	76	188	1,602,478	239,583	1,842,061
Money Orders - - - - - - - - - -	–	–	4,570,858	- -	4,570,858
Remittances between Districts - - - - - -	–	–	53,162	- -	53,162
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - -	–	–	298,616	270	298,886
ACCOUNTS BETWEEN PRESIDENCIES:					
Bills drawn, Remittances of Treasure, Advances recovered	–	–	21,732,131	- -	21,732,131
ACCOUNTS BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND:					
Amount received for Bills drawn by Secretary of State on Treasuries in India - - - - - - -	79	193	- -	15,239,677	15,239,677
Other Remittance transactions - - - - - -	–	–	1,803,187	300,920	2,104,107
TOTAL - - - £.			156,595,536	26,340,497	182,936,033

* "Productive Public Works" are those formerly called Public Works Extraordinary.

DISBURSEMENTS of the GOVERNMENT of *India*, in *India* and in *England*, 31st March 1881.

	India. £.	England. £.	No. of Account.	No. of Page.	India. £.	England. £.	TOTAL. £.
Expenditure, Ordinary -	57,566,151	9,778,745					
Expenditure on Productive Public Works - - -	4,617,657	4,641,780					
£.	62,183,808	14,420,525	2	6	62,183,808	14,420,525	76,604,333
DEBT, ORDINARY:							
Permanent Debt discharged - - - - - -			61	162	63,681	2,444,911	2,508,592
Permanent Debt reduced by transfer to Debt incurred for Productive Public Works - - - - - -			61	162	6,146,315	- -	6,146,315
Temporary or Floating Debt paid off - - - -			62	164	300,000	2,000,000	2,300,000
Treasury Notes of Service Funds paid off - - -			64	165	154,341	- -	154,341
Payments out of Deposits of Service Funds bearing Interest - - - - - - - - - - -			65	165	595,611	444	596,055
Savings Bank Deposits, &c. repaid - - - -			66	166	1,114,796	- -	1,114,796
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:							
Productive Public Works - - - - - - -			4	9	2,667,392	570,678	3,238,070
Productive Public Works Expenditure formerly treated as Ordinary now transferred to Capital by Credit as an extraordinary receipt - - - - - - -			4	14	4,507,366	- -	4,507,366
East Indian Railway - - - - - - - -			4 B.	16	418,435	- -	418,435
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS - - - - - -			67	167	519,856	- -	519,856
POLITICAL, PRIZE, AND RAILWAY FUNDS - -			69	172	595,626	- -	595,626
DEPOSITS, ADVANCES, &c.:							
Deposits - - - - - - - - - - -			68	167	14,296,970	- -	14,296,970
Advances repayable - - - - - - - - -			–	–	5,870,080	5,794	5,875,874
Advances by way of Loan to Municipalities, Native States, &c. - - - - - - - - - -			71	174	1,106,650	- -	1,106,650
Payments to Guaranteed Railway and other Companies out of Capital Funds - - - - - - -			76	189	1,029,506	978,155	2,007,661
Money Orders - - - - - - - - - -			–	–	4,550,357	- -	4,550,357
Remittances between Districts - - - - - -			–	–	42,699	- -	42,699
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - -			–	–	345,237	195,000	540,237
ACCOUNTS BETWEEN PRESIDENCIES:							
Bills paid, Remittances of Treasure, Advances made -			–	–	21,351,356	- -	21,351,356
ACCOUNTS BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND:							
Secretary of State's Bills paid in India - - -			79	193	15,142,215	- -	15,142,215
Other Remittance transactions - - - - - -			–	–	222,138	1,597,241	1,819,379
Balance on the 31st March 1881 - - -			70	173	13,371,101	4,127,749	17,498,850
TOTAL - - - £.					156,595,536	26,340,497	182,936,033

	£.
Revenue - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	72,559,978
Expenditure chargeable thereon - - - - - - - -	76,604,333
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue - - -	£. 4,044,355

No. 1.—ACCOUNT of the REVENUE of *India*, showing the AMOUNT received for the Year ended

HEADS OF REVENUE.	No. of Account.	No. of Page.	India,* General.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	
REVENUE, ORDINARY:			£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue	6	18	89,218	609,292	899,100	374,761	1
Tributes and Contributions	7	23	265,135	12,588	- -	20	2
Forest	8	24	10,649	85,014	151,661	16,900	3
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	9	26	22,479	185,748	218,525	195,635	4
Assessed Taxes	10	27	8	25,456	- -	- -	5
Provincial Rates	11	27	6,485	55,533	53,371	29,206	6
Customs	12	28	- -	- -	579,973	- -	7
Salt	13	32	1,629,731	- -	23,473	- -	8
Opium	14	34	16	19,930	39,473	48,942	9
Stamps	15	36	26,584	113,505	78,456	62,249	10
Registration	16	37	710	5,470	1,541	3,585	11
Mint	17	38	23,226	- -	- -	- -	12
Post Office	18	40	131,598	24,668	24,229	17,902	13
Telegraph	19	42	508,743	- -	- -	- -	14
Minor Departments	20	51	9,018	225	220	33	15
Law and Justice	21	54	45,464	54,341	46,532	16,612	16
Police	22	60	2,098	20,078	22,668	6,456	17
Marine	23	61	54,593	- -	17,657	- -	18
Education	24	68	2,542	7,818	3,487	2,315	19
Medical	25	71	637	243	870	69	20
Stationery and Printing	26	72	9,480	1,933	541	172	21
Interest	27	74	287,578	1,824	1,152	1,899	22
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	30	80	97,592	266	499	118	23
Miscellaneous	32	82	28,277	13,242	12,735	4,852	24
Irrigation and Navigation	42	96	512	- -	1,836	- -	25
Other Public Works	47	118	26,245	11,840	9,218	10,342	26
Army	54	146	486,871	- -	- -	- -	27
„ English Contribution for Afghan War	57	158	- -	- -	- -	- -	28
„ Military Operations in Afghanistan	57 A.	158	515,745	- -	- -	- -	29
Gain by Exchange on Transactions with London †	59	160	302,525	215	1,080	3	30
REVENUE, ORDINARY	-	-	4,583,659	1,249,229	2,188,297	792,071	31
REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:							
Railways:							
State (Gross Earnings)	45 A.	114	634,829	40,491	141,146	- -	32
Guaranteed (Net Traffic Receipts)	3	8	2,913,313	- -	- -	- -	33
East Indian Railway (Net Traffic Receipts, &c.)	4A.	16	2,770,525	- -	- -	- -	34
Irrigation and Navigation:							
Direct Receipts	45	112	- -	- -	- -	- -	35
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Net Traffic Receipts, &c.)	3	8	- -	- -	- -	- -	36
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	6	18	- -	- -	- -	- -	37
REVENUE from PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS	-	-	6,318,667	40,491	141,146	- -	38
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE	£.		10,902,326	1,289,720	2,329,443	792,071	39

* Under this heading are shown the Receipts and Charges connected with the Bengal Army, the Inland Customs, the Telegraph, the Calcutta Mint, and other Departments under the direct administration of the Governor General in Council, the Revenue and Charges of the Districts of Coorg and Ajmere, and the expenses of the British Representatives at the principal Native Courts in India.

on each Account in the several PROVINCES of *British India*, and in *England*, 31st March 1881.

	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay, including Sindh.	TOTAL, INDIA.	ENGLAND.	GRAND TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	3,751,808	5,593,703	1,928,982	4,121,286	3,744,845	21,112,995	- -	21,112,995
2	- -	- -	27,898	344,643	91,925	742,209	- -	742,209
3	56,134	94,223	67,168	73,688	152,281	707,718	1,602	709,320
4	855,278	369,113	110,721	627,888	549,839	3,135,226	- -	3,135,226
5	165,300	129,701	48,839	50,857	138,559	558,720	- -	558,720
6	723,383	875,245	254,966	553,030	225,151	2,776,370	- -	2,776,370
7	920,162	- -	- -	248,806	790,671	2,539,612	- -	2,539,612
8	2,398,243	- -	- -	1,564,336	1,500,205	7,115,988	- -	7,115,988
9	7,780,474	41,088	23,753	- -	2,526,375	10,480,051	- -	10,480,051
10	1,139,164	535,570	326,526	546,991	421,536	3,250,581	- -	3,250,581
11	102,969	58,230	23,641	57,153	27,931	281,230	- -	281,230
12	- -	- -	- -	13	66,286	89,525	40	89,565
13	206,687	129,477	189,133	123,524	171,435	1,018,653	- -	1,018,653
14	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	508,743	30,344	539,087
15	25,967	7,325	5,373	11,006	3,234	62,401	16,091	78,492
16	175,829	101,796	82,303	74,222	90,665	687,764	- -	687,764
17	48,613	37,697	14,782	49,359	40,018	241,769	- -	241,769
18	127,569	- -	- -	1,741	44,959	246,519	- -	246,519
19	48,779	17,176	8,602	25,394	54,125	170,238	- -	170,238
20	15,814	1,291	1,697	11,728	9,009	41,258	2,110	43,368
21	12,453	14,585	10,896	6,597	5,739	62,396	66	62,462
22	76,433	26,765	15,396	94,014	173,068	678,120	197,550	875,679
23	6,865	1,936	3,407	45,896	55,967	212,546	103,453	315,999
24	385,051	54,269	21,241	89,414	27,281	636,362	95,457	731,819
25	68,253	90,702	11,687	13,814	11,104	197,908	- -	197,908
26	73,615	153,546	66,337	76,412	105,947	533,502	13,811	547,313
27	- -	- -	- -	189,594	160,610	837,075	87,052	924,127
28	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,695,000	2,695,000
29	- -	- -	- -	1,675	85,187	602,607	- -	602,607
30	4,249	127	589	28,979	69,754	407,521	- -	407,521
31	19,169,092	8,333,565	3,243,937	9,032,060	11,343,706	59,935,616	3,242,576	63,178,192
32	295,890	20,394	1,083,167	- -	52,988	2,268,905	- -	2,268,905
33	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,913,313	- -	2,913,313
34	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,770,525	230	2,770,755
35	101,449	308,433	198,505	14,647	15,622	638,656	488	639,144
36	- -	- -	- -	*—7,650*	- -	*—7,650*	- -	*—7,650*
37	- -	65,084	161,161	552,160	18,914	797,319	- -	797,319
38	397,339	393,911	1,442,833	559,157	87,524	9,381,068	718	9,381,786
39	19,566,431	8,727,476	4,686,770	9,591,217	11,431,230	69,316,684	3,243,294	72,559,978

† Exclusive of gain by exchange on Revenue transactions of Guaranteed Railway and other Companies which have been shown at £. 1 = 10 rupees instead of at contract rates, as in the Accounts of 1878–79 and of previous years, *vide* note at foot of Account, No. 59, page 160.

No. 2.—ACCOUNT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Number of Account.	Number of Page	India, General.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	
EXPENDITURE, ORDINARY:			£.	£.	£.	£.	
Refunds and Drawbacks	34	84	126,651	7,166	21,529	5,133	1
Payments in realisation of Revenue:							
Land Revenue	6	19	74,743	73,953	173,145	89,145	2
Forest	8	24	12,627	49,472	71,161	14,113	3
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	9	26	1,113	7,030	1,421	992	4
Assessed Taxes	10	27	- -	37	- -	- -	5
Provincial Rates	11	27	- -	- -	2,677	540	6
Customs	12	31	- -	- -	25,583	- -	7
Salt	13	32	125,933	- -	302	- -	8
Opium	14	35	- -	- -	- -	- -	9
Stamps	15	36	—25,811	3,153	1,979	2,090	10
Registration	16	37	364	2,734	694	2,383	11
Mint	17	38	43,895	- -	- -	- -	12
Post Office	18	40	57,341	29,550	16,132	23,757	13
Telegraph	19	43	408,955	- -	- -	- -	14
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	38	90	439,165	54,975	- -	7,217	15
TOTAL of the Direct Claims and Demands upon the Revenues, including Charges of Collection, and Cost of Salt and Opium	-	-	1,264,976	228,070	314,623	145,375	16
Interest on Permanent and Floating Debt, exclusive of that for Productive Public Works	28	76	1,323,805	324	- -	- -	17
Interest on Service Funds and other Obligations	29	78	230,753	1,773	856	1,278	18
Administration	35	85	439,832	41,568	41,226	22,239	19
Minor Departments	20	52	189,156	11,382	4,967	1,665	20
Law and Justice	21	55	165,138	121,619	137,588	59,629	21
Police	22	60	34,918	117,874	174,817	80,181	22
Marine	23	62	106,099	63	24,300	- -	23
Education	24	68	13,664	53,747	27,000	21,265	24
Ecclesiastical	36	87	17,568	4,423	5,244	1,795	25
Medical	25	71	14,837	31,399	20,449	9,839	26
Stationery and Printing	26	72	—59,913	12,406	12,317	4,460	27
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	37	88	263,595	359	7,943	6,386	28
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	39	94	668	- -	677	- -	29
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	31	81	104,689	14,216	12,108	4,477	30
Miscellaneous	33	83	16,448	5,727	10,867	7,660	31
Famine Relief and Insurance	40	94	124	- -	- -	- -	32
Railways	41	95	51,702	2,016	- -	- -	33
„ Frontier Railways	41	95	17,116	- -	- -	- -	34
Irrigation and Navigation	43	101	5,524	- -	42,666	2,833	35
Other Public Works	48	122	754,950	142,797	239,148	122,564	36
Army	54	147	7,990,427	- -	- -	- -	37
„ Military Operations in Afghanistan	57 A.	158	3,067,964	- -	- -	- -	38
Loss by Exchange on Transactions with London	60	161	2,458,656	- -	29	- -	39
			23,472,696	789,763	1,076,825	491,646	40
Add,—Provincial and Local Surpluses *	53	145	1,134	4,456	51,932	18,760	41
Deduct,—Provincial and Local Deficits †	53	145	- -	- -	- -	- -	42
EXPENDITURE, ORDINARY	-	-	23,473,830	794,219	1,128,757	510,406	43
EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (WORKING EXPENSES AND INTEREST):							
Railways:							
State (Working and Maintenance)	46	115	450,074	56,113	85,953	- -	44
Guaranteed (Interest, Surplus Profits, &c.)	3	8	379,434	430	- -	- -	45
East Indian Railway (Annuity, Surplus Profits, &c.)	4 A.	16	123,046	- -	- -	- -	46
Irrigation and Navigation:							
Working and Maintenance	46	115	- -	- -	- -	- -	47
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Interest, &c.)	3	8	- -	- -	- -	- -	48
Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works	28	76	1,316,263	18,646	56,476	- -	49
EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (WORKING EXPENSES AND INTEREST)	-	-	2,268,817	75,189	142,429	- -	50
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE	-	£.	25,742,647	869,408	1,271,186	510,406	51

* Portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent in the year.

REVENUE of *India*, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay, including Sindh.	TOTAL, INDIA.	ENGLAND.		GRAND TOTAL.
							Stores for India.	Other Charges.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	124,387	31,408	15,745	39,482	97,705	469,206	- -	- -	469,206
2	322,655	658,194	231,377	712,795	646,991	2,982,998	536	145	2,983,679
3	33,536	67,921	49,317	51,878	111,878	461,908	27	4,041	465,976
4	26,190	14,401	5,623	19,881	18,753	95,404	- -	- -	95,404
5	16,840	695	208	987	2,470	21,237	- -	- -	21,237
6	17,821	428	16,945	3,311	4,713	46,435	- -	- -	46,435
7	69,805	- -	- -	22,197	81,342	198,927	- -	- -	198,927
8	5,902	- -	- -	140,635	90,764	363,536	1	- -	363,537
9	2,026,594	- -	158	- -	1,917	2,028,669	88	- -	2,028,757
10	39,867	10,268	11,415	14,303	18,599	75,863	31,602	- -	107,465
11	63,770	28,507	13,120	39,520	22,259	173,351	- -	- -	173,351
12	- -	- -	- -	636	44,696	89,227	3,369	22	92,618
13	297,182	149,016	245,733	97,333	153,103	1,069,147	31,597	74,761	1,175,505
14	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	408,955	53,391	35,488	497,834
15	111,957	115,189	70,075	251,640	823,654	1,873,872	- -	24,901	1,898,773
16	3,156,506	1,076,027	659,716	1,394,598	2,118,844	10,358,735	120,611	139,358	10,618,704
17	- -	3,848	- -	- -	- -	1,327,977	- -	2,341,218	3,669,195
18	18,871	7,303	4,920	61,007	86,651	413,412	- -	561	413,973
19	183,088	147,609	119,906	133,243	162,772	1,291,483	132	240,441	1,532,056
20	40,836	35,787	18,000	39,832	29,664	371,289	8,277	21,574	401,140
21	863,125	533,440	317,388	493,620	521,800	3,203,347	116	150	3,203,613
22	401,763	591,016	282,888	424,435	416,306	2,524,198	- -	- -	2,524,198
23	108,638	- -	55	9,382	150,378	398,915	46,679	105,992	551,586
24	256,874	161,777	104,648	146,376	212,710	998,061	- -	407	998,468
25	19,179	22,935	19,907	34,229	32,703	157,983	- -	655	158,638
26	147,906	97,252	69,801	136,664	131,385	659,532	- -	7,203	666,735
27	230,141	42,387	40,400	77,704	50,499	410,401	69,531	5,078	485,010
28	2,627	8,625	68,669	11,271	76,021	444,896	221	86,066	531,183
29	3,090	- -	48	- -	1,734	6,217	- -	217,524	223,741
30	119,327	110,097	61,698	178,431	174,546	779,589	- -	1,370,964	2,150,553
31	43,618	16,886	21,199	87,680	39,222	249,307	- -	30,823	280,130
32	—512	774	- -	32,252	- -	32,638	- -	1,831	34,469
33	12,575	2,712	2,854	- -	5,144	77,003	- -	- -	77,003
34	- -	- -	1,581,802	- -	- -	1,598,918	694,697	- -	2,293,615
35	185,187	45,136	60,682	175,946	185,843	703,817	5,286	- -	709,103
36	926,614	474,587	334,575	622,958	606,555	4,224,748	3,505	84,744	4,312,997
37	- -	- -	- -	1,949,118	2,673,923	12,613,468	737,719	3,366,819	16,718 006
38	- -	- -	- -	140,837	3,089,125	11,297,926	68,020	2,543	11,368,489
39	77	24	93	71,138	594,313	3,124,330	- -	- -	3,124,330
40	6,718,930	3,378,222	3,769,249	6,210,721	11,360,138	57,268,190	1,754,794	8,023,951	67,046,935
41	- -	104,249	85,590	11,778	58,787	336,686	- -	- -	297,961
42	38,725	- -	- -	- -	- -	38,725			
43	6,680,205	3,482,471	3,854,839	6,222,499	11,418,925	57,566,151	1,754,794	8,023,951	67,344,896
44	167,625	13,183	787,564	- -	47,016	1,607,528	- -	- -	1,607,528
45	2,013	6,540	10,417	11,179	13,292	423,305	- -	3,254,504	3,677,809
46	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	123,046	- -	993,298	1,116,344
47	99,219	143,202	76,135	86,980	19,811	425,347	- -	126	425,473
48	- -	- -	- -	555	- -	555	- -	49,983	50,538
49	363,180	283,311	- -	- -	- -	2,037,876	- -	343,869	2,381,745
50	632,037	446,236	874,116	98,714	80,119	4,617,657	- -	4,641,780	9,259,437
51	7,312,242	3,928,707	4,728,955	6,321,213	11,499,044	62,183,808	1,754,794	12,665,731	76,604,333
								£. 14,420,525	

† Amount included in the above, met by Provincial Governments from accumulated balances of previous years.

No. 3.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the REVENUE and CHARGES in respect of INDIAN GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES during the Year ended 31st March 1881.

COMPANY.	REVENUE.			CHARGES.							
	Traffic Receipts.	Deduct—Working Expenses.	Net Traffic Receipts.	Guaranteed Interest.			Payment to Company of Moiety of Surplus Profits.	Other Charges. (*See* Account, No. 44, page 111.)	Total.	Excess Revenue.	Excess Charge.
				India.	England.	Total.					
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	888,794	511,789	377,005	209	400,323	400,532	- -	4,467	404,999	- -	27,994
Eastern Bengal Railway	564,194	295,698	268,496	722	153,281	154,003	35,720	3,058	192,781	75,715	—
East Indian Railway, Main Line	*18,660	- -	18,660	- -	- -	- -	266,625†	—*569*	266,056	- -	247,396
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	2,865,799	1,661,963	1,203,836	4,784	1,140,825	1,145,609	55,890	14,369	1,215,877	- -	12,041
Madras Railway	657,887	460,256	197,631	- -	523,997	523,997	- -	8,057	532,054	- -	334,423
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway	514,783	307,584	207,199	917	279,083	280,000	- -	8,177	288,177	- -	80,978
Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway	2,013,528	1,510,219	503,309	815	553,000	553,815	- -	12,401	566,216	- -	62,907
South Indian Railway	377,290	240,113	137,177	- -	203,995	203,995	- -	7,654	211,649	- -	74,472
Total £.	7,900,935	4,987,622	2,913,313	7,447	3,254,504	3,261,951	358,244	57,614	3,677,809	Net Excess Charge, £. 764,496.‡	

* Balance of Stores belonging to the Collieries borne on the Revenue Books on 31st December 1879, but not included in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of 1879–80.
† In respect of the half-year to 31st December 1879.
‡ Of this Excess Charge, 247,396 *l.* is on account of payments to the East Indian Railway Company in respect of the period to 31st December 1879, against Revenue brought to account in the year 1879–80.

No. 3A.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the REVENUE and CHARGES in respect of the MADRAS IRRIGATION and CANAL COMPANY during the Year ended 31st March 1881.

Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	8,929	16,579	—*7,650*	- -	49,983	49,983	- -	555	50,538	- -	58,188

No. 4.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of CAPITAL EXPENDITURE on PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.								TOTAL EXPENDITURE UP TO 31ST MARCH 1881.					
					DEDUCT									
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Stock and Advances.	Receipts on Capital Account.	Stores and Advances paid for in previous Years, and charged to Works in current Year in excess of Payments on the same Account.	TOTAL.	NET TOTAL.	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Stock and Advances.	Less Receipts on Capital Account.	NET TOTAL.
BENGAL.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Orissa Project	48,312	5,520	3,866	–	321	12,318	12,639	45,059	1,367,056	367,473	172,815	21,352	6,044	1,922,652
Midnapore Series	12,370	5,788	5,432	–	19	526	545	23,045	520,815	189,112	61,238	3,447	2,520	772,092
Tidal Canal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	126,624	44,979	5,759	–	91	177,271
Soane Project	52,489	25,514	12,521	–	2,510	5,874	8,384	32,140	1,622,693	455,156	179,364	24,400	23,484	2,258,129
TOTAL BENGAL £.	113,171	36,822	21,819	–	2,850	18,718	21,568	150,244	3,637,188	1,056,720	419,176	49,199	32,139	5,130,144
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.														
Ganges Canal	18,739	4,812	16	–	789	2,237	3,026	20,541	2,178,884	349,773	22,620	24,637	15,285	2,560,629*
Agra Canal	7,041	1,581	–	–	463	5,233	5,696	2,926	609,182	134,736	32,667	8,284	4,788	780,081
Lower Ganges Canal	153,149	28,436	2,520	–	311	10,912	11,223	172,882	1,734,031	321,505	124,960	39,678	18,620	2,201,554*
TOTAL NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES £.	178,929	34,829	2,536	–	1,563	18,382	19,945	196,349	4,522,097	806,014	180,247	72,599	38,693	5,542,264
PUNJAB.														
Western Jumna Canal	41,368	10,081	100	–	119	1,730	1,849	49,700	560,030	160,739	10,021	11,606	756	741,640
Bari Doâb Canal	11,107	763	–	–	73	11,272	11,345	525	1,172,497	263,662	48,044	12,619	1,390	1,495,462
Sirhind Canal	245,150	46,799	15,331	–	1,183	19,052	21,035	286,245	1,443,789	465,817	348,630	78,611	12,569	2,304,278
	297,625	57,643	15,431	–	1,375	32,854	34,229	336,470	3,176,316	890,248	406,695	82,876	14,715	4,541,380
Less—Outlay from Contribution by Native States for Sirhind Canal	72,848	15,353	4,935	–	423	6,796	7,219	85,917	537,382	177,582	117,396	20,960	4,718	848,568
TOTAL PUNJAB £.	224,777	42,290	10,496	–	952	26,058	27,010	250,553	2,638,934	712,666	289,299	61,916	9,997	3,692,812
Carried forward £.	516,877	113,941	34,851	–	5,365	63,158	68,523	597,146	10,798,219	2,575,400	888,722	183,708	80,829	14,365,220

* The Productive Public Works Outlay in the Cawnpur and Etawah Divisions of the Ganges Canal has been transferred to the Capital Account of the Lower Ganges Canal.

No. 4.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of Capital Expenditure on Productive Public Works, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS—*continued.*	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.								TOTAL EXPENDITURE UP TO 31ST MARCH 1881.					
					DEDUCT									
	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Stock and Advances.	Receipts on Capital Account.	Stores and Advances paid for in previous Years, and charged to Works in current Year in excess of Payments on the same Account.	TOTAL.	NET TOTAL.	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Stock and Advances.	Less Receipts on Capital Account.	NET TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	516,877	113,941	34,851	–	5,365	63,158	68,523	597,146	10,798,219	2,575,400	888,722	183,708	80,829	14,365,220
MADRAS.														
Godávári Delta System - - - - - -	10,904	2,339	530	–	–	- -	–	13,773	662,016	135,692	41,987	3,102	62	842,735
Cauvery Delta System - - - - - - -	*—2,565*	*—715*	*—72*	–	–	- -	–	*—3,352*	129,640	8,821	267	- -	–	138,728
Kistna Delta System - - - - - - -	3,515	870	5,252	–	1	- -	1	9,636	392,751	98,179	29,732	5,532	139	526,055
Penner Anicut System - - - - - - -	- -	- -	–	–	–	- -	–	- -	111,434	27,858	2,786	808	–	142,886
Srivaikuntham System - - - - - -	809	202	21	–	–	- -	–	1,032	99,063	22,886	415	- -	24	122,340
Madras Water Supply and Irrigation Extension Project - - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	–	–	10,000	- -	10,000	*—10,000*	—	—	—	—	-	—
TOTAL MADRAS - - - £.	12,663	2,696	5,731	–	10,001	- -	10,001	11,089	1,394,904	293,436	75,187	9,442	225	1,772,744
BOMBAY.														
Dekkan.														
Hathmati Canal - - - - - - - -	151	30	–	–	–	- -	–	181	37,605	9,802	906	- -	128	48,185
Lakh Canal - - - - - - - - -	227	46	1	–	–	- -	–	274	25,880	6,672	1,905	- -	20	34,437
Kádvá River Works - - - - - - -	774	224	14	–	–	- -	–	1,012	19,387	6,941	1,305	- -	14	27,619
Malprabha Project Survey - - - - -	*—63*	*—567*	–	–	–	- -	–	*—630*	—	—	—	—	–	—
Panjhra Irrigation Works - - - - -	96	*—2,414*	–	–	2	- -	2	*—2,320*	33,639	6,724	323	- -	4	40,682
Mutha Storage Lake and Canal - - - -	3,370	1,488	616	–	63	- -	63	5,411	469,093	73,949	9,861	- -	1,004	551,899

Krishna Canal	435	160	21	–	–	–	–	616	62,163	13,056	152	–	–	–	75,371
Ekruk Tank	1,195	136	46	–	–	–	–	1,377	98,836	20,771	974	–	–	119	120,462
Bhima and Sina Project Survey	*—166*	*—657*	–	–	–	–	–	*—823*	—	—	—	—	—	–	—
Tapti River Survey	*—155*	*—3,102*	*—2*	–	*—4*	–	–	*—3,255*	—	—	—	—	—	–	—
	5,364	*—4,656*	696	–	61	–	–	1,843	746,603	137,915	15,426	–	–	1,289	898,655
Sindh.															
Mithrau Canal *	337	67	–	–	–	–	–	404	77,841	21,591	396	–	–	10	99,818
Begari Canal	3,306	662	–	–	–	–	–	3,968	103,371	17,343	422	–	–	2	121,134
£.	3,643	729	–	–	–	–	–	4,372	181,212	38,934	818	–	–	12	220,952
TOTAL BOMBAY £.	9,507	*—3,927*	696	–	61	–	61	6,215	927,815	176,849	16,244	–	–	1,301	1,119,607
GRAND TOTAL £.	539,047	112,710	41,278	–	15,427	63,158	78,585	614,450	13,120,938	3,045,685	980,153	193,150	82,355	17,257,571	
Add—Outlay in England to be brought to account	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89
TOTAL OUTLAY AGAINST PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS £.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	614,450	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,257,660

* Previously shown as part of the Eastern Nara Works.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Madras Harbour Works	66,862	2,751	387	68,059	–	–	–	138,059	365,986	26,963	50,581	91,762	3	535,289
Deduct,—Amount chargeable to Ordinary Funds	–	–	–	68,059	–	–	–	68,059	35,437	1,513	128	83,855	–	120,933
NET AMOUNT CHARGEABLE AS PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS OUTLAY £.	66,862	2,751	387	–	–	–	–	70,000	330,549	25,450	50,453	7,907	3	414,356

No. 4.—Abstract Account of Capital Expenditure on Productive Public Works, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

NAMES OF RAILWAYS.	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.						TOTAL EXPENDITURE UP TO 31st MARCH 1881.					REMARKS.
	Construction.	Establishment.	Stock and Advances.	Deduct: Receipts on Capital Account.	Deduct: Stores and Advances paid for in previous Years, and charged to Works in current Year, in excess of Payments on the same Account.	Net Total.	Construction.	Establishment.	Stock and Advances.	Less Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Total.	
STATE RAILWAYS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Bengal.												
Calcutta and South Eastern	9,633	–	–	–	1,125	8,508	567,929	106,448	8,370	760	681,987	
Nalhati	–	–	83	343	—	*—260*	32,352	3,000	2,307	3,174	34,485	
Northern Bengal	71,302	1,209	–	–	36,747	35,764	1,816,043	225,649	71,992	4,384	2,109,300 *	* Exclusive of a sum of 33,168 *l.* charged to Civil Department on account of Famine Expenditure.
Tirhoot	20,604	–	27,716	–	—	48,320	484,899	57,566	51,543	424	593,584 †	
Patna and Gya	32,739	1,216	–	–	2,974	30,981	315,412	24,052	18,517	137	357,844	† Exclusive of a sum of 153,322 *l.* charged to Civil Department on account of Famine Expenditure.
Tirhoot Extension	5,496	–	–	–	—	5,496	7,613	–	–	–	7,613	
British Burmah.												
Rangoon and Irrawaddy	11,799	805	2,579	–	—	15,183	1,128,614	106,122	28,491	624	1,262,603	
Central Provinces.												
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	244,140	18,899	–	190	58,446	204,403	496,782	47,520	42,702	456	586,548	
Wardha Coal	11,918	76	1,363	26	—	13,331	504,968	60,832	12,368	706	577,462	
North Western Provinces.												
Ghazipur and Dildarnagar	13,223	1,293	–	20	375	14,121	53,543	5,836	–	25	59,354	
Cawnpur and Farrukhabad	104,073	5,982	–	10	3,150	106,895	280,938	20,244	3,413	21	304,574	
Muttra and Achnera	17,572	2,361	20,939	2	—	40,870	22,050	3,194	20,939	2	46,181	
Muttra and Hathras	265	–	–	11	1,169	*—915*	97,471	7,338	3,849	11	108,647	
Punjab.												
Punjab Northern:												
Lahore to Jhelum	18,787	21	–	–	2,064	16,744	2,227,826	378,054	6,257	–	2,612,137	
Jhelum to Rawalpindi	564,662	17,290	–	454	29,146	552,352	1,380,425	90,595	136,485	454	1,607,051	
Salt Branch	46,433	1,889	435	27	—	48,730	185,407	8,901	674	27	194,955	
Indus Valley	256,782	3,798	19,829	119	—	280,290	5,465,681	686,049	266,603	9,724	6,408,609	
Bombay.												
Dhond and Munmad	*—37,888*	8,287	–	341	3,947	*—33,889*	901,676	73,924	19,694	996	994,298	
India, General.												
Rajputana	267,696	5,772	3,870	–	—	277,338	3,252,763	211,196	197,947	2,503	3,659,403	
Western Rajputana	522,030	27,987	–	396	90,952	458,669	1,470,987	116,449	61,708	957	1,648,187	
Holkar	14,554	241	–	1	1,717	13,077	1,119,417	133,925	204	4,091	1,249,455	
Neemuch-Sindia	472,447	31,609	–	213	62,579	441,264	1,509,346	180,366	144,655	1,981	1,832,386	
Sindia	47,172	4,581	1,415	50	—	53,118	780,029	54,597	2,133	2,553	834,206	
Storekeeper for State Railways	–	–	–	9	34,029	*—34,038*	96	–	49,926	14	50,008	
Expenditure in England for Stores purchased and remaining unappropriated	–	–	–	–	42,732	*—42,732* ‡	–	–	226,156	–	226,156	‡ Includes a write back of 762 *l.* erroneously credited in the Hyderabad Accounts.
Total £.	2,715,439	133,316	78,229	2,212	371,152	2,553,620	24,102,267	2,601,857	1,376,933	34,024	28,047,033	
Net Charge for State Railways — In India					£. 1,982,942	2,553,620	In India			£. 20,765,330	28,047,033	
Net Charge for State Railways — In England					570,678		In England			7,281,703		

SUMMARY of Capital Outlay on Productive Public Works, the Revenue derived therefrom, and the Surplus or Deficit Results after Deduction of Working Expenses by Years.

YEARS.	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.										REVENUE.			DEFICIT.*			SURPLUS.*		
	Irrigation Works.			State Railways.			Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.			Irrigation.	State Railways.	Total.	Irrigation.	State Railways.	Total.	Irrigation.	State Railways.	Total.
	In India.	In England.	Total.	In India.	In England.	Total.	In India.	In India.	In England.	Total.									
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1867-68 - -	219,255	- -	219,255	594	- -	594	- - -	219,849	- -	219,849	—	—	—	-	—	-	—	—	—
1868-69 - -	454,849	14,000	468,849	213,743	338,655	552,398	- - -	668,592	352,655	1,021,247	- -	13,282	- -	-	1,379	-	—	—	—
1869-70 - -	914,952	1,092,409	2,007,361	111,657	79,213	190,870	- - -	1,026,609	1,171,622	2,198,231	- -	8,080	- -	-	790	-	—	—	—
1870-71 - -	717,157	1,281	718,438	398,910	50,462	449,372	- - -	1,116,067	51,743	1,167,810	- -	7,577	- -	-	- -	-	- -	68	—
1871-72 - -	983,030	824	983,854	497,767	146,853	644,620	- - -	1,480,797	147,677	1,628,474	- -	3,766	- -	-	4,063	-	—	—	—
1872-73 - -	766,780	4,140	770,920	1,114,242	299,407	1,413,649	- - -	1,881,022	303,547	2,184,569	- -	16,532	- -	-	- -	-	- -	5,362	—
1873-74 - -	1,142,437	56,245	1,198,682	1,400,205	954,420	2,354,625	- - -	2,542,642	1,010,665	3,553,307	- -	39,014	- -	-	6,474	-	—	—	—
1874-75 - -	1,216,712	18,679	1,235,391	1,899,626	1,114,554	3,014,180	- - -	3,116,338	1,133,233	4,249,571	- -	130,986	- -	-	- -	-	- -	44,982	—
1875-76 - -	1,101,176	4,269	1,105,445	2,421,545	743,639	3,165,184	- - -	3,522,721	747,908	4,270,629	- -	289,512	- -	-	- -	-	- -	96,027	—
1876-77 - -	940,327	3,096	943,423	2,249,743	616,118	2,865,861	- - -	3,190,070	619,214	3,809,284	- -	371,691	- -	-	- -	-	- -	88,621	—
1877-78 - -	805,810	274	806,084	2,838,419	1,146,549	3,984,968	- - -	3,644,229	1,146,823	4,791,052	- -	548,528	- -	-	- -	-	- -	127,774	—
1878-79 - -	785,101	9,463	794,564	2,644,482	683,406	3,327,888	259,356	3,689,029	692,869	4,381,898	- -	966,006	- -	-	- -	-	- -	231,629	—
1879-80 - -	595,631	3,206	598,837	2,142,744	537,749	2,680,493	85,000	2,823,375	540,955	3,364,330	- -	1,549,135	- -	-	- -	-	- -	333,497	—
1880 81 - -	614,450	- -	614,450	1,982,942	570,678	2,553,620	70,000	2,667,392	570,678	3,238,070									
†Transferred in 1880-81 - -	4,792,017	- -	4,792,017	848,711	- -	848,711	- - -	5,640,728	- -	5,640,728	} 1,436,463§	2,269,135	3,705,598	-	- -	-	1,010,990§	661,607	1,672,597
Total - £.	10,049,774	1,207,886	17,257,660	20,765,330	7,281,703	28,047,033	414,356	37,229,160	8,489,589	45,718,049‡	- -	6,214,144	- -	-	12,706	-	- -	1,589,567	-

MEMORANDUM of Distribution of Productive Public Works Expenditure on Irrigation and Navigation and State Railways by Provinces during 1880-81.

Irrigation and Navigation.	India, General.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	150,244	196,349	250,553	11,089	6,215	614,450
England - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - - £.	- -	- -	- -	- -	150,244	196,349	250,553	11,089	6,215	614,450
State Railways:										
India - - - - - - - - -	703,274	189,423	11,543	- -	96,816	124,909	845,681	- -	—48,739	1,982,942
England - - - - - - - - -	403,423	28,311	3,675	- -	31,962	26,062	52,435	- -	14,850	570,678
Total - - - £.	1,166,697	217,734	15,183	- -	128,778	160,971	898,116	- -	—33,889	2,553,620

* Deficit and Surplus results are arrived at after deduction of Working Expenses from Traffic Receipts, and exclusive of interest charges.
† Net Outlay in previous years on Public Works treated at the time as "Ordinary," now transferred to "Productive," *vide* Statement on pages 14 and 15.
‡ Exclusive of Outlay in previous years on account of the Bombay Special Fund treated at the time as "Productive," now transferred to "Ordinary," *vide* Statement on pages 14 and 15.
§ Includes portion of Land Revenue due to or dependent on Irrigation or Navigation Works.

No. 4.—Abstract Account of Capital Expenditure on Productive Public Works, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

STATEMENT in Explanation of the Item, described as "Productive Public Works Expenditure, formerly treated as Ordinary, now transferred to Capital by Credit as an Extraordinary Receipt," in the General Account on pp. 2 and 3.

Public Works Expenditure, formerly treated as "Ordinary," now transferred to "Productive."

Works.	Amount.	Total.
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.	£.	£.
Bengal.		
Orissa Project	33,705	
Midnapore Series	25,458	
Tidal Canal	9 256	
Soane Project	8,864	
		77,283
North Western Provinces and Oudh.		
Ganges Canal	2,004,149	
Agra Canal	19,166	
Lower Ganges Canal	362,319	
		2,385,634
Punjab.		
Bari Doâb Canal	1,150,119	
Western Jumna Canal	234,298	
Sirhind Canal	3,536	
		1,387,953
Madras.		
Godávári Delta System	511,005	
Kistna Delta System	362,831	
Penner Anicut Delta System	87,774	
Cauvery Delta System	96,615	
		1,058,225
Bombay.		
Begari Canal	49,145	
Mithrau Canal	73,395	
Hathmati Canal	2,850	
Panjhra Irrigation Works	8,940	
Kádvá River Works	6,469	
Mutha Storage Lake and Canal	13,509	
Ekruk Tank	483	
Krishna Canal	59,367	
Lakh Canal	11,053	
		225,211
Total £.		5,134,306

Public Works Expenditure, formerly treated as "Productive," now transferred to "Ordinary."

Works.	Amount.	Total.
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.	£.	£.
Rajputana.		
Bheer Reservoir	16,263	
Jalea Reservoir	2,284	
Bulad Reservoir	151	
		18,698
North Western Provinces and Oudh.		
Rohilkhund Canals	8,562	
Bundelkhund Irrigation Works	13,399	
Eastern Ganges Canal	26,146	
Eastern Jumna Canal	9,123	
		57,230
Punjab.		
Swat River Canal	111,409	
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	3,565	
Lower Bari Doâb Canal	21,367	
Derajat Canals, Special Survey	1,677	
		138,018
Madras.		
Pelandorai Anicut System	26,783	
Madras Water Supply and Irrigation Extension Project	14,775	
Chembrambakam Tank Project	21,281	
Rooshkoolia Project	3,064	
Perryar Project	4,694	
		70,597
Bombay.		
Ghatprabha Project Survey	1,204	
Nira Canal	1,646	
Eastern Nara Works	2,303	
Sukkur and Shadadpur Canal	52,593	
		57,746
Total £.		342,289
Excess of Expenditure, formerly treated as "Ordinary," now transferred to "Productive"		4,792,017
£.		5,134,306

STATE RAILWAYS.		
Bengal.		
Calcutta and South-Eastern	108,287	
Northern Bengal	2,886	
Tirhoot	61,651	
Tirhoot Extension	2,117	
		174,941
British Burmah.		
Rangoon and Irrawaddy	3,355	
		3,355
Central Provinces.		
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	8,806	
Wardha Coal	73,799	
		82,605
Punjab.		
Punjab Northern:		
Lahore to Jhelum	5,989	
Jhelum to Rawalpindi	336,770	
Salt Branch	146,225	
Indus Valley	4,507	
		493,491
Bombay.		
Dhond and Manmad	8,948	
		8,948
India, General.		
Rajputana	83,791	
Western Rajputana	50,730	
Sindia	17,091	
Value of Stores charged in Hyderabad Accounts to Ordinary	762	
		152,374
Total £.		915,714

STATE RAILWAYS.		
Bombay.		
Hubli and Kárwár	55,197	
		55,197
Punjab.		
Punjab Northern—Rawalpindi to Peshawar	11,806	
		11,806
Total £.		67,003
Excess of Expenditure, formerly treated as "Ordinary," now transferred to "Productive"		848,711
£.		915,714

BOMBAY SPECIAL FUND.	£.	
Outlay in 1867-68	382,613	
,, 1868-69	349,366	
,, 1869-70	401,383	
		1,133,362

SUMMARY.	£.
Excess of Public Works Expenditure, formerly treated as "Ordinary," now transferred to "Productive":	
Irrigation and Navigation	4,792,017
State Railways	848,711
	5,640,728
Deduct,—Public Works Expenditure, formerly treated as "Productive," now transferred to "Ordinary":	
Bombay Special Fund	1,133,362
Total £.	4,507,366

No. 4A.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of REVENUE and EXPENDITURE in respect of the EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

		India.	England.	TOTAL.
REVENUE.		£.	£.	£.
Gross Traffic Receipts (*Rs.* 4,25,28,412, @ 2 *s.*)	£. 4,252,841*			
Deduct,—Working Expenses (*Rs.* 1,48,23,164, @ 2 *s.*)	1,482,316			
		2,770,525	—	2,770,525
Rent of Premises occupied by the East Indian Railway Company		- -	230	230
	£.	2,770,525	230	2,770,755
EXPENDITURE.				
Surplus Profits: Payment to the Company of one-fifth		107,733	—	107,733
Contribution to Provident Fund		15,313	—	15,313
Interest in lieu of Deferred Annuity		- -	262,000	262,000
Annuity from 1st January to 30th September 1880		- -	711,227	711,227
Contribution towards management, &c.		- -	721	721
Sinking Fund created pursuant to section 51 of Act 42 & 43 Vict. c. 206		- -	19,350	19,350
	£.	123,046	993,298	1,116,344
Interest on Debt.				
Interest on East Indian Railway Debentures and Debenture Stock		- -	188,000	188,000
Interest on India 4 per cent. Stock, issued in redemption of portion of the East Indian Railway Annuity		- -	155,869	155,869
Interest on India 4 per cent. Rupee Debt, ditto		157	—	157
Interest on Capital and Capital Advance Accounts		13,682	—	13,682
Interest on value of Stores in hand		39,536	—	39,536
	£.	†53,375	343,869	397,244
	£.	176,421	1,337,167	1,513,583

* This amount includes 44,636 *l.*, being the Government share of the late Fire Insurance Fund.
† Included in the sum of 2,037,876 *l.*, on page 7.

No. 4B.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT of the EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

	During the Year 1880-81.	To end of previous Year.	TOTAL.
Debt incurred in or created for the purchase of the Line:	£.	£.	£.
East Indian Railway Debentures and Debenture Stock	- -	4,450,000	4,450,000
India 4 per cent. Stock, issued in redemption of portion of the East Indian Railway Annuity	- -	5,115,939	5,115,939
India 4 per cent. Rupee Debt, ditto	- -	10,675	10,675
£.	- -	9,576,614	9,576,614
Capital Outlay incurred since purchase of Line:			
Overdrawn Capital to 31 December 1879	- -	264,527	264,527
Capital Account, Preliminary Expenses	12	13	25
" " Construction of Line	24,770	298	25,068
" " Ballast and Permanent Way	22,204	3,674	25,878
" " Stations and Buildings	32,861	—1,455	31,406
" " Plant	6,451	442	6,893
" " Rolling Stock	24,836	—17,747	7,089
" " Establishment	44	—6	38
Payments to Shareholders on account of Collieries	30,515	- -	30,515
Kurhurballee Colliery Block	5,819	1,113	6,932
Serampore Colliery Block	4,475	960	5,435
Electric Telegraph	- -	806	806
Capital Advance and Stores Advance Accounts	279,599	750,374	1,029,973
TOTAL £.	431,586	10,579,613	11,011,199
Deduct,—Value of Stores, Cash Deposits, &c., received from the Company on purchase of Line, viz.:—			
(1) Cash Deposits, &c., made over to the new undertaking	- -	82,217	82,217
(2) Stores made over to new undertaking	- -	766,534	766,534
(3) Sale proceeds of Surplus Stores	13,151	- -	13,151
CAPITAL OUTLAY £.	418,435	9,730,862	10,149,297
Deduct,—Charged in England	- -	9,565,939	9,565,939
NET OUTLAY IN INDIA £.	418,435	164,923	583,358

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No. 5.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of PRINCIPAL SOURCES of ORDINARY REVENUE, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Land Revenue.	Forest.	Excise on Spirits, &c.	Assessed Taxes.	Provincial Rates.	Customs.	Salt.	Stamps.	TOTAL.	Refunds and Assignments.	Net Amount.	Area.	Population.	et Revenue per 1,000 Square Miles.	Net Revenue per 1,000 of Population.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	*Sq. Miles.*	*No.*	£.	£.
British Burmah - - -	899,100	151,661	218,525	–	53,371	579,973	23,473	78,456	2,004,559	11,716	1,992,843	88,364	3,707,646	22,553	537
India, General - - -	89,218	10,649	22,479	8	6,485	–	–	26,584	155,423	442,650	—*287,227**	—	—	—	—
Central Provinces - -	609,292	85,014	185,748	25,456	55,533	–	–	113,505	1,074,548	58,455	1,016,093	84,048	11,505,149	12,089	88
Assam - - - - -	374,761	16,900	195,635	–	29,206	–	–	62,249	678,751	8,937	669,814	41,798	4,815,157	16,025	139
Bengal - - - - -	3,751,808	56,134	855,278	165,300	723,383	–	–	1,139,164	6,691,067	157,814	6,533,253	189,034	68,829,920	34,561	95
N. W. Provinces and Oudh -	5,658,787	94,223	369,113	129,701	875,245	–	–	535,570	7,662,639	387,280	7,275,359	105,471	44,107,061	68,980	165
Punjab - - - - -	2,090,143	67,168	110,721	48,839	254,966	–	–	326,526	2,898,363	108,718	2,789,645	98,461	18,786,107	28,332	148
Madras - - - - -	4,673,446	73,688	627,888	50,857	553,030	–	–	546,991	6,525,900	569,339	5,956,561	138,318	30,839,181	43,064	193
Bombay - - - - -	3,763,759	152,281	549,839	138,559	225,151	–	–	421,536	5,251,125	1,158,300	4,092,825	124,457	16,383,422	32,885	250
	21,910,314	707,718	3,135,226	558,720	2,776,370	579,973	23,473	3,250,581	32,942,375	2,903,209	30,039,166	869,951	198,973,643	34,530	151
Customs - - - - -	- -	–	–	–	- -	1,959,639	–	–	1,959,639	54,767	1,904,872	–	—	–	–
Salt - - - - - -	- -	–	–	–	- -	–	7,092,515	–	7,092,515	140,057	6,952,458	–	—	–	–
TOTAL - - £.	21,910,314	707,718	3,135,226	558,720	2,776,370	2,539,612	7,115,988	3,250,581	41,994,529	3,098,033	38,896,496	869,951	198,973,643	44,711	195
Revenue per 1,000 square miles - - - -	25,186	814	3,604	642	3,191	2,919	8,180	3,736	48,272	–	44,711	–	—	–	–
Revenue per 1,000 of population - - - -	110·1	3·5	15·8	2·8	13·9	12·8	35·8	16·3	211	–	195·5	–	—	–	–

No. 5 A.—DETAILED STATEMENT of REFUNDS and ASSIGNMENTS in Account No. 5.

	India, General.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Refunds, Account No. 34, page 84 - - - -	3,485	3,480	11,716†	1,720	27,285	21,953	9,950	27,426	42,595	149,610†
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties, Account, No. 38, page 90 - - - - -	439,165	54,975	- -	7,217	111,957	115,189	70,075	251,640	823,654	1,873,872
Ditto, paid in England - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	24,901‡	- -	- -	24,901
Allowances to District and Village Officers, Account, No. 6B, page 19 - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	18,572	250,138	3,792	290,273	292,051	854,826
TOTAL - - - £.	442,650	58,455	11,716	8,937	157,814	387,280	108,718	569,339	1,158,300	2,903,209

* Excess Charge.

† Includes 7,652 *l.* on account of Refunds of Customs Duties, and 526 *l.* Refunds of Salt Duties in British Burmah.

‡ Amount paid to his Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.

No. 6 A.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of LAND REVENUE, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Ordinary Land Revenue.	Sale of Proprietary Right of Government in Land.	Rent of resumed Police Service Lands and Service Commutations.	Sale of Waste Lands and Redemption of Land Revenue.	Capitation Tax, or House Tax levied in lieu thereof.	Fisheries and other Receipts classed as Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Receipts for the Improvement of Government Estates.	TOTAL.	Shown in Account No. 1, under	
									Revenue, Ordinary.	Revenue from Productive Public Works (*see* page 184).
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India, General	83,437	-	-	136	1,110	4,535	-	89,218	89,218	—
Central Provinces	607,295	-	-	4	-	1,993	-	609,292	609,292	—
British Burmah	479,311	-	-	-	289,544	130,245	-	899,100	899,100	—
Assam	344,327	6	-	2,522	-	27,906	-	374,761	374,761	—
Bengal	3,689,284	1,581	7,281	11,043	3,048	27,414	12,157	3,751,808	3,751,808	—
North Western Provinces and Oudh	5,607,299	7,861	-	10,509	-	33,118	-	5,658,787	5,593,703	65,084
Punjab	1,993,363	-	18,542	34	-	78,204	-	2,090,143	1,928,982	161,161
Madras	4,468,794	-	-	4,951	-	199,701	-	4,673,446	4,121,286	552,160
Bombay	2,980,888	-	665,018	239	-	117,614	-	3,763,759	3,744,845	18,914
TOTAL LAND REVENUE RECEIPTS - £.	20,253,998	9,448	690,841	29,438	293,702	620,730	12,157	21,910,314	21,112,995	797,319

No. 6 B.—ACCOUNT of CHARGES connected with the COLLECTION of the LAND REVENUE, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	£.	£.	£.
INDIA, GENERAL.			
Salaries of Deputy, Assistant, and Extra Assistant Commissioners, &c.	5,361		
Office Establishment	5,283		
District Establishment, including Establishment of Local Funds	7,477		
Travelling Allowances and other Contingent Charges	2,428		
		20,549	
Revenue Survey Charges for all India, excepting Madras and Bombay:			
Professional Survey:			
Controlling and Administrative Staff	11,194		
Field Establishment	46,468		
Extra Departmental Charges:			
Boundary Commissioner	51		
Cadastral Surveys	—4,470		
Coorg Survey	366		
		53,609	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes		8	
Petty Construction and Repairs		577	
			74,743
CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
Moiety of Salaries of Deputy, Assistant, and Extra Assistant Commissioners		26,106	
Office Establishment		9,738	
District Establishment		22,427	
Local Fund Establishment under Deputy Commissioners, &c.		10,674	
Travelling Allowances, Purchase and Carriage of Tents, &c.		1,808	
Service Postage		931	
Other Contingent Charges		2,274	
			73,953
BRITISH BURMAH.			
Moiety of Salaries of Deputy, Assistant, and Extra Assistant Commissioners	31,493		
Office Establishment	12,603		
District Establishment	6,131		
Commission on Land Revenue Collections	35,767		
Commission on Collections of Capitation Tax, &c.	22,824		
Charges on account of Fishery Collections	522		
Travelling Allowances	2,265		
Service Postage	154		
Other Contingent Charges	3,778		
		115,537	
Land Settlement Charges		57,025	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes		554	
Petty Construction and Repairs		29	
			173,145
ASSAM.			
Moiety of Salaries of Deputy, Assistant, and Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Sub-Deputy Collectors	21,648		
Office and District Establishments	14,881		
Commission on Land Revenue Collections	31,869		
Service of Processes against Defaulters	4,191		
Travelling Allowances of Officers and Establishment	1,478		
Law Charges	229		
Service Postage	471		
Other Contingent Charges	3,166		
		77,933	
Revenue Survey:			
Contingent Charges		30	
Land Settlement Charges		11,182	
			89,145
		Carried forward £.	410,986

No. 6 B.—ACCOUNT of Charges connected with the Collection of the Land Revenue, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- -	- -	410,986
BENGAL.			
Moiety of Salaries of Collectors, Deputy and Assistant Collectors, Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, and Deputy, Assistant, and Extra Assistant Commissioners - - - - - - - - -	124,243		
Office Establishment - - - - - - - - -	50,267		
District Establishment - - - - - - - - -	16,444		
Temporary Establishment - - - - - - - -	407		
Malikana, or Allowance to Proprietors under Bengal Regulation 8 of 1793, and other Acts of Government - - - - -	18,572		
Service of Processes against Defaulters - - - - - -	10,857		
Management of Government Estates - - - - - -	21,145		
Travelling Allowances of Officers and Establishment - - -	8,810		
Law Charges - - - - - - - - - - -	14,280		
Service Postage - - - - - - - - - - -	2,682		
Other Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - -	13,017		
		280,724	
Revenue Survey:			
Salaries of Officers and Establishment - - - - -	5,324		
Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - -	705		
		6,029	
Land Settlement Charges - - - - - - - - -	- -	25,031	
Moiety of Salaries of Sub-deputy Magistrates and Collectors, &c. -	- -	10,496	
Charges on account of Land Revenue Collections - - - -	- -	21	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes - - - - - - - - -	- -	245	
Petty Construction and Repairs - - - - - - - -	- -	109	
			322,655
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.			
Moiety of Salaries of Collectors, Deputy and Assistant Collectors, &c.	58,085		
Moiety of Salaries of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners - -	26,373		
Salaries of Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors and Extra Assistant Commissioners - - - - - - - - - - -	35,144		
Deputation Allowance not caused by absence of Officers - -	168		
Office Establishment - - - - - - - - - -	63,413		
District Establishment - - - - - - - - - -	115,352		
Temporary Establishment - - - - - - - - -	3,241		
Provincial and Local Funds Establishments in Collectors' Offices -	5,102		
Travelling Allowances of Officers and Establishment - - -	5,646		
Law Charges - - - - - - - - - - -	3,163		
Service Postage - - - - - - - - - - -	4,449		
Service of Processes against Defaulters - - - - - -	3,743		
Management of Government Estates - - - - - -	21,299		
Commission on Land Revenue Collections - - - - -	114		
Miscellaneous Contingent Charges - - - - - -	11,713		
Miscellaneous Contingent Charges, Provincial and Local Funds -	372		
		357,377	
Land Settlement Charges:			
Salaries of Officers - - - - - - - - -	10,110		
Office Establishment - - - - - - - - -	4,617		
Field Establishment - - - - - - - - -	10,974		
Temporary Establishment engaged for the Season - - -	5,778		
Travelling Allowances of Officers and Establishment - -	1,094		
Service Postage - - - - - - - - - -	126		
Cadastral Survey Establishment and Charges - - -	9,197		
Miscellaneous Contingent Charges - - - - - -	7,001		
		48,897	
Compensation Pay of Covenanted Civilians - - - - -	- -	1,325	
Allowances to District and Village Officers - - - - -	- -	30,607	
Allowances to District and Village Officers, Local Fund - -	- -	219,531	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes - - - - - - - - -	- -	457	
			658,194
	Carried forward - - - £.		1,391,835

No. 6 B.—ACCOUNT of Charges connected with the Collection of the Land Revenue, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - - - -			1,391,835
PUNJAB.			
Moiety of Salaries of Deputy, Assistant, and Extra Assistant Commissioners - - - - - - - - - - - -	55,029		
Salaries of Sub-Collectors - - - - - - - - -	28,899		
Deputation Allowance not caused by absence of Officers - -	220		
Office Establishment - - - - - - - - - -	27,918		
District Establishment - - - - - - - - - -	33,122		
Travelling Allowances of Officers and Establishment - - -	2,719		
Service Postage - - - - - - - - - - -	3,744		
Management of Grazing Lands - - - - - - -	1,796		
Miscellaneous Contingent Charges - - - - - -	6,336		
		159,783	
Land Settlement Charges:			
Salaries of Officers - - - - - - - -	16,947		
Office Establishment - - - - - - - -	34,909		
Travelling Allowances of Officers and Establishment - -	2,563		
Service Postage - - - - - - - - -	399		
Tour Charges - - - - - - - - -	927		
Advances to be repaid from *parcha* fees - - - - -	8,379		
Process Service Establishments - - - - -	1,169		
Miscellaneous Contingent Charges - - - - - -	1,901		
		67,194	
Allowances to District and Village Officers - - - - -	- -	3,792	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes - - - - - - - - -	- -	608	
			231,377
MADRAS.			
Four-fifths of Salaries of Collectors, Deputy and Assistant Collectors, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	100,755		
Moiety of Salary of the Neilgherry Hills Commissioner and his Assistant - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,442		
Office Establishment - - - - - - - - -	57,032		
District Establishment - - - - - - - - -	117,608		
Local Fund Establishments in Collectors' Offices - - - -	1,428		
Allowances to District and Village Officers - - - - -	290,273		
Travelling Allowances of Officers and Establishment - - -	17,742		
Medical Charges - - - - - - - - - - -	3,229		
Service of Processes against Defaulters - - - - - -	15,630		
Service Postage - - - - - - - - - - -	8,434		
Law Charges - - - - - - - - - - -	944		
Service Telegrams - - - - - - - - - -	928		
Charges for remittance of Treasure within the Districts - - -	1,621		
Miscellaneous Contingent Charges - - - - - -	14,768		
		631,834	
Revenue Survey:			
Controlling Staff - - - - - - - - -	8,229		
Professional Survey: £.			
Salaries of Officers - - - - - - 20,642			
Establishment - - - - - - - 23,576			
Travelling Allowances - - - - - 2,016			
Contingent Charges - - - - - 2,484			
	48,718		
Cost of Europe Stores - - - - - - - -	5		
		56,952	
Carried forward - - - £.		688,786	1,623,212

No. 6 B.—ACCOUNT of Charges connected with the Collection of the Land Revenue, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- -	688,786	1,623,212
MADRAS—*continued.*			
Land Settlement Charges:			
Salaries of Officers - - - - - - - - -	2,879		
Office Establishment - - - - - - - -	12,489		
Travelling and Tentage Allowances - - - - -	1,148		
Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - -	1,603		
		18,119	
Moiety of Pay and Allowances of Officers of other Presidencies -	- -	122	
Inam Commissioner - - - - - - - - - -	- -	1,554	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes - - - - - - - - -	- -	2,027	
Petty Construction and Repairs - - - - - - - -	- -	2,187	
			712,795
BOMBAY.			
Moiety of Salaries of Collectors, Assistant Collectors, &c. - -	47,669		
Salaries of Deputy Collectors - - - - - - - -	10,030		
Salary of the Collector of Bombay - - - - - -	2,880		
Deputation Allowance not caused by absence of Officers - -	107		
Office Establishment - - - - - - - - - -	55,205		
District Establishment - - - - - - - - - -	110,983		
Travelling Allowances of Officers and Establishment - - -	24,479		
Service Postage - - - - - - - - - - -	8,677		
Payments to Officers of other Presidencies - - - - -	1,464		
Miscellaneous Contingencies - - - - - - - -	18,212		
		279,706	
Revenue Survey:			
Controlling Staff - - - - - - - - - -	3,818		
Professional Survey: £.			
Salaries of Officers - - - - - - 25,552			
Establishment - - - - - - 20,058			
Travelling Allowances - - - - - 5,895			
Service Postage - - - - - - 671			
Cost of Survey Marks - - - - - 651			
Contingent Charges - - - - - 2,926			
	55,753		
		59,571	
Land Settlement Charges:			
Salaries of Officers - - - - - - - - -	6,650		
Establishment - - - - - - - - - -	6,929		
Travelling Allowances - - - - - - - - -	683		
Payments to Officers of other Presidencies - - - -	385		
Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - -	644		
		15,291	
Allowances to District and Village Officers:			
Fixed Cash Allowances - - - - - - - - -	174,503		
Fluctuating Cash Allowances - - - - - - - -	13,236		
Revenue of Alienated Lands Assigned for Village Service -	104,294		
Commutations - - - - - - - - - - -	18		
		292,051	
Cost of Europe Stores - - - - - - - - - -	- -	372	646,991
TOTAL, CHARGES IN INDIA - - -	- -	- -	2,982,998
CHARGES IN ENGLAND:			
Stores for India; Cotton Seed, &c.:			
For Bengal - - - - - - - - - -	152		
For Madras - - - - - - - - - -	2		
For Bombay - - - - - - - - - -	382		
		536	
Law Charges in connection with Appeals from India - - - - -		145	681
TOTAL, LAND REVENUE CHARGES - - - £.			2,983,679

No. 7.—DETAILED ACCOUNT of TRIBUTES and CONTRIBUTIONS from NATIVE STATES, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	£.	£.	£.
INDIA, GENERAL.			
Tribute from Oodyepoor	20,372		
„ Doongurpoor	2,739		
„ Jodhpoor	9,800		
„ Jeypoor	40,000		
„ Kotah	18,472		
„ Boondee	12,000		
„ Jhallawar	8,000		
„ Amjeerah	3,440		
„ Kilcheepoor	1,291		
„ Banswara	5,282		
„ Rutlam	9,828		
„ Holkar	76		
„ Sillana	4,368		
„ Sirohee	688		
„ Punnah	996		
„ Chirkhari	1,431		
„ Ajehgurh	701		
„ Behat	140		
„ Paldeo	24		
Nizam's Government on account of Mahratta Chouth	10,811		
Contribution of Bhopal towards cost of Bhopal Levy	18,182		
Contributions towards cost of United Malwa Contingent:	£.		
From Dewas	3,302		
„ Jowrah	19,878		
	23,180		
		191,821	
Contribution of Oodeypoor towards cost of Mhairwara Battalion	6,200		
Contribution of Jodhpoor towards cost of Erinpura Irregular Force	11,500		
Contribution of Kotah towards cost of Deolee Irregular Force	20,000		
Contributions towards cost of Malwa Bheel Corps:	£.		
From Dhar	31,097		
„ Jabooah	148		
„ Burwanee	393		
	31,638		
		69,338	
Contribution from Alirajpoor	147		
„ „ Amjeerah	1,966		
		2,113	
Fees on Successions:			
Chirkhari State (Nowgong, Bundelkhund)	1,304		
Gouripur State (Nowgong, Bundelkhund)	292		
Teri Futtehpur State (Nowgong, Bundelkhund)	267		
		1,863	
			265,135
CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
Tributes from various Petty States			12,588
ASSAM.			
Fees on Successions:			
Seim of Nongkhlow (Khasi Hills)		10	
Seim of Morian (Khasi Hills)		10	
			20
PUNJAB.			
Tribute from Sokeith	1,100		
„ Mundee	10,000		
„ Kupoorthulla	13,100		
„ Chumba	500		
„ Various Petty States	3,098		
		27,798	
Fees on Succession:			
Rana of Mahlog (Simla District)		100	
			27,898
MADRAS.			
Tribute from Travancore		78,311	
Contribution from Mysore for the maintenance within Mysore Territory of a Subsidiary British Force		245,000	
Contribution from Travancore		1,332	
Contribution from Cochin for the maintenance of a Battalion of Native Infantry		20,000	
			344,643
BOMBAY.			
Tribute from Kattywar	56,094		
„ Joonaghur	2,311		
„ Ballasinore	1,108		
„ Durumpoor	900		
„ Loonawara	982		
„ Various Petty States	3,294		
Subsidy from the Kutch Government	18,695		
Contribution from Jagirdars for Southern Mahratta Horse	8,275		
		91,659	
Fees on Successions:			
Nursingrass, Jahagirdar of Hubli	122		
Shree Satiavirswami Utradimath	144		
		266	
			91,925
TOTAL TRIBUTES, &c.			£. 742,209

No. 8.—ACCOUNT of Forest Revenue and of Expenditure for Forest Management and Collection of Forest Revenue, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

REVENUE.	India, General.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Revenue from Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Timber	1,563	6,174	86,149	1,420	11,247	36,201	24,219	19,550	45,378	231,901
Firewood and Charcoal	519	503	- -	- -	4,685	7,611	6,080	934	32,771	53,103
Bamboos	156	362	- -	- -	192	176	1,239	113	107	2,345
Sandal Wood	3,431	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,826	762	8,019
Grass and other Minor Produce	- -	576	- -	457	33	48	33	993	6,282	8,422
Revenue from Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers:										
Timber	911	7,119	9,495	11,702	15,605	23,758	1,790	10,325	9,234	89,939
Firewood and Charcoal	946	9,476	149	291	11,518	3,675	11,309	5,457	13,655	56,476
Bamboos	102	5,571	189	334	3,247	7,640	26	4,190	7,070	28,369
Grazing and Fodder Grass	47	38,065	8	14	614	7,676	18,639	276	16,287	81,626
Other Minor Produce	2,459	13,936*	9,067	582	5,635	6,269	573	3,652	8,234	50,407
Miscellaneous	- -	- -	- -	353	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	353
Confiscated Drift and Waif Wood	- -	505	12,810	360	447	664	643	351	1,091	16,871
Revenue from Forests not managed by Government:										
Duty on Foreign Timber and other Forest Produce	- -	- -	32,520	941	- -	- -	713	- -	1,878	36,052
Revenue from shared and private Forests	- -	1,019	- -	326	- -	- -	227	5	2,418	3,995
Miscellaneous:										
Fines and Forfeitures	56	324	266	3	141	128	72	11	47	1,048
Refunds	43	30	35	1	275	101	62	259	330	1,136
Other Sources	416	1,354	973	116	2,495	276	1,543	242	6,737	14,152
Receipts from Departmental and License Jungles, &c., Local	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	23,504	- -	23,504
Total Receipts in India £.	10,649	85,014	151,661	16,900	56,134	94,223	67,168	73,688	152,281	707,718
Receipts in England:										
Receipts from Students for the Indian Forestry Department	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,602
									Total, Forest Revenue £.	709,320
EXPENDITURE.										
A.—Conservancy and Works.										
Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency	1,859	13,993	33,668	948	8,403	22,941	12,894	6,144	40,821	141,671
Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers	2	14,607	807	309	2,957	2,874	213	958	1,372	24,099
Confiscated Drift and Waif Wood	- -	- -	4,095	11	94	72	92	108	23	4,495
Revenue from Forests not managed by Government	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	259	- -	454	713
Rent of leased Forests and Payments to Shareholders in Forests managed by Government	124	25	- -	- -	- -	1,250	4,572	385	1,948	8,304

Live Stock, Stores, Tools, and Plant	588	1,037	2,075	1,028	1,667	1,900	364	710	465	9,834
Communications and Buildings	58	493	922	1,148	2,183	7,173	820	459	2,650	15,901
Demarcation, improvement, and extension of Forests	2,170	3,419	5,691	3,212	3,552	4,921	3,000	4,122	20,693	50,780
Miscellaneous	60	386	433	115	104	374	94	334	967	2,867
Formation of Jungles, Plantations, &c., Local	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8,087	- -	8,087
TOTAL, CONSERVANCY AND WORKS £.	4,861	33,960	47,691	6,766	18,960	41,505	22,308	21,307	69,393	266,751
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.										
I.—Salaries.										
Pay of Conservators	- -	1,653	2,880	1,303	1,200	4,030	1,854	1,745	4,055	18,720
Pay of Superior Officers	2,485	6,771	8,601	2,315	5,515	10,085	10,148	6,725	13,440	66,085
Subordinate Forest and Depôt Establishments	3,032	3,614	3,620	1,728	4,471	5,058	8,160	5,831	10,942	46,456
Office Establishments	422	951	4,158	704	1,272	2,471	2,256	2,870	4,015	19,119
Deputation and Special Allowances	127	- -	12	- -	15	492	16	278	1	941
Payments to Officers of other Presidencies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	369	369
	6,066	12,989	19,271	6,050	12,473	22,136	22,434	17,449	32,822	151,690
II.—Travelling Allowances.										
Conservators	- -	150	459	239	197	556	163	374	740	2,878
Superior Officers	823	1,181	2,610	710	1,126	2,001	1,931	2,392	4,300	17,074
Subordinate Forest and Depôt Establishments	439	56	14	19	183	240	740	766	1,388	3,845
Office Establishment	71	80	122	7	109	346	456	200	1,218	2,609
	1,333	1,467	3,205	975	1,615	3,143	3,290	3,732	7,646	26,406
III.—Contingencies.										
Stationery	8	17	40	2	5	66	137	1	380	656
Carriage of Tents and Records	99	438	26	31	41	321	201	5	363	1,525
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	101	164	236	68	231	127	335	89	314	1,665
Pay of Police Guards	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	146	- -	69	- -	215
Official Postage	43	188	78	93	86	145	251	185	550	1,619
Sundries	116	249	614	133	125	332	361	450	410	2,790
	367	1,056	994	327	488	1,137	1,285	709	2,017	8,470
Jungle Conservancy Establishments, Local	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8,591	- -	8,591
TOTAL, ESTABLISHMENTS £.	7,766	15,512	23,470	7,352	14,576	26,416	27,009	30,571	42,485	195,157
TOTAL, EXPENDITURE IN INDIA £.	12,627	49,472	71,161	14,118	33,536	67,921	49,317	51,878	111,878	461,908
EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND.—Allowances to successful Candidates for the Indian Forestry Department, Passages to India on Appointment, Fees to Professors for Instruction, &c.									4,041	
Stores for India: Machinery for use in the Sind Forests, Bombay									27	
										4,068*
TOTAL, FOREST EXPENDITURE £.										465,976

* Includes Commutation Fees, 5,407 *l.*

No. 9.—ACCOUNT of Excise Revenue on Spirits and Drugs, and of Charges for Collection, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

REVENUE.	India, General.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
License and Distillery Fees and Duties for the Sale of Liquors and Drugs, viz.:—	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
License Fees and Farmers' Rents	6,461	49,456	49,394	17,291	537,832	96,794	30,011	378,639	279,615	1,445,493
Distillery Fees	- -	37,941	6,370	356	1,924	90	140	30	84,118	130,969
Still-head Duty	13,607	24,671	21,095	377	91,139	167,697	34,157	185,704	101,760	640,207
Duties levied on Drugs	448	34,323*	49,358	14,040	84,212	54,639	14,579	12,809	12,375	276,783
Total	20,516	146,391	126,217	32,064	715,107	319,220	78,887	577,182	477,868	2,493,452
Duty on Opium consumed in India	313	39,113	91,762	163,529	139,514	49,585	28,127	50,266	63,132	625,341
Acreage on Land cultivated with the Poppy	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,076	- -	- -	3,076
Fines, Confiscations, and Miscellaneous	1,650	244	546	42	657	308	631	440	8,839	13,357
Total, Excise Revenue £.	22,479	185,748	218,525	195,635	855,278	369,113	110,721	627,888	549,839	3,135,226
CHARGES.										
Salaries and Establishments	683	4,561	902	703	23,333	4,692	5,438	2,334	10,869	53,515
Contingent Expenses	428	645	516	268	2,329	4,022	185	17,538†	4,059	29,990
Loss on Sale of Opium and by Dryage and Wastage of Ganja	- -	1,418	- -	- -	- -	5,666	- -	- -	3,739	10,823
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	- -	61	3	- -	37	21	- -	9	86	217
Petty Construction and Repairs	2	345	- -	21	491	- -	- -	- -	- -	859
Total, Excise Charges £.	1,113	7,030	1,421	992	26,190	14,401	5,623	19,881	18,753	95,404

* Includes 6,534 *l.* duty on Ganja.

† Includes 17,144 *l.* for purchase of Spirits.

No. 10.—ACCOUNT of ASSESSED TAXES, and of CHARGES for COLLECTION, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Gross Collections.	Refunds.	Net Receipts.	Charges connected with the Collection of Assessed Taxes—License Tax.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
India, General	8	-	8	—
Central Provinces	25,456	540	24,916	37
Bengal	165,300	8,488	156,812	16,840
North Western Provinces and Oudh	129,701	9,372	120,329	695
Punjab	48,839	3,799	45,040	208
Madras	50,857	823	50,034	987
Bombay	138,559	7,604	130,955	2,470
TOTAL, ASSESSED TAXES £.	558,720	30,626	528,094	21,237

No. 11.—ACCOUNT of PROVINCIAL RATES, and of CHARGES for COLLECTION, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Gross Collections.	Refunds.	Net Receipts.	Charges for the Collection of Provincial Rates.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
India, General	6,485	-	6,485	—
Central Provinces	55,533	308	55,225	—
British Burmah	53,371	48	53,323	2,677
Assam	29,206	-	29,206	540
Bengal	723,383	3,956	719,427	17,821
North Western Provinces and Oudh	875,245	1,412	873,833	428
Punjab	254,966	311	254,655	16,945
Madras	553,030	547	552,483	3,311
Bombay	225,151	2,296	222,855	4,713
TOTAL, PROVINCIAL RATES £.	2,776,370	8,878	2,767,492	46,435

No. 12 A.—ACCOUNT of CUSTOMS REVENUE, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

ARTICLES usually contributing not less than 1,000 *l.* Annually.	SEA CUSTOMS.														
	GROSS RECEIPTS.					REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.					NET PRODUCE.				
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	British Burmah.	Total Gross Receipts.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	British Burmah.	Total Refunds and Drawbacks.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	British Burmah.	Total Net Produce.
IMPORTS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Apparel	11,407	6,628	11,812	2,369	32,216	43	15	43	2	103	11,364	6,613	11,769	2,367	32,113
Arms, Ammunition, Military Stores	3,463	1,037	3,274	473	8,247	414	312	79	97	902	3,049	725	3,195	376	7,345
Cabinet Ware	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Clocks and Watches	1,306	247	2,381	–	3,934	2	–	16	–	18	1,304	247	2,365	–	3,916
Corals, unwrought	5,989	617	276	–	6,882	12	–	14	–	26	5,977	617	262	–	6,856
Chemical Products	–	–	65	–	65	–	1	–	–	1	–	—1	65	–	64
Cotton Goods:															
Twist and Thread	43,647	27,967	29,218	7,709	108,541	116	398	978	4	1,496	43,531	27,569	28,240	7,705	107,045
Piece Goods	340,178	39,015	223,661	21,489	624,343	940	550	12,717	1	14,208	339,238	38,465	210,944	21,488	610,135
Drugs and Medicines	6,091	1,546	8,645	463	16,745	15	2	620	–	637	6,076	1,544	8,025	463	16,108
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	1,585	224	9,521	–	11,330	3	–	257	–	260	1,582	224	9,264	–	11,070
Earthen and Porcelain Ware	1,249	402	2,236	2,631	6,518	3	4	45	–	52	1,246	398	2,191	2,631	6,466
Fireworks	190	201	898	273	1,562	–	–	12	–	12	190	201	886	273	1,550
Glass, and Manufactures of	6,535	674	10,049	1,267	18,525	31	9	361	4	405	6,504	665	9,688	1,263	18,120
Gums	1,378	449	2,950	–	4,777	1	65	1,371	–	1,437	1,377	384	1,579	–	3,340
Hardware and Cutlery	10,055	2,143	12,726	2,492	27,416	94	81	73	–	248	9,961	2,062	12,653	2,492	27,168
Ivory, and Manufactures of	1	–	9,302	–	9,303	–	–	2,983	–	2,983	1	–	6,319	–	6,320
Jewellery, including Plate	1,035	209	1,257	–	2,501	4	2	61	–	67	1,031	207	1,196	–	2,434
Liquors:															
Ale, Beer, and Porter	3,059	884	1,880	1,290	7,113	1	–	9	–	10	3,058	884	1,871	1,290	7,103
Spirits	103,775	39,225	115,931	48,978	307,909	190	137	495	3	825	103,585	39,088	115,436	48,975	307,084
Wines and Liqueurs	25,719	12,218	23,506	3,371	64,814	86	35	17	1	139	25,633	12,183	23,489	3,370	64,675

Lucifer Matches	920	388	2,246	1,411	4,965	–	–	39	–	39	920	388	2,207	1,411	4,926
Metals:															
Copper	43,563	5,490	36,394	299	85,746	99	109	1,338	–	1,546	43,464	5,381	35,056	299	84,200
Iron	7,345	1,968	7,505	1,163	17,981	21	13	22	9	65	7,324	1,955	7,483	1,154	17,916
All other sorts unenumerated	18,431	2,156	9,837	1,590	32,014	135	6	338	–	479	18,296	2,150	9,499	1,590	31,535
Music, and Instruments of	883	309	919	–	2,111	1	2	6	–	9	882	307	913	–	2,102
Oils	–	–	49	–	49	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	44	–	44
Paints, Colours, and Painters' Materials	4,022	331	4,241	542	9,136	4	102	126	2	234	4,018	229	4,115	540	8,902
Perfumery	897	192	1,296	–	2,385	4	–	46	–	50	893	192	1,250	–	2,335
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	8,496	2,758	9,853	4,558	25,665	9	1	111	–	121	8,487	2,757	9,742	4,558	25,544
Railway Materials	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,049	–	–	1,049	–	*—1,049*	–	–	*—1,049*
Seeds	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Shells	554	200	962	–	1,716	18	–	588	–	606	536	200	374	–	1,110
Silk, Piece Goods	10,835	239	29,145	18,056	58,275	25	–	138	18	181	10,810	239	29,007	18,038	58,094
Silk, Raw	1,165	4	43,453	2,805	47,517	1	–	2,622	2	2,625	1,164	4	40,631	2,893	44,892
Spices	12,304	7,477	8,201	1,979	29,961	45	6	2,160	–	2,211	12,259	7,471	6,041	1,979	27,750
Stationery, other than Paper	2,396	725	2,312	–	5,433	4	–	11	–	15	2,392	725	2,301	–	5,418
Sugar and other Saccharine Matter	3,575	329	74,141	3,434	81,479	–	–	6,203	–	6,203	3,575	329	67,038	3,434	75,276
Tea	1,223	85	12,366	648	14,322	7	2	1,656	–	1,665	1,216	83	10,710	648	12,657
Tobacco, and Articles used in the Consumption of	1,811	361	1,262	278	3,712	20	–	15	–	35	1,791	361	1,247	278	3,677
Toys, Games, including Playing Cards	1,480	487	1,925	450	4,342	1	–	4	–	5	1,479	487	1,921	450	4,337
Umbrellas	8,259	210	3,086	1,749	13,304	4	–	61	–	65	8,255	210	3,025	1,749	13,239
Wool, manufactures of	29,914	1,581	20,817	7,682	59,994	286	19	157	1	463	29,628	1,562	20,660	7,681	59,531
Articles yielding, severally, less than 1,000*l.* annually	2,508	907	11,626	1,836	16,877	2,796	365	260	58	3,479	*—288*	542	11,366	1,778	13,398
TOTAL IMPORTS £.	727,243	159,883	751,229	141,375	1,779,730	*5,435	†3,285	‡36,057	§202	44,979	721,808	156,598	715,172	141,173	1,734,751

* Includes 2,727*l.*, Refunds of Miscellaneous Receipts. † Includes 60*l.*, Refunds of Miscellaneous Receipts. ‡ Includes 7*l.*, Refunds of Miscellaneous Receipts. § Includes 56*l.*, Refunds of Miscellaneous Receipts.

No. 12 A.—ACCOUNT of Customs Revenue, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued*.

ARTICLES usually contributing not less than 1,000 *l.* Annually.	SEA CUSTOMS.														
	GROSS RECEIPTS.					REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.					NET PRODUCE.				
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	British Burmah.	Total Gross Receipts.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	British Burmah.	Total Refunds and Drawbacks.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	British Burmah.	Total Net Produce.
EXPORTS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Grain and Pulse:															
Paddy	356	10,130	1,238	2,303	14,027	12	109	22	–	143	344	10,021	1,216	2,303	13,884
Rice	179,580	74,387	28,999	434,092	717,058	6,834	1,025	141	7,450	15,450	172,746	73,362	28,858	426,642	701,608
Indigo	–	–	–	–	–	202	–	–	–	202	*—202*	–	–	–	*—202*
Lac, Shell and Button	–	–	–	–	–	213	–	–	–	213	*—213*	–	–	–	*—213*
Articles yielding, severally, less than 1,000 *l.* annually	–	–	453	–	453	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	453	–	453
TOTAL, EXPORTS £.	179,936	84,517	30,690	436,395	731,538	7,261	1,134	163	7,450	16,008	172,675	83,383	30,527	428,945	715,530
TOTAL, SEA CUSTOMS £.	907,179	244,400	781,919	577,770	2,511,268	12,696	4,419	36,220	7,652	60,987	894,483	239,981	745,699	570,118	2,450,281

COMBINED STATEMENT of SEA and LAND CUSTOMS (Gross Receipts).

	Sea Customs (Gross Receipts).	LAND CUSTOMS.*			Miscellaneous Receipts, Wharf Rent, Fees, &c.	Total Customs Revenue.
		Export Duty.	Land Customs, Miscellaneous Receipts.	TOTAL.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
British Burmah	577,770	–	–	–	2,203	579,973
Bengal	907,179	–	–	–	12,983	920,162
Madras	244,400	–	–	–	4,406	248,806
Bombay	781,919	–	–	–	8,752	790,671
TOTAL £.	2,511,268	–	–	–	28,344	2,539,612

* The Refunds and Net Receipts under Land Customs are as follows:

	Refunds.	Net Receipts.
	£.	£.
Punjab	1,432 †	*—1,432*

† These are refunds of Revenue collected in previous years which were credited in the Accounts of Punjab. Since 1877–78 the entire realisations of that Province, and of North Western Provinces and Oudh and Central Provinces, are credited in the Accounts of India, General.

No. 12 B.—ACCOUNT of CHARGES connected with the COLLECTION of the CUSTOMS REVENUE, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

BRITISH BURMAH.		£.	£.
RANGOON	Collector of Customs	2,025	
	Appraising Establishment	1,583	
	Preventive Establishment	7,842	
	Office and other Establishments	3,986	
	Contingencies	876	
			16,312
BASSEIN	Collector	600	
	Appraising Establishment	120	
	Establishment	271	
	Preventive Establishment	459	
	Contingencies	29	
			1,479
THAYETMYO	Establishment	489	
	Contingencies	4	
			493
MOULMEIN	Collector	960	
	Appraising Establishment	204	
	Establishment	960	
	Preventive Establishment	1,629	
	Contingencies	99	
			3,852
MERGUI	Establishment	160	
	Contingencies	7	
			167
TAVOY	Establishment	120	
	Preventive Establishment	117	
	Contingencies	5	
			242
TOUNGHOO	Establishment	–	63
AKYAB	Collector	720	
	Appraising Establishment	347	
	Establishment	614	
	Preventive Establishment	1,108	
	Contingencies	93	
			2,882
KYOUK PHYOO	Establishment	92	
	Contingencies	1	
			93
TOTAL, BRITISH BURMAH			25,583

BENGAL.		£.	£.
CALCUTTA	Salaries of Collector, and Deputy and Assistant Collectors	7,017	
	Appraising Establishment	7,753	
	Clerks, Servants, &c.	9,805	
	Preventive Establishment	34,998	
	Wharf Establishment	4,339	
	Contingencies	1,991	
			65,903
CHITTAGONG	Salaries of Collector and Deputy Collector	454	
	Office and other Establishments	481	
	Preventive Establishment	918	
	Wharf Establishment	56	
	Contingencies	137	
			2,046
BALASORE	Office and other Establishments	292	
	Preventive Establishment	511	
	Contingencies	44	
			847
CUTTACK	Salary of Collector and Deputy Collector	309	
	Establishment	269	
	Preventive Establishment	124	
	Contingencies	12	
			714
POOREE	Fixed and Contingent Charges	–	162
DACCA	(Naraingunge Establishments and Contingencies)	–	133
TOTAL, BENGAL			69,805

MADRAS.		£.	£.
AT THE PRESIDENCY.	Collector of Sea Customs	2,209	
	Deputy Collector	840	
	Appraisers	1,361	
	Establishment	3,647	
	Contingencies	721	
			8,778
GANJAM	Establishment	790	
	Contingencies	179	
			969
VIZAGAPATAM	Establishment	532	
	Contingencies	106	
			638
GODAVERY	Establishment	719	
	Contingencies	94	
			813
KISTNA	Establishment	289	
	Contingencies	127	
			416
NELLORE	Establishment	328	
	Contingencies	10	
			338
SOUTH ARCOT	Establishment	1,806	
	Contingencies	192	
			1,998
TANJORE	Establishment	1,153	
	Contingencies	128	
			1,281
MADURA	Establishment	413	
	Contingencies	95	
			508
TINNEVELLY	Establishment	345	
	Contingencies	64	
			409
SOUTH CANARA	Establishment	1,610	
	Contingencies	201	
			1,811
MALABAR	Establishment	2,788	
	Contingencies	955	
			3,743
Rents, Rates, and Taxes			308
Petty Construction and Repairs			187
TOTAL, MADRAS			22,197

BOMBAY.		£.	£.
AT THE PRESIDENCY.	Salaries of Commissioner and Personal Assistant Commissioner of Customs	4,001	
	Establishment	3,293	
	Contingencies	402	
			7,696
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Salaries of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners	5,861	
	Appraising Establishment	6,419	
	Clerks, Servants, &c.	10,256	
	Preventive Establishment	17,871	
	Wharf Establishment	1,275	
	Contingencies	1,445	
			43,127
GUZERAT DIVISION.	Salary of Assistant Commissioner	477	
	Establishment	4,924	
	Contingencies	770	
			6,171
KONKAN DIVISION.	Salaries of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners	2,652	
	Establishment	13,329	
	Contingencies	2,995	
			18,976
KURRACHEE DIVISION.	Salaries of Collector and Assistant Collector	1,680	
	Establishment	3,458	
	Contingencies	234	
			5,372
TOTAL, BOMBAY			81,342
TOTAL, CUSTOMS CHARGES		£.	198,927

Note.—Collection of the Land Customs duties in the Bengal Presidency is made by the Salt Preventive Establishment, hence no separate charge is shown.

No. 13 A.—ACCOUNT of SALT REVENUE for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Sales of Government Salt.	Excise on Salt Manufactured locally.	Duty on Salt Imported from England.	Duty on other Imported Salt, Sea-borne.	Duty Levied by the Inland Customs Department on Salt crossing the Customs Lines, &c.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India, General - -	173,688	5,345	- -	- -	1,432,349	18,349	1,629,731
British Burmah - -	- -	4,134	19,339	- -	- -	- -	23,473
Bengal - - -	- -	109,744	1,973,523	301,472	- -	13,504	2,398,243
Madras - - -	1,541,134	2,460	3	18,287	- -	2,452	1,564,336
Bombay - - -	26,540	1,469,115	103	49	9	4,389	1,500,205
TOTAL, SALT REVENUE - £.	1,741,362	1,590,798	1,992,968	319,808	1,432,358	38,694	7,115,988

No. 13 B.—ACCOUNT of CHARGES for COLLECTION of the SALT REVENUE, including Cost of SALT, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	£.	£.
INDIA, General.		
Salaries of Commissioner,* Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, &c. - - -	10,231	
Office Establishment - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,874	
Preventive Establishment - - - - - - - - - - -	66,413	
Salt Purchase and Freights - - - - - - - - - -	2,040	
House and Office Rent - - - - - - - - - - -	379	
Rewards - - - - - - - - - - - - -	396	
Advances - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,038	
Commission on Salt Tax Collections - - - - - - - - -	306	
Charges for excavating Salt - - - - - - - - - -	4,959	
Expenses for working Tramways - - - - - - - - -	356	
Petty Construction and Repairs - - - - - - - - -	3,439	
Compensation for Land, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	125	
Manufacture and Storage - - - - - - - - - - -	9,263	
Purchase of Service Postage Stamps - - - - - - - - -	485	
Travelling Expenses - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,240	
Miscellaneous Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - -	15,389	
		125,933
BRITISH BURMAH.		
Commission on Collections of Salt Tax - - - - - - - - - - -		302
Carried forward - - - £.		126,235

* This Officer superintends also the Land Customs line in the Punjab and the Central Provinces.

No. 13 B.—Account of Charges for Collection of the Salt Revenue, including Cost of Salt, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

		£.
Brought forward - - -		126,235
BENGAL.	£.	
Salary of Superintendent of the Sulkea Salt Warehouse - - - - -	130	
Pay of Intendants, Clerks, Servants, &c. - - - - - - - -	1,122	
Preventive Establishment and Contingencies - - - - - - -	4,124	
Miscellaneous Contingencies - - - - - - - - - -	526	
		5,902
MADRAS.		
Salary of Commissioner - - - - - - - - - - -	2,904	
Salaries of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners - - - - - - -	8,148	
Office Establishment - - - - - - - - - - -	20,279	
Travelling and Tentage Allowances - - - - - - - - -	2,702	
Petty Construction and Repairs - - - - - - - - -	8,708	
Purchase of Salt - - - - - - - - - - - -	72,233	
Conveying and Storing Salt - - - - - - - - - -	19,970	
Cost and Repairs of Salt Machines, and Miscellaneous Contingencies - - -	5,244	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes - - - - - - - - - - -	447	
		140,635

BOMBAY.

	Presidency Division.	Guzerat Division.	Konkan Division.	Sindh Division.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.		
Salary of Commissioner and Staff* - - -	–	–	–	–		
Salary of Collector and Assistant Collectors - -	2,995	2,348	1,286	1,317		
Superintendent and Petty Officers - - -	267	2,070	3,451	–		
Clerks, Servants, Periodical Establishments, Boat Establishments, &c. - - - - - - - -	4,137	8,787	14,104	4,496		
Travelling Allowances and Charges - - -	914	612	771	156		
Office Expenses and Miscellaneous Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - -	3,173	1,649	2,199	478		
	11,486	15,466	21,811	6,447	55,210	
Cost of Purchase and Freight of Salt - - - - - - - - -					16,114	
Preventive Establishment - - - - - - - - - - -					997	
Cost of Administration of Salt Revenue in Portuguese India - - - -					18,443	
						90,764
TOTAL CHARGES IN INDIA - - - £.						363,536
CHARGES IN ENGLAND:						
Stores for India—For Madras: Freight, &c., of Hydrometers - - - - - -						1
TOTAL CHARGES under SALT - - - £.						363,537

* Taken entirely under Customs.

No. 13 C.—ACCOUNT of SALT STORE, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	INDIA.		PUNJAB.		MADRAS.	
	Quantity.	Value at Selling Price.	Quantity.	Value at Selling Price.	Quantity.	Value at Selling Price.
	Mds.	£.	*Mds.*	£.	*Mds.*	£.
Salt in Store on 1st April 1880	4,976,377	379,797	247,478	* 61,870	6,910,385	* 1,856,727
Manufactured, excavated, or purchased during the Year	2,998,570	65,594	1,876,402	359,426	7,840,613	2,106,435
	7,974,947	445,391	2,123,880	421,296	14,750,998	3,963,162
Removed by purchasers during the Year	3,367,279	73,659	1,932,958	373,565	5,827,047	1,565,834
Wastage written off	- -	- -	- -	- -	760,473	204,347
	3,367,279	73,659	1,932,958	373,565	6,587,520	1,770,181
Balance in Store on 31st March 1881	4,607,668	371,732	190,922	47,731	8,163,478	2,192,981

* These differ from the Closing Balances of 1879–80 by 20 *l.* and 439 *l.* respectively for corrections since made.

No. 14 A.—ACCOUNT of OPIUM REVENUE, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	£.	£.	£.
BENGAL.			
Proceeds of 56,400 chests sold by auction in Calcutta for export, being at the average rate of *Rs.* 1,362. 5. 3¾. per chest	- -	7,683,558	
Miscellaneous Receipts of Opium Department	- -	45,072	
Value of 6,222 maunds and 14 seers of opium, at the rate of *Rs.* 7. 4. per seer, amounting to 180,448 *l.*, issued to Excise Department in the following Provinces, to be retailed for consumption in India under Revenue Regulations:			
Bengal	51,844	51,844	
		7,780,474	
India, General	16		
Central Provinces	19,930		
British Burmah	39,473	149,449	
Assam	48,942		
North Western Provinces and Oudh	41,088		
	† 201,293		
Proceeds of Experimental Sale of Bengal Opium in the Punjab	- -	23,753	
TOTAL BENGAL OPIUM			£. 7,953,676
BOMBAY.			
Duty realised on 35,521 chests of Malwa Opium, at 700 rupees per chest, 2,486,470 *l.*, and on 548½ chests of Ajmere Opium, at 725 rupees per chest, 39,766 *l.*		2,526,236	
Confiscations and Miscellaneous Receipts		139	
TOTAL BOMBAY OPIUM			£. 2,526,375
TOTAL OPIUM REVENUE			£. 10,480,051

† The actual realisations are more than the value of excise opium issued, owing to decrease in the stock remaining in the hands of Collectors at the end of the year.

No. 14 B.—ACCOUNT of BENGAL OPIUM STORE and COST of PRODUCTION.

	For Export.		For Sale in India.	
	Chests.	Maunds.	Chests.	Maunds.
OPIUM STORE ACCOUNT.				
Opium in Store in Calcutta on 1st April 1880	67,483	114,932	780	1,170
In Store at Factories on above date	- -	- -	1,352	2,028
	67,483	114,932	2,132	3,198
Produce of Season 1879-80	52,969	90,212	3,774	5,661
TOTAL	120,452	205,144	5,906	8,859
Sold by Auction from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881	56,400	96,056	—	—
Issued to Excise Department	- -	- -	4,148	6,223
Issued to Medical Department	- -	- -	8	12
TOTAL EXPENDED	56,400	96,056	4,156	6,235
Balance in Store in Calcutta on 31st March 1881	64,052	109,088	1,055	1,582
Balance in Factories	- -	- -	695	1,042
BALANCE IN STORE ON 31ST MARCH 1881	64,052	109,088	1,750	2,624

COST OF PRODUCTION OF BENGAL OPIUM.

	£.	£.
Establishment and Contingent Charges of Patna Agency	- -	48,738
Establishment and Contingent Charges of Benares Agency	- -	64,017
Charges in Calcutta	- -	4,574
Cost of Europe Stores	- -	103
Cultivation and Manufacturing Charges for Opium of Season 1879-80 and previous years	1,285,586	
Cultivation and Manufacturing Charges for Opium of Season 1880-81	623,576	
		1,909,162
TOTAL BENGAL	£.	2,026,594
CHARGES FOR BENGAL OPIUM IN PUNJAB:		
Cultivation and manufacturing charges		158
TOTAL CHARGES	£.	2,026,752
CHARGES IN ENGLAND:		
Stores for India: Hose, &c., for the Patna Agency		88
TOTAL CHARGES	£.	2,026,840

No. 14 C.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of CHARGES for COLLECTION of OPIUM REVENUE in BOMBAY.

	£.
*Salaries	660
Establishment	1,132
Contingent Charges	75
Payments to Officers of other Provinces	50
TOTAL BOMBAY	£. 1,917

* The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, whose salary is all taken under the head "Customs," has the superintendence of this department in Bombay. The weighment and other duties performed in the Native States, where the opium is grown, are under the superintendence of British officers paid by the States concerned.

No. 15.—ACCOUNT of STAMP REVENUE and of CHARGES for COLLECTION, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	India, General.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
REVENUE.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Sale of Court Fee Stamps	12,895	74,569	50,492	42,200	815,347	390,347	224,595	345,787	229,901	2,186,133
Sale of Commercial and other Stamps	13,517	37,475	27,501	19,713	320,242	142,513	99,859	190,983	158,976	1,010,779
Fines and Penalties	66	852	349	136	2,342	1,932	973	5,905	1,536	14,091
Miscellaneous	106	609	114	200	1,233	778	1,099	4,316	31,123	39,578
TOTAL £.	26,584	113,505	78,456	62,249	1,139,164	535,570	326,526	546,991	421,536	3,250,581
Deduct,—Refunds	68	1,579	331	415	12,152	5,425	1,850	7,384	4,954	34,158
NET REVENUE from STAMPS £.	26,516	111,926	78,125	61,834	1,127,012	530,145	324,676	539,607	416,582	3,216,423
CHARGES OF COLLECTION.										
Salary of the Superintendent or other Officers					1,727	1,174	700	1,306	1,615	6,522
Establishment of Superintendent or other Officers				230	3,994	416	169	1,822	2,814	9,445
Contingent Expenses, Packing Charges, &c.				13	992	84	857	556	646	3,148
Charges for the Sale of Stamps, viz.:—										
Clerks and Servants	85	216	534		742	1,087	30		806	3,500
Commission to Vendors						2,874			8,142	11,016
Discount on sale of Court Fee Stamps	98		309	652	11,381	10	3,310	2,949	53	18,762
Discount on sale of General Stamps	573	1,286	526	619	7,019	375	3,834	7,458	28	21,718
Contingencies and Miscellaneous	47	73	38	8	383	555		212	436	1,752
Stamps supplied from Central Stores charged in the accounts of other Provinces by deduction from India	*—26,614*	1,578	572	568	13,629	3,693	2,515		4,059	—
TOTAL CHARGES in INDIA £.	*—25,811*	3,153	1,979	2,090	39,867	10,268	11,415	14,303	18,599	75,863
CHARGES IN ENGLAND:										
Stores for India				£. 42,961 * 28,335 †				1,717	1,550	31,602
TOTAL CHARGES for COLLECTION of STAMP REVENUE				£. 71,296				16,020	20,149	107,465

* Total charges in India for the Bengal Presidency.

† Total charges in England for the Bengal Presidency. The stores for the whole Presidency being sent together to Calcutta, the charge in England cannot be divided among the several Provinces.

No. 16.—ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and CHARGES under REGISTRATION, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	India, General.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
RECEIPTS.										
Fees for Registering Documents	683	3,408	1,500	2,603	88,821	25,565	13,993	56,941	26,314	219,828
Fees for Copies of Registered Documents	11	934	8	88	1,690	8,578	3,738	- -	415	15,462
Land Registration Fees	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,776	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,776
Miscellaneous	16	1,058	33	60	1,452	820	48	212	314	4,013
Revenue Record-room Receipts	- -	70	- -	834	9,230	23,267	5,362	- -	888	40,151
TOTAL £.	710	5,470	1,541	3,585	102,969	58,230	23,641	57,153	27,931	281,230
Deduct,—Refunds	6	6	- -	36	1,003	208	8	223	207	1,697
NET RECEIPTS UNDER REGISTRATION £.	704	5,464	1,541	3,549	101,966	58,022	23,633	56,930	27,724	279,533
CHARGES.										
Superintendence	- -	975	- -	279	6,504	1,994	1,786	3,313	2,278	17,129
District Charges	364	1,759	694	1,494	45,567	16,914	8,320	36,207	19,732	131,051
Revenue Record-room Charges	- -	- -	- -	610	6,965	9,599	3,014	- -	249	20,437
Land Registration Charges	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,734	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,734
TOTAL CHARGES UNDER REGISTRATION £.	364	2,734	694	2,383	63,770	28,507	13,120	39,520	22,259	173,351

No. 17.—ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and CHARGES of the MINTS in *India*, and of COINAGE OPERATIONS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

CALCUTTA MINT.

	£.	£.
RECEIPTS.		
Seignorage on Gold	126	
Seignorage on Silver	18,714	
Gain in Coinage operations	2,023	
Sale Proceeds of Old Stores	99	
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,264	
TOTAL RECEIPTS £.		23,226
CHARGES.	£.	
Establishment:		
Direction and Office	5,242	
Civil Guard	434	
Bullion Establishment	2,910	
Mechanical and Operative Establishment	12,477	
Assay Establishment	4,896	
Office Expenses, &c.	2,279	
		28,238
Loss of Weight in Coinage:		
Gold	9	
Silver	3,402	
Value of Silver and Copper used as Alloy	819	
Value of Silver and Copper used for Contingent purposes	489	
Conveyance of Copper Coin into the interior	3,959	
Loss by sale of worn and uncurrent Copper Coin	2,983	
		11,661
Purchase of Local Stores:		
Cost of Country Coal, Oil, &c.	2,490	
House, Lighting, Police, and Water Rates	1,506	
		43,895
Charges in England—Stores for India		243
TOTAL CHARGES under the Head "MINT"		44,138
Add,—Charges on account of the Mint falling under other Heads of Service, viz.:—		
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs of Buildings	4,765	
Pensions and Gratuities to Mint Servants	261	
Value of Stationery supplied	38	
Value of Printing executed by Government Press	67	
Note.—This does not include Absentee and Pension Allowances in England.		5,131
TOTAL CHARGES £.		49,269

Estimated Value of Mint Buildings on 31st March 1881 £. 161,421

AMOUNT COINED DURING THE YEAR.	Number.	Value. £.
Gold:		
Gold Mohurs	8,903	13,355
Silver:		
Rupees	10,102,579	1,010,258
Half-Rupees	179,684	8,984
Eighth-Rupees	2,539,230	31,740
Copper:		
Quarter-Annas	10,278,400	16,060
Ceylon 5 Cents	300,000	1,500
Ceylon Cents	1,000,000	1,000
TOTAL COINAGE	24,408,796	£. 1,082,897

No. 17.—Account of Receipts and Charges of the Mints in *India*, and of Coinage Operations, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

MADRAS MINT.

Coinage Operations discontinued from 1st September 1869.

		£.
Receipts.		
Sale Proceeds of Old Stores and Materials		13
Total Receipts	£.	13
Charges.		
Conveyance of Copper Coin into the Interior		636
Total Charges under the Head "Mint"	£.	636
Add,—Charges on account of the Mint falling under other Heads of Service, viz.:—		
Pensions to Mint Servants		667
Total Charges	£.	1,303
Estimated Value of Mint Buildings on 31st March 1881	£.	56,600

BOMBAY MINT.

	£.	£.	£.
Receipts.			
Seignorage on Silver		57,363	
Assay Fees		48	
Gain in Coinage Operations		3,195	
Sale of Old Stores and Materials		277	
Miscellaneous Receipts		5,403	
Total Receipts		£.	66,286
Charges.			
Establishment:			
Direction and Office	6,833		
Operative Establishment	12,865		
Assay Establishment	4,705		
Office Expenses, &c.	1,120		
		25,523	
Loss of Weight in Coinage:			
Loss on weight in coining Silver	15		
Conveyance of Copper Coin into the interior	165		
Miscellaneous	544		
Loss by Sale of worn and uncurrent Copper Coin	2,873		
Value of uncurrent Copper Coin withdrawn	9,493		
		13,090	
Two-thirds Freight on Europe Stores		523	
Stores purchased locally		5,534	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes		26	
			44,696
Charges in England—Stores for India			3,126
Total Charges under the Head "Mint"		£.	47,822
Add,—Charges on account of the Mint falling under other Heads of Service, viz.:—			
Pensions to Mint Servants		732	
Value of Stationery supplied		32	
Value of Printing executed by Government Press		54	
			818
Total Charges		£.	48,640
Estimated Value of Mint Buildings on 31st March 1881		£.	276,251

Silver:	Number.	Value. £.
Amount Coined during the Year.		
Rupees	31,986,936	3,198,694
Total Coinage	31,986,936	£.3,198,694

In England:

		£.
Receipts:		
Proceeds of Sales of Indian Coins sent to England for Assay		£. 40
Charges:		
Cost of Assay of Indian Coins	22	
Stores for India, also shown above:		
For Bengal	243	
For Bombay	3,126	
	3,369	
	£.	3,391

No. 18.—ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and CHARGES of the POST OFFICE of *India*, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	India, General.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
RECEIPTS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Postage collected in Cash on Letters and Newspapers, and on Parcels, exclusive of those carried on the Public Service	14,659	6,136	7,183	5,584	55,271	41,520	28,207	16,750	24,291	199,601
Sale of Postage Stamps:										
Ordinary Stamps	31,655	11,190	12,984	8,287	119,842	58,449	56,331	79,992	125,210	503,940
Service Stamps	5,842	4,767	1,756	2,329	22,102	19,831	25,543	20,504	31,441	134,115
Mail Cart, Parcel Van, and Passenger Service	3,387	- -	- -	- -	- -	109	16,234	- -	- -	19,730
Fees, and Petty Receipts	837	120	212	182	883	560	1,268	380	1,709	6,151
Money Order Receipts	6,541	2,460	2,089	1,524	13,597	7,146	7,255	5,914	5,114	51,640
Bullock Train	61,216	- -	- -	- -	4,050	1,975	33,250	- -	- -	100,491
Van Dâk	7,482	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	17,633	- -	- -	25,115
District Post Collections, including Zemindary Dâk receipts in Bengal	- -	- -	6	- -	232	- -	3,599	- -	- -	3,837
GROSS RECEIPTS - - £.	131,619	24,673	24,230	17,906	215,977	129,590	189,320	123,540	187,765	1,044,620
Deduct—										
Amount of Postage received in India and paid to the Postmaster General, London	- -	- -	- -	- -	9,260	- -	- -	- -	14,717	23,977
Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,577	1,577
Refunds	21	5	1	4	30	113	187	16	36	413
	21	5	1	4	9,290	113	187	16	16,330	25,967
NET RECEIPTS of the POST OFFICE as stated in Account No. 1 - - £.	131,598	24,668	24,229	17,902	206,687	129,477	189,133	123,524	171,435	1,018,653
CHARGES.										
Chief Office, Calcutta:										
Director General, Deputy Director General, &c.	76	- -	- -	- -	7,876	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,952
Comptroller and Assistant Comptroller	54	- -	- -	- -	2,207	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,261
Office Establishment	27	- -	- -	- -	15,427	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,454
Office Expenses	1	- -	- -	- -	1,636	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,637
Travelling Expenses	- -	- -	- -	- -	639	- -	- -	- -	- -	639
Presidency and District Offices:										
Postmasters General, Deputy Postmasters General, &c.	1,743	1,255	960	795	4,065	3,528	2,264	1,968	1,997	18,575
Postmasters of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, Superintendents, &c.	2,262	1,777	417	775	13,085	10,010	6,654	8,223	8,096	51,299

Office Establishments	20,727	12,676	8,142	8,109	95,258	66,623	40,553	47,590	79,303	378,981
Office Expenses	898	2,332	680	1,697	11,288	20,981	6,066	4,059	8,228	56,229
Travelling Expenses	790	987	260	663	4,586	4,083	2,409	2,529	2,471	18,778
Conveyance of Mails:										
Road Establishment	10,657	4,869	- -	8,862	13,916	5,232	5,181	17,544	18,871	85,132
Extra Road Establishment for Naga Expedition	- -	- -	- -	245	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	245
Ferry Establishment	- -	28	- -	2	264	- -	74	21	9	398
Contingent Road Charges	379	339	- -	188	1,286	70	566	441	739	4,008
Payments to Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for conveyance of Mails by non-contract Vessels	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	543	543
Steam Service Contract	- -	- -	1,950	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,950
Van Dâk Establishment	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	33,306	- -	- -	33,306
Payments to State Railways	14,930	94	275	- -	5,347	145	4,369	- -	392	25,552
Bullock Train Establishment	921	- -	- -	- -	9,796	6,187	79,711	- -	- -	96,615
Boat Establishment and Charges	- -	- -	117	253	2,125	18	6	146	525	3,190
Mail Cart Establishment and Charges	1,585	179	132	40	797	4,434	44,921	766	10,413	63,267
Railway Charges	25	3	64	- -	1,952	141	940	388	3,386	6,899
Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	971	345	405	259	3,733	1,817	1,731	2,451	3,872	15,584
Miscellaneous Charges of Post Office	443	161	13	186	1,611	7,292	3,316	374	5,247	18,643
Subsidies	- -	- -	- -	- -	70,928	- -	- -	- -	- -	70,928
Bounty Money	- -	- -	9	- -	- -	- -	- -	17	84	110
F District Post Establishments, including Zemindary Dâk Charges in Bengal	852	4,505	2,708	1,683	29,360	18,455	13,666	10,816	8,927	90,972
TOTAL CHARGES in INDIA £.	57,341	29,550	16,132	23,757	297,182	149,016	245,733	97,333	153,103	1,069,147
				£. 818,711 *						
CHARGES IN ENGLAND:										
Stores for India				22,228 †				4,204	5,165	31,597
				£. 840,939			£.	101,537	158,268	
Payments under the Postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury									71,051	
Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, on account of the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad									3,600	
Salary, &c. of an Officer of the Indian Postal Department on Special Duty									110	
										74,761
TOTAL CHARGES in ENGLAND £.										106,358
TOTAL CHARGES of the POST OFFICE £.										1,175,505

N.B.—The estimated amount of Sea Postage retained by India, is 2,102 *l.*

* Total Charges in India for the Bengal Presidency.

† The stores for the whole Bengal Presidency being sent to India together, the charge cannot be divided among the several Provinces.

No. 19.—ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and CHARGES of the GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PARTICULARS.	Capital.	Revenue.	TOTAL.
RECEIPTS.	£.	£.	£.
INDIAN TELEGRAPHS:			
Sale of Telegraph Stamps, deducting share of other Telegraph Administrations and Refunds to Senders of Messages	- -	357,591	357,591
Cash Receipts on Message Account from other Telegraph Administrations	- -	5,795	5,795
Cash Receipts on Message Account under exceptional circumstances	- -	27,399	27,399
Postage Stamps affixed to Messages	- -	978	978
Interest on Capital Cost of Railway Lines and of first equipment of Railway Offices	- -	20,088	20,088
Recoveries from Railways for maintenance, &c., charges	- -	30,786	30,786
Recoveries from Guaranteed Lines and Offices	- -	5,217	5,217
Miscellaneous	- -	3,011	3,011
Recovery for Stores lost in transit	138	- -	138
TOTAL RECEIPTS £.	138	450,865	451,003
Deduct,—Receipts in England	138	- -	138
Total Receipts in India	- -	450,865	450,865
Receipts in England	138	- -	138
TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPHS £.	138	450,865	451,003
CEYLON TELEGRAPHS:			
Sale of Telegraph Stamps, deducting share of other Telegraph Administrations	- -	1,806	1,806
Rent from Ceylon Railway	- -	45	45
Miscellaneous	- -	18	18
TOTAL CEYLON TELEGRAPHS £.	- -	1,869	1,869
TOTAL £.	138	452,734	452,872
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH:			
IN INDIA:			
PERSIAN GULF SECTION:			
Fées on Messages	- -	54,949	54,949
Miscellaneous	- -	197	197
TOTAL £.	- -	55,146	55,146
PERSIAN SECTION: £.			
Fees on Messages 3,638			
Less,—Paid to Persian Government on account of the Years 1878–79 and 1879–80 2,974	- -	664	664
Miscellaneous	- -	199	199
TOTAL £.	- -	863	863
TOTAL in INDIA, INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH £.	- -	56,009	56,009

No. 19.—Account of Receipts and Charges of the Government Telegraph Department, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.	Capital.	Revenue.	Total.
RECEIPTS—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH—*continued.*			
IN ENGLAND:			
Repayment by Indo-European Telegraph Company in liquidation of Persian Debt	1,986	- -	1,986
Fees on Messages	- -	9,394	9,394
Common Purse: From Telegraph Companies	- -	18,816	18,816
Recoveries on account of Her Majesty's Ship "Patrick Stewart"	10	- -	10
TOTAL in ENGLAND, INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH - £.	1,996	28,210	30,206
TOTAL RECEIPTS:			
In India	- -	508,743	508,743
In England	2,134	28,210	30,344
TOTAL RECEIPTS of the TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT - £.	2,134	536,953	539,087
CHARGES.			
INDIAN TELEGRAPHS:			
Direction:			
Superior Officers of Direction	- -	- -	10,022
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	- -	- -	4,795
Clerks and Servants	- -	- -	2,414
Allowances	- -	- -	249
Travelling Charges	- -	- -	1,518
Contingencies	- -	- -	497
Tools and Plant	- -	- -	771
	3,545	16,721	20,266
Accounts:			
Examiner and Assistant Examiner	- -	- -	1,533
Establishment	- -	- -	3,578
Allowances	- -	- -	148
Travelling Charges	- -	- -	5
Contingencies	- -	- -	158
Tools and Plant	- -	- -	31
	985	4,468	5,453
Check Office:			
Salary of Superintendent	- -	- -	979
Establishment	- -	- -	3,142
Allowances	- -	- -	63
Contingencies	- -	- -	225
Tools and Plant	- -	- -	48
Travelling Charges	- -	- -	47
	—	4,504	4,504
Carried forward - - - £.	4,530	25,693	30,223

No. 19.—Account of Receipts and Charges of the Government Telegraph Department, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.	Capital.	Revenue.	Total.
CHARGES—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.
INDIAN TELEGRAPHS—*continued.*			
Brought forward - - -	4,530	25,693	30,223
Superintendence:			
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents - - -	- -	- -	53,045
Establishment - - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	5,838
Allowances - - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	1,190
Rent - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	216
Travelling Charges - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	9,939
Contingencies - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	906
Tools and Plant - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	715
	9,059	62,790	71,849
Line Maintenance:			
Establishment - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	11,123
Allowances - - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	188
Travelling Charges - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	2,403
Tools and Plant - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	287
	—	14,001	14,001
Signalling:			
Telegraph Masters, Signallers, Clerks, Messengers, and Servants, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	128,782
Special Locality, House, and other Allowances - - -	- -	- -	15,970
Rent - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	2,379
Travelling Allowances - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	4,339
Contingencies - - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	5,694
Tools and Plant - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	22,769
Railway Offices - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	565
	—	180,498	180,498
Stores and Workshops:			
Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents - - -	- -	- -	2,345
Establishment - - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	5,715
Special, House, Conveyance, and other Allowances - - -	- -	- -	390
Travelling Charges - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	64
Contingencies - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	113
	8,627	- -	8,627
TOTAL - - - £.	22,216	282,982	305,198
Deduct,—Share charged to Ceylon Telegraphs on page 46	- -	236	236
Share of Establishment recovered from other Departments on Capital Works - - -	15	- -	15
	15	236	251
NET TOTAL carried forward - - £.	22,201	282,746	304,947

No. 19.—Account of Receipts and Charges of the Government Telegraph Department, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.	Capital.	Revenue.	TOTAL.
CHARGES—*continued.*			
INDIAN TELEGRAPHS—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	22,201	282,746	304,947
CONSTRUCTION CHARGES:			
Railway Lines of Telegraph:			
From Chingleput to Conjeveram - - - - - -	1,475	- -	1,475
„ Timbi Junction to Dhorajee - - - - -	5,350	- -	5,350
„ Dhond to Manmad - - - - - - -	1,649	- -	1,649
„ Neemuch to Nusseerabad - - - - - -	5,092	- -	5,092
„ Mysore to Bangalore - - - - - - -	3,903	- -	3,903
„ Etarsi to Hoshangabad - - - - - -	1,004	- -	1,004
„ Dowhatti to Dongerghur - - - - - -	5,850	- -	5,850
Other Lines - - - - - - - - - - -	1,611	- -	1,611
TOTAL RAILWAY LINES - - - £.	25,934	- -	25,934
Departmental Lines of Telegraph:			
From Sattara to Kolapore - - - - - - -	1,090	- -	1,090
„ Kolapore to Rutnagiri - - - - - - -	8,653	- -	8,653
„ Agra to Gazeeabad - - - - - - -	1,664	- -	1,664
„ Mozufferpore to Chupra - - - - - -	1,313	- -	1,313
„ Callian to Poona - - - - - - - -	1,198	- -	1,198
„ Bhoshawul to Callian - - - - - - -	4,062	- -	4,062
„ Poona to Ahmednuggur - - - - - -	1,123	- -	1,123
„ Bombay to Dadur - - - - - - - -	3,246	- -	3,246
„ Moulmein to Tavoy - - - - - - -	7,041	- -	7,041
„ Barrackpore to Damookdia - - - - - -	2,805	- -	2,805
„ Khundwa to Bhosawul - - - - - -	1,303	- -	1,303
„ Lahore to Gazeeabad - - - - - - -	4,081	- -	4,081
„ Sabarmatti to Ajmere - - - - - - -	2,159	- -	2,159
„ Agra to Morar - - - - - - - -	1,297	- -	1,297
„ Achnera to Muttra - - - - - - - -	1,732	- -	1,732
Other Lines and Buildings - - - - - - - -	2,083	- -	2,083
TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL LINES - - - £.	44,850	- -	44,850
Lines in connection with Military Operations in Afghanistan	19,692	- -	19,692
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CHARGES - - - £.	90,476	- -	90,476
First equipment of Offices - - - - - - - -	438	- -	438
Workshop and Press—Additions to Plant and Machinery -	575	- -	575
Repairs of Lines and Buildings - - - - - - -	- -	24,949	24,949
Losses of Cash - - - - - - - - - -	- -	84	84
Suspense - - - - - - - - - - -	*—10,690*	- -	*—10,690*
TOTAL CHARGES - - - £.	103,000	307,779	410,779
Less,—Amount included above for Value of Stores expended during the year in excess of payments made on the same account during the year - - - - -	*—16,448*	- -	*—16,448*
Expenditure charged against the Grant of other Departments included above - - - - -	2,411	332	2,743
Expenditure charged to Military Operations in Afghanistan included above - - - - - -	19,692	- -	19,692
Expenditure in England for Stores and Miscellaneous Charges - - - - - - - - - -	53,391	5,953	59,344
	59,051	6,285	65,336
TOTAL in INDIA - - - £.	43,949	301,494	345,443
IN ENGLAND:			
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - -	53,391	- -	53,391
Absentee Allowances and other charges - - - - - -	- -	5,953	5,953
TOTAL in ENGLAND - - - £.	53,391	5,953	59,344
TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPHS - - - £.	97,340	307,447	404,787

No. 19.—Account of Receipts and Charges of the Government Telegraph Department, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.	Capital.	Revenue.	Total.
CHARGES—*continued.*			
CEYLON TELEGRAPHS:	£.	£.	£.
Superintendence:			
Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents	- -	- -	524
Establishment	- -	- -	—408
Travelling Charges	- -	- -	125
Contingencies	- -	- -	25
Share of Direction, &c.	- -	- -	236
Tools and Plant	- -	- -	21
	23	500	523
Line Maintenance:			
Establishment	- -	- -	338
Travelling Charges	- -	- -	42
	—	380	380
Signalling:			
Telegraph Masters and Signallers	- -	- -	1,196
Other Establishment	- -	- -	242
Telegraph Masters' House, Special, and other Allowances	- -	- -	275
Rent	- -	- -	109
Travelling Charges	- -	- -	61
Contingencies	- -	- -	53
Tools and Plant	- -	- -	17
	—	1,953	1,953
Works	154	- -	154
Repairs	- -	91	91
Total Ceylon Telegraphs £.	177	2,924	3,101
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.			
In India.			
Persian Gulf Section:			
Direction:			
Deputy Director and Office Establishment	- -	2,042	2,042
Travelling Charges	- -	107	107
Contingencies	- -	140	140
Tools and Plant	- -	70.	70
	—	2,359	2,359
Accounts:			
Establishment	- -	164	164
Travelling Charges	- -	70	70
Contingencies	- -	34	34
Tools and Plant	- -	8	8
	—	276	276
Carried forward £.	—	2,635	2,635

No. 19.—Account of Receipts and Charges of the Government Telegraph Department, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.	Capital.	Revenue.	Total.
CHARGES—*continued.*			
Indo-European Telegraph—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.
In India—*continued.*			
Persian Gulf Section—*continued.*			
Brought forward - - -	- -	2,635	2,635
Traffic Manager's Office :			
Traffic Manager and Assistant - - - - - -	- -	1,140	1,140
Establishment - - - - - - - - - -	- -	419	419
	—	1,559	1,559
Line Maintenance :			
Assistant Superintendents - - - - - - -	- -	725	725
Line Conservancy Establishment - - - - - -	- -	2,136	2,136
Cable Conservancy Establishment - - - - - -	- -	3,025	3,025
Travelling Charges - - - - - - - - -	- -	351	351
Contingencies - - - - - - - - - -	- -	174	174
Tools and Plant - - - - - - - - - -	- -	419	419
Cable Steamers - - - - - - - - -	- -	5,296	5,296
	—	12,126	12,126
Signalling :			
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents - - -	- -	3,746	3,746
Signallers - - - - - - - - - -	- -	10,153	10,153
Medical Establishment - - - - - - - - -	- -	609	609
Other Establishment - - - - - - - - -	- -	861	861
Travelling Charges - - - - - - - - -	- -	276	276
Rent - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	288	288
Contingencies - - - - - - - - - -	- -	280	280
Tools and Plant - - - - - - - - - -	- -	1,261	1,261
	—	17,474	17,474
Stores :			
Establishment - - - - - - - - - -	- -	980	980
Contingencies - - - - - - - - - -	- -	297	297
	—	1,277	1,277
Political Charges :			
Subsidies - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	3,122	3,122
Works - - - - - - - - - - -	—499	- -	—499
Repairs - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	9,587	9,587
Suspense - - - - - - - - - - -	1,874	- -	1,874
	1,375	12,709	14,084
Total Charges - - - £.	1,375	47,780	49,155
Deduct,—Value of Stores issued in excess of the payments made on the same account during the year -	- -	6,389	6,389
Expenditure charged against the Grant of other Departments included above - - -	- -	33	33
Expenditure in England - - - - -	385	2,546	2,931
	385	8,968	9,353
Total Persian Gulf Section - - - £.	990	38,812	39,802

No. 19.—Account of Receipts and Charges of the Government Telegraph Department, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.	Capital.	Revenue.	Total.
CHARGES—*continued.*			
Indo-European Telegraph—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.
In India—*continued.*			
Persian Section:			
Direction:			
Director and Office Establishment	-	2,158	2,158
Travelling Charges	-	345	345
Contingencies	-	192	192
	—	2,695	2,695
Accounts:			
Establishment	-	246	246
Contingencies	-	32	32
Tools and Plant	-	12	12
	—	290	290
Superintendence:			
Assistant Director	-	413	413
Superintendents	-	1,318	1,318
Establishment	-	272	272
Travelling Charges	-	748	748
Contingencies	-	366	366
Medical Establishment	-	1,923	1,923
	—	5,040	5,040
Line Maintenance:			
Inspectors and Establishment	-	2,880	2,880
Travelling Charges	-	395	395
Contingencies	-	8	8
Tools and Plant	-	4	4
	—	3,287	3,287
Check Office:			
Establishment	-	40	40
Signalling:			
Signallers	-	5,919	5,919
Other Establishment	-	656	656
Travelling Charges	-	197	197
Contingencies	-	386	386
Tools and Plant	-	106	106
	—	7,264	7,264
Carried forward £.	-	18,616	18,616

No. 19.—Account of Receipts and Charges of the Government Telegraph Department, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.	Capital.	Revenue.	Total.
CHARGES—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.
Indo-European Telegraph—*continued.*			
In India—*continued.*			
Persian Section—*continued.*			
Brought forward - - -	- -	18,616	18,616
Stores:			
Establishment - - - - - - - - - -	- -	230	230
Contingencies - - - - - - - - - -	- -	2	2
	—	232	232
Repairs - - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	482	482
Suspense - - - - - - - - - - - -	304	- -	304
	304	482	786
Total Charges - - - £.	304	19,330	19,634
Deduct,—Expenditure charged against the Grant of other Departments included above - - -	- -	12	12
Total Persian Section - - - £.	304	19,318	19,622
Total in India, Persian and Persian Gulf Sections - £.	1,294	58,130	59,424
In England:			
Works - - - - - - - - - - - -	385	- -	385
Establishment - - - - - - - - - -	- -	6,078	6,078
Stores - - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	3,506	3,506
Out-payments on account of Common Purse - - - -	- -	1,539	1,539
Total in England, Indo-European Telegraph - £.	385	11,123	11,508
Total, Indo-European Telegraph - - - £.	1,679	69,253	70,932
Add,—The following Charges incurred in Public Works Department:			
In Public Works Department, Bombay -	607	380	987
Grand Total, Indo-European Telegraph - - £.	2,286	69,633	71,919
RED SEA AND INDIA TELEGRAPH:			
In England:			
Moiety of Annuity payable to Shareholders of the late Red Sea and India Telegraph Company (Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 39)	- -	18,027	18,027

No. 19.—Account of Receipts and Charges of the Government Telegraph Department, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

ABSTRACT.

PARTICULARS.	Capital.	Revenue.	TOTAL.
CHARGES.	£.	£.	£.
IN INDIA:			
Indian Telegraphs	43,949	301,494	345,443
Ceylon Telegraphs	177	2,924	3,101
TOTAL, INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT £.	44,126	304,418	348,544
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH:			
Persian Gulf Section	990	38,812	39,802
Persian Section	304	19,318	19,622
TOTAL £.	1,294	58,130	59,424
Add,—Charges incurred in Public Works Department	607	380	987
TOTAL, INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH £.	1,901	58,510	60,411
TOTAL IN INDIA: In Telegraph Department	45,420	362,548	407,968
TOTAL IN INDIA: In other Departments	607	380	987
£.	46,027	362,928	408,955
IN ENGLAND:			
Indian Telegraphs	53,391	5,953	59,344
Indo-European Telegraph	385	11,123	11,508
Red Sea and India Telegraph	-	18,027	18,027
TOTAL IN ENGLAND £.	53,776	35,103	88,879
GRAND TOTALS:			
INDIAN TELEGRAPHS	97,340	307,447	404,787
CEYLON TELEGRAPHS	177	2,924	3,101
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH	2,286	69,633	71,919
RED SEA and INDIA TELEGRAPH	-	18,027	18,027
TOTAL: In Telegraph Department	99,196	397,651	496,847
TOTAL: In other Departments	607	380	987
£.	99,803	398,031	497,834

No. 20 A.—ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS under MINOR DEPARTMENTS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

RECEIPTS.	India, General.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
IN INDIA:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Receipts on account of Experimental Cotton, Silk, Tea and Cotton Gin Factories, and Model Farms	- -	215	186	18	- -	1,250	- -	400	851	2,920
Botanical Garden Receipts	507	- -	- -	15	202	1,753	- -	643	464	3,584
Chinchona Plantation Receipts	- -	- -	- -	- -	14,915	- -	- -	2,654	- -	17,569
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,402	5,229	- -	1,188	8,819
Government Bull and Stallion Receipts	- -	- -	15	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	42	57
Fees, &c., levied under Inland Labour Transport Act VII. of 1873	- -	- -	- -	- -	9,474	- -	- -	- -	- -	9,474
Examination Fees	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,229	579	6,808
Emigration Fees	- -	2	19	- -	1,376	1,427	144	1,080	- -	4,048
Sale of Instruments and Stores by the Mathematical Instrument Factory	6,274	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,274
Miscellaneous	2,237	8	- -	- -	- -	493	- -	- -	110	2,848
TOTAL RECEIPTS IN INDIA - - - £.	9,018	225	220	33	25,967	7,325	5,373	11,006	3,234	62,401
IN ENGLAND: £.										
Proceeds of Sales of Chinchona Bark - - - 14,892	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	16,091
Sundry Receipts - - - - - - - 1,199										
TOTAL RECEIPTS UNDER MINOR DEPARTMENTS - - - £.										78,492

No. 20 B.—ACCOUNT of CHARGES under MINOR DEPARTMENTS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

CHARGES.		India, General.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Scientific.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Survey of India:											
Controlling and Administrative Staff	3,685										
Head Quarters Offices:											
Office Establishment and Drawing Branch	8,163										
Lithographic Establishment	3,259										
Photographic Establishment	2,546										
Engraving Establishment	5,885										
Trigonometrical Office Establishment	7,679										
Miscellaneous Contingent Charges	5,281										
		36,498	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	36,498
Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys:											
Superintending Officers	28,037										
Pay of Field Establishment	30,241										
General Charges of the Survey	19,967										
		78,245	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	78,245
Mathematical Instrument Factory (including cost of Instruments purchased in India)		4,924	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,924
Geological Survey:											
Superintending Officers	14,268										
Establishment	1,090										
General Charges (including maintenance of Library and Museum, and publication of Memoirs, &c.)	3,890										
		19,248	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19,248
Exploration of Coal and Minerals		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	643	- -	643
Meteorological Department		6,214	418	186	192	2,139	1,185	769	995	1,982	14,080
Archæological Department		3,714	- -	- -	- -	1,250	106	130	338	2,400	7,938

Repairs of Monuments of Antiquity	383	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	18	- -	- -	401
Museums	5,104	160	180	43	1,876	357	346	1,458	337	9,861
Observatories	15	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,534	1,475	3,024
Special Astronomical Observations	47	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	47
Donations to Scientific Societies, &c.	- -	- -	120	- -	800	- -	- -	350	360	1,630
Agricultural.										
Model Farms	5	985	257	- -	- -	3,912	- -	4,377	1,095	10,631
Experimental Factories	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	25	25
Chinchona Plantations	- -	- -	487	- -	9,862	- -	- -	9,923	26	20,298
Cotton Department	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,027	1,027
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	3,830	881	195	75	480	3,123	2,691	284	1,125	12,684
Bull and Stallion Charges	21,620	17	234	- -	278	78	- -	380	4,133	26,740
Veterinary Class	- -	- -	1,290	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,290
Botanical and other Public Gardens	545	2,457	- -	10	9,697	9,751	7,578	1,909	2,160	34,107
Emigration.										
Emigration	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,524	65	- -	2,456	- -	5,045
Inland Labour Transport	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,301	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,301
Statistical.										
Census Charges	3,045	2,904	1,231	860	4,624	4,184	4,965	5,121	3,264	30,198
Registration of Railway Traffic	- -	102	- -	- -	72	- -	180	- -	- -	354
Registration of River-borne Traffic	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,531	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,531
Gazetteer and Statistical Memoirs	443	- -	548	- -	- -	994	- -	200	2,080	4,265
Provincial Statistics	- -	1,172	- -	455	62	11,648	1,283	1,835	495	16,950
Miscellaneous.										
Examinations	4,443	- -	- -	6	23	- -	- -	7,823	82	12,377
Management of Local Funds	- -	2,087	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,383	9,470
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	833	- -	- -	- -	90	- -	- -	170	- -	1,093
Petty Construction and Repairs	- -	- -	4	24	27	- -	- -	- -	- -	55
Miscellaneous	- -	199	235	- -	200	384	40	36	155	1,249
Cost of Europe Stores	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	60	60
TOTAL CHARGES IN INDIA - - - £.	189,156	11,382	4,967	1,665	40,836	35,787	18,000	39,832	29,664	371,289
CHARGES IN ENGLAND:				£. 301,793*						
Stores for India				8,199†				27	51	8,277
				£. 309,992				39,859	29,715	
Other Charges as in Home Accounts										21,574
TOTAL CHARGES in ENGLAND - - - £.										29,851
TOTAL CHARGES under MINOR DEPARTMENTS - - - £.										401,140

* Total Charges in India for the Bengal Presidency.
† The Stores for the whole Bengal Presidency being sent to India together, the charge cannot be divided among the several Provinces.

No. 21 A.—ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS under LAW and JUSTICE, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	India, General.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Sale proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property	11,384	2,377	1,631	704	5,736	2,417	3,143	7,733	18,340	53,465
Court Fees realised in Cash	197	479	193	203	2,242	14,667	551	1,733	649	20,914
Pleadership Examination Fees	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,262	1,031	- -	- -	- -	3,293
General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	1,476	13,225	21,614	10,345	85,979	31,208	40,486	33,583	30,311	268,227
Convict Settlement at Port Blair	29,442	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	29,442
Miscellaneous	957	843	84	57	798	1,034	176	965	1,963	6,877
Sale proceeds of Jail Manufactures	1,678	22,082	21,176	2,726	78,178	49,438	26,295	21,080	22,218	244,871
Receipts on account of Thuggee School of Industry	- -	14,459	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,314	- -	- -	16,773
Receipts on account of Convict Labour	- -	315	1,654	2,285	252	- -	7,879	7,290	4,858	24,533
Other Jail Receipts	330	561	180	292	382	2,001	1,459	1,838	12,326	19,369
TOTAL £.	45,464	54,341	46,532	16,612	175,829	101,796	82,303	74,222	90,665	687,764
Deduct—Refunds	230	2,736	9,557	1,927	15,998	3,196	3,076	5,278	4,134	46,132
NET RECEIPTS UNDER LAW AND JUSTICE £.	45,234	51,605	36,975	14,685	159,831	98,600	79,227	68,944	86,531	641,632

No. 21 B.—ACCOUNT of CHARGES under LAW and JUSTICE, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

INDIA, GENERAL.	£.	£.	£.
Law Officers	- -	255	
Civil and Sessions Courts	- -	4,288	
Small Cause Court Establishments	- -	450	
Cantonment Magistrates: Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies	- -	10,075	
Convict Charges at Port Blair:			
Salary and Establishment of the Superintendent, including Judicial Establishment	11,369		
Police Establishment	10,335		
Medical, Commissariat, and other Establishments	10,340		
Commissariat Supplies	60,899		
Stores, Clothing, Tools, &c.	7,597		
Passage and Subsistence Money to Convicts	16,961		
Miscellaneous Services, Supplies, and Contingencies	8,465		
Freight	19,503		
		145,469	
Convict Charges in the Straits Settlements	- -	299	
Jails:			
District Jails	3,202		
Lock-ups	116		
Jail Manufactures	750		
		4,068	
Petty Construction and Repairs	- -	234	
			165,138
CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
Judicial Commissioner: Salary, Establishment, and Contingent Charges	- -	6,100	
Civil and Sessions Courts: Salary, Establishment, and Contingent Charges	- -	2,873	
Courts of Small Causes: Salary, Establishment, and Contingent Charges	- -	3,955	
Criminal Courts:			
Moiety of Salaries of Deputy Commissioners, Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	26,106		
Salaries of Cantonment Magistrates	1,967		
Establishment	15,356		
Travelling Allowances	1,427		
Diet Money to Witnesses	1,730		
Service of Processes	5,389		
Service Postage	945		
Miscellaneous Contingencies	2,117		
		55,037	
Jails:			
Central Jails	12,350		
District Jails	7,339		
Lock-ups	832		
School of Industry	3,081		
Jail Manufactures	30,052		
		53,654	
			121,619
BRITISH BURMAH.			
Recorder's Court: Salary, Establishment, and Contingencies	- -	5,734	
Law Officers	- -	2,184	
Judicial Commissioner	- -	4,577	
Civil and Sessions Court	- -	2,834	
Courts of Small Causes	- -	2,185	
Criminal Courts:			
Moiety of Salaries of Deputy, Assistant, and Extra Assistant Commissioners	31,493		
Salaries of Magistrates and Extra Moonsiffs	5,133		
Salaries of Cantonment Magistrates	240		
Establishment	13,930		
Service of Processes	8,396		
Travelling Allowances	2,671		
Diet Money to Witnesses	2,350		
Contingent Charges	1,738		
		65,951	
Carried forward	- - £.	83,465	286,757

No. 21 B.—Account of Charges under Law and Justice, &c.—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	83,465	286,757
British Burmah—*continued.*	£.	
Jails:		
Inspection and General Superintendence - - - - - -	2,512	
Central Jails - - - - - - - - - - -	19,471	
District Jails - - - - - - - - - - -	11,717	
Lock-ups - - - - - - - - - - -	1,566	
Jail Manufactures - - - - - - - - - -	18,843	
Charges for Transportation of Convicts - - - - - -	14	
	54,123	
		137,588
Assam.		
Civil and Sessions Courts: Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies -	- -	12,868
Law Officers - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	237
Criminal Courts:		
Moiety of Salaries of Deputy, Assistant, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Sub-Deputy Collectors - - - - - -	21,648	
Establishment - - - - - - - - - -	10,113	
Travelling Allowances - - - - - - - - -	1,450	
Service of Processes - - - - - - - - -	762	
Miscellaneous Contingencies - - - - - - - -	2,457	
	36,430	
Jails:		
Inspection and General Superintendence - - - - - -	446	
District Jails - - - - - - - - - - -	7,153	
Jail Manufactures - - - - - - - - - -	2,495	
	10,094	
		59,629
Bengal.		
Salaries of High Court Judges - - - - - - - - -	- -	60,958
High Court, Appellate Branch: Establishment and Contingencies - -	- -	29,131
High Court, Original Branch: Establishment and Contingencies - -	- -	18,610
Law Officers: Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies - - -	- -	25,566
Coroner's Court - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	1,251
Justices of the Peace - - - - - - - - - -	- -	5,145
Civil and Sessions Courts:		
Salaries of Civil and Sessions Judges, Additional Judges, Judicial Commissioners, Subordinate Judges, and Moonsiffs - - -	184,389	
Establishment - - - - - - - - - -	75,170	
Service of Processes - - - - - - - - -	58,641	
Travelling Allowances - - - - - - - - -	1,872	
Diet of Witnesses - - - - - - - - - -	1,557	
Service Postage - - - - - - - - - -	1,081	
Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - -	5,275	
	327,985	
Courts of Small Causes - - - - - - - - - -	- -	27,971
Criminal Courts:		
Moiety of Salaries of Magistrates, Joint, Assistant, and Deputy Magistrates, Deputy, Assistant, and Extra Assistant Commissioners -	124,243	
Salaries of Cantonment Magistrates and Assistant Superintendent Tributary Mehals - - - - - - - - - -	3,261	
Establishment - - - - - - - - - -	36,678	
Travelling Allowances - - - - - - - - -	6,241	
Service Postage - - - - - - - - - -	1,663	
Service of Processes - - - - - - - - -	7,907	
Other Contingencies - - - - - - - - -	6,822	
	186,815	
Carried forward - - - £.	683,432	483,974

No. 21 B.—Account of Charges under Law and Justice, &c.—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	683,432	483,974
BENGAL—*continued.*		
Jails:	£.	
Inspection and General Superintendence - - - - - -	5,443	
Presidency Jails - - - - - - - - - -	7,024	
Central Jails - - - - - - - - - -	26,467	
District Jails - - - - - - - - - -	43,941	
Lock-ups - - - - - - - - - - -	9,165	
School of Industry - - - - - - - - - -	1,730	
Jail Manufactures - - - - - - - - - -	74,528	
		168,298
Pleadership Examination Charges - - - - - - - - -	- -	711
Moiety of Salaries of Sub-Deputy Magistrates and Collectors, &c. - -	- -	10,496
Rents, Rates, and Taxes - - - - - - - - - -	- -	188
		863,125
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.		
Salaries of High Court Judges - - - - - - - -	21,416	
Establishment and Contingencies of High Court - - - - -	11,102	
		32,518
Law Officers: Salaries, Establishments, &c. - - - - - - -	- -	2,633
Judicial Commissioner: Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies -	- -	5,835
Civil and Sessions Courts:		
Salaries of Civil and Sessions Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Moonsiffs	110,890	
Establishment - - - - - - - - - - -	47,529	
Service of Processes - - - - - - - - - -	31,224	
Service Postage - - - - - - - - - -	836	
Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - -	4,923	
		195,402
Courts of Small Causes - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	6,587
Criminal Courts:		
Moiety of Salaries of Magistrates, Joint, and Assistant Magistrates -	58,085	
Moiety of Salaries of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners - -	26,873	
Salaries of Extra Assistant Commissioners - - - - -	6,237	
Salaries of Cantonment and City Magistrates - - - - -	11,879	
Deputation Allowance not caused by absence of Officers - - -	168	
Establishment - - - - - - - - - - -	30,011	
Travelling Allowances - - - - - - - - - -	3,814	
Diet and Road Money to Witnesses - - - - - - - -	4,226	
Service Postage - - - - - - - - - -	1,520	
Other Contingencies - - - - - - - - - -	6,626	
		148,939
Compensation Pay of Covenanted Civilians - - - - - - -	- -	1,325
Jails:		
Inspection and General Superintendence - - - - - -	4,036	
Central Jails - - - - - - - - - - -	43,792	
District Jails - - - - - - - - - - -	50,866	
Jail Manufactures - - - - - - - - - -	41,507	
		140,201
		533,440
PUNJAB.		
Salaries of Chief Court Judges - - - - - - - - -	- -	12,982
Establishment and Contingencies of Chief Court - - - - -	- -	9,281
Law Officers - - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	2,159
Civil and Sessions Courts - - - - - - - - - -	- -	67,545
Courts of Small Causes - - - - - - - - - -	- -	3,678
Carried forward - - - £.	95,645	1,880,539

No. 21 B.—Account of Charges under Law and Justice, &c.—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	95,645	1,880,539
PUNJAB—*continued.*		
Criminal Courts:	£.	
Moiety of Salaries of Deputy, Assistant, and Extra Assistant Commissioners	55,029	
Salaries of Cantonment Magistrates	7,846	
Deputation Allowance not caused by absence of Officers	220	
Establishment	33,596	
Travelling Allowances	2,641	
Diet Money to Witnesses	3,753	
Service Postage	3,765	
Other Contingent Charges	4,593	
	111,443	
Jails:		
Inspection and General Superintendence	3,203	
Central Jails	11,055	
District Jails	54,931	
Lock-ups	4,599	
Convict Camps and Temporary Central Jails	11,297	
School of Industry	3,022	
Jail Manufactures	22,193	
	110,300	
		317,388
MADRAS.		
Salaries of High Court Judges	23,620	
High Court, Appellate Branch: Establishment and Contingencies	9,345	
High Court, Original Branch: Establishment and Contingencies	8,901	
Law Officers, Administrator General, and Coroner's Court	9,473	
Justices of the Peace	6,120	
Civil and Sessions Courts:		
Salaries of Civil and Sessions Judges, Subordinate Judges and Moonsiffs	94,672	
Moiety of Salary of the Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills and his Assistant	1,442	
Establishment	65,385	
Service of Processes	44,646	
Diet of Witnesses	3,099	
Service Postage	454	
Contingent Charges	2,407	
	212,105	
Courts of Small Causes	8,335	
Criminal Courts:		
One-fifth of Salaries of Magistrates, Joint, Assistant, and Deputy Magistrates	25,189	
Salaries of Cantonment Magistrates, Sub-Magistrates, &c.	2,979	
Moiety of Pay and Allowances of Officers of other Presidencies	122	
Establishment	44,938	
Travelling Allowances	5,253	
Diet of Witnesses	3,631	
Contingent Charges	8,024	
	90,136	
Jails:		
Inspection and General Superintendence	4,062	
Presidency Jails	6,193	
Central Jails	33,579	
District Jails	31,151	
Lock-ups	8,412	
Jail Manufactures	25,536	
Charges for Transportation of Convicts	2,341	
	111,274	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	1,089	
Petty Construction and Repairs	3,222	
		483,620
Carried forward - - - £.		2,681,547

No. 21 B.—Account of Charges under Law and Justice, &c.—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- -	2,681,547
Bombay.	£.	
Salaries of High Court Judges - - - - - - - - - -	- -	36,239
High Court, Appellate Branch: Establishment and Contingencies - -	- -	8,439
High Court, Original Branch: Establishment and Contingencies - -	- -	24,071
Law Officers, Administrator General, and Coroner's Court - - -	- -	17,152
Justices of the Peace and the Petty Sessions Court - - - - -	- -	9,370
Civil and Sessions Courts, including Salaries and Establishment of Judicial Commissioner:		
Salaries of Judicial Commissioner, Judges, Assistant and Subordinate Judges - - - - - - - - - - - -	84,710	
Establishment - - - - - - - - - - -	42,807	
Service of Processes - - - - - - - - - -	39,256	
Travelling Allowances - - - - - - - - - -	5,202	
Service Postage - - - - - - - - - - -	1,122	
Diet of Witnesses - - - - - - - - - - -	2,401	
Payments to Officers of other Presidencies - - - - -	526	
Other Contingencies - - - - - - - - - -	6,538	
		182,562
Courts of Small Causes - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	26,508
Criminal Courts:		
Moiety of Salaries of Magistrates, Assistant, and Extra Assistant Magistrates - - - - - - - - - - -	47,669	
Salaries of Deputy Magistrates, including the City Magistrate of Bombay - - - - - - - - - - - -	11,014	
Salaries of Cantonment and Railway Magistrates - - - -	5,018	
Establishment - - - - - - - - - - -	35,129	
Travelling Allowances - - - - - - - - - -	12,801	
Service Postage - - - - - - - - - - -	2,483	
Diet of Witnesses - - - - - - - - - - -	5,228	
Payments to Officers of other Presidencies - - - - -	1,464	
Other Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - -	1,030	
		121,836
Convict Charges at Port Blair and Nicobars - - - - - - -	- -	29
Jails:		
Inspection and General Superintendence - - - - - - -	3,364	
Presidency Jails - - - - - - - - - - -	6,022	
Central Jails - - - - - - - - - - - -	8,054	
District Jails - - - - - - - - - - - -	43,805	
Lock-ups - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,906	
Convict Camps and Temporary Jails - - - - - - -	12,279	
School of Industry - - - - - - - - - - -	1,856	
Jail Manufactures - - - - - - - - - - -	14,536	
Charges for Transportation of Convicts - - - - - - -	912	
		93,734
Cost of Europe Stores - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	24
Deccan Agricultural Relief Establishment - - - - - -	- -	1,836
		521,800
TOTAL CHARGES IN INDIA - - £.		3,203,347
CHARGES IN ENGLAND.		
Salary of Privy Council Reporter under the arrangement made by the Government of India for the publication of Law Reports - - -	- -	150
Stores for India; Books, &c.:		
For Bengal - - - - - - - - - - - -	74	
For Madras - - - - - - - - - - - -	22	
For Bombay - - - - - - - - - - - -	20	
		116
		266
TOTAL CHARGES UNDER LAW AND JUSTICE - - £.		3,203,613

No. 22.--ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and CHARGES connected with POLICE, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	India, General.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
RECEIPTS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Receipts from Railway Companies on account of Railway Police	- -	2,517	- -	- -	- -	5,052	22	4	2,429	10,024
Receipts on account of Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Persons, and Companies	492	636	- -	22	1,815	1,502	1,047	4,155	1,283	10,952
Contributions received for Police furnished to Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Funds	- -	1,285	15,391	- -	- -	11,043	- -	14,156	5,375	47,250
Recoveries on account of Village Police	- -	- -	33	- -	3,375	- -	- -	- -	5,176	8,584
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	557	14,949	6,882	3,410	37,172	16,838	10,116	24,379	16,158	130,461
Cash Receipts under Act XXXI. of 1860 (Arms Act)	- -	14	30	- -	- -	44	59	17	45	209
Contributions for Pensions	71	71	- -	22	1,884	1,015	161	- -	730	3,954
Miscellaneous	978	606	332	3,002	4,367	2,203	3,377	6,648	8,822	30,335
TOTAL POLICE RECEIPTS £.	2,098	20,078	22,668	6,456	48,613	37,697	14,782	49,359	40,018	241,769
CHARGES.										
Presidency Police	- -	- -	- -	- -	25,363	- -	- -	18,718	15,295	59,376
Provincial Superintending Officers of the District Police	- -	4,096	3,098	3,083	11,756	11,703	13,654	19,253	1,136	67,779
District Executive Force:										
District Superintendents and Assistants	929	15,286	11,788	7,697	46,050	39,520	35,062	29,701	22,233	208,266
Inspectors, Constables, &c.	12,686	73,746	101,181	49,655	216,726	254,830	184,648	252,302	250,576	1,396,350
Office and other Establishments	63	2,682	157	1,920	10,577*	2,156	420	- -	6,197	24,172
Police Hospitals, Establishments and Charges	- -	1,141	1	676	3,995	2,104	1,982	2,922	1,054	13,875
Clothing	259	2,665	6,527	3,833	11,549	17,296	6,928	23,149	—2	72,204
Arms and Accoutrements	- -	839	388	3,886	865	2,333	1,861	1,922	- -	12,094
Miscellaneous	697	10,094	8,919	8,462	36,824	13,286	13,906	32,859	47,114†	172,161
Government Railway Police	11,588	3,152	426	- -	2,882	9,093	16,113	- -	6,207	49,461
Municipal Police	- -	- -	18,881	- -	3,717	2,500	- -	- -	- -	25,098
Village Police	- -	- -	9,098	21	4,799	227,544	- -	809	59,594	301,865
Guards for the Customs and Salt Department	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	31,343	- -	31,343
Special Police	424	- -	14,221	- -	15,018	4,654	5,269	- -	- -	39,586
Collection of Cattle Trespass Fines	- -	4,173	132	948	10,268	3,997	3,045	11,457	5,847	39,867
Steam Boiler Inspection Establishment and Charges	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,374	- -	- -	- -	1,055	2,429
Thuggee and Dacoity	8,272	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8,272
TOTAL POLICE CHARGES £.	34,918	117,874	174,817	80,181	401,763	591,916	282,888	424,435	416,306	2,624,198

* Includes Hospital Establishment.

† Includes Charges for Clothing, Arms, &c.

No. 23 A.—ACCOUNT of MARINE RECEIPTS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

RECEIPTS.	India, General.	British Burmah.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Pilotage Receipts	- - -	- - -	91,050	1,636	- - -	92,686
Dockyard Services and Supplies to Private Individuals, &c.:						
Hire of Docks, Warp Boats, &c.	46,752	- - -	- - -	3	31,128	77,883
Rent of Cables						
Hire of Steamers						
Wages and Miscellaneous						
Sale Proceeds of Vessels and Stores:						
Stores, &c., for Vessels of the Royal Navy	2,179	367	- - -	54	2,372	4,972
Stores, &c., for Indian Troop Service						
Stores, &c., for Military Department						
Stores, &c., for Public Works Department						
Stores, &c., for Port Trust						
Stores, &c., for other Governments						
Miscellaneous						
Registration and other Fees:						
Fees realised at the Shipping Office	- - -	167	2,256	37	5,102	7,738
Examination Fees	- - -	- - -	167			
Fees under Merchant Seamen's Act of 1854	- - -	- - -	9			
Towage Fees	- - -	- - -	- - -			
Port Fees	- - -	- - -	- - -			
Miscellaneous	- - -	- - -	- - -			
Recoveries on account of Capitalised Pensions	162	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,450	1,612
Freight, Passage, and Tonnage	3,255	312	- - -	- - -	6	3,573
Miscellaneous:						
Deductions for Pension Fund	2,245	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,901	58,055
Deductions for Mess Money		- - -	1,650	- - -		
Coast Light Dues		16,756	- - -	- - -		
Calcutta Port Receipts		- - -	28,665	- - -		
Other Items		55	3,772	11		
TOTAL MARINE RECEIPTS - - - £.	54,593	17,657	127,569	1,741	44,959	246,519

No. 23 B.—ACCOUNT of MARINE CHARGES, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

CHARGES.	Salaries and Establishments.	Contingencies.	£.	£.	£.
INDIA, GENERAL.					
SUPERINTENDENTS OF MARINE, DOCKYARDS, &c.					
	£.	£.			
Superintendent of Marine	4,497	362			
Transport Departments	1,257	49			
	5,754	411	6,165		
DOCKYARDS.					
Factory Branch	2,676	11			
Builder's Branch	1,483	10			
Dock Master's Branch	904	5			
Marine Storekeeper's Branch	2,063	51			
Dockyard Dispensary	53	8			
	7,179	85	7,264		
ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.					
Marine Section, Controller of Military Accounts	1,128	55			
Examiner of Marine Accounts	4,427	327			
Accountants	1,901	30			
	7,456	412	7,868		
				21,297	

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS AND MEN AFLOAT, &c.

Tonnage.	Horse Power.				
		Harbour and Sea-going Vessels.			
459	150	Steamer "Celerity"	1,215		
182	–	Sailing Vessel "Constance"	653		
690	150	Steamer "Enterprise"	2,750		
300	27	Steam Gun-boat "Hugh Rose"	1,756		
470	200	Steamer "Undaunted"	2,323		
1,160	250	Steam Troop Ship "Tenasserim"	173		
–	–	Contingencies	588		
				9,458	
		Inland Steamers and Flats.			
271	90	Steamer "Jaboona"	1,051		
200	90	Steamer "Koladyne"	1,509		
310	120	Steamer "Sir William Peel"	1,954		
208	60	Steamer "Teesta"	789		
400	–	Flat "Ganges"	443		
360	–	Troop Flat "Gogra"	269		
267	–	Troop Flat "Konai"	501		
30	–	Flat "Sonamukhi"	439		
–	–	Contingencies	345		
				7,300	
		Small Steamers.			
37	30·8	Paddle Steamer "Condor"	85		
–	12·6	Steam Launch "Hawk"	17		
40	22·6	"Lapwing"	98		
40	22·6	"Lark"	128		
40	22·6	"Leopard" (Torpedo Defences)	192		
–	–	Contingencies	9		
				529	
		Yard Craft.			
–	–	Yard Craft, Bengal		941	
		Hulks.			
299	–	"Koel"	796		
–	–	Contingencies	54		
				850	
		Carried forward £.		40,375	–

No. 23 B.—Account of Marine Charges, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward		40,375	—
INDIA, GENERAL—*continued.*			
MARINE SURVEY.			
Shore Establishments and Contingencies	9,034		
Steam Cutters "Girdlestone" and "Greenwich"	1,109		
		10,143	
STATE YACHT ESTABLISHMENT.			
Viceroy's Yacht Establishment	746		
Yacht Establishment of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal—			
Vessels, &c., on the Imperial Marine List	351		
Contingencies	1		
		1,098	
BUILDING AND REPAIR OF SHIPS (PERSONNEL).			
Factory Branch	8,369		
Builder's Branch	5,962		
Marine Store-keeper's Branch	417		
Dock Master's Branch	397		
Miscellaneous	461		
		15,606	
BUILDING AND REPAIR OF SHIPS (MATÉRIEL).			
Timber and Spars	4,643		
Metals, Machinery, and Stores	15,246		
Freight, Carriage, and Stowage	221		
	20,110		
Deduct—Value of Stores issued and charged to other Departments	6,046		
		14,064	
VICTUALS PURCHASED IN THE COUNTRY FOR CREWS OF SHIPS AND VESSELS		3,558	
COAL AND OTHER FUEL, INCLUDING DEPÔT ESTABLISHMENTS	6,983		
Deduct—Value of Supplies to other Departments	581		
		6,402	
MARINE PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES		6,555	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Shipping Fees and Sundries	5,379		
Passages and Freight	2,635		
Freight on Europe Stores	284		
		8,298	
			106,099
CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
MARINE PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES			63
BRITISH BURMAH.			
MARINE ESTABLISHMENTS.	£.		
Shipping Master	84		
Establishment	36		
Transport Agencies	17		
Contingencies	26		
	163		
DOCKYARD.			
Naval Storekeeper's Department.			
Establishment	363		
		526	
Carried forward £.		526	106,162

No. 23 B.—Account of Marine Charges, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

		£.	£.	£.
	Brought forward - - -	- -	526	106,162
BRITISH BURMAH—*continued.*				
Tonnage. / Horse Power.	MARINE PAY AND ALLOWANCES. *Sea-going Vessels in Commission.*			
600 / 140	Steamer "Irrawaddy" - - - - -	2,674		
459 / 150	Steamer "Celerity" - - - - -	1,030		
			3,704	
	Miscellaneous Repairs of Ships - - - - - -	- -	117	
	Victuals for Crews of Ships - - - - - - -	- -	1,267	
	Coals and Fuel purchased in the Country - - - -	- -	516	
	Timber, Stores, &c., purchased in the Country - - - -	- -	1,020	
	Conveyance of Mails - - - - - - - -	- -	8,600	
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
	Shipping Fees and Sundries - - - - - - -	- -	2	
	Lighthouses and Lightships - - - - - - -	- -	8,090	
	Marine Pensions and Gratuities - - - - - -	- -	445	
	Survey of Seaport Towns - - - - - - -	- -	13	
				24,300
BENGAL.				
MARINE ESTABLISHMENTS.		Salaries and Establishments. / Contingencies.		
		£. / £.		
	Port Officer's Department - - - - -	4,894 / 622		
	Marine Court - - - - - - -	240 / 2		
	Shipping Office - - - - - -	1,718 / 92		
		6,852 / 716	7,568	
			7,568	
	STATE YACHT ESTABLISHMENT.			
	Pay of Crew and Contingencies of Steam Launch "Famine" -	- -	77	
	PILOTAGE, PILOT ESTABLISHMENTS, AND VESSELS.			
	Branch, Master, and Mate Pilots' Allowances - - - -	4,227		
	Volunteers' and Leadsmen's Allowances - - - -	2,150		
	Pilotage Allowance, Free List - - - - - -	28,509		
	Pilotage Allowance, Licensed List - - - - - -	14,523		
	Pilot Vessels - - - - - - - - - -	5,469		
	Surgeon at the Sandheads - - - - - - -	397		
	Mess, Passage, and Miscellaneous - - - - - -	2,375		
			57,650	
	LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS.			
	Lighthouse Establishment - - - - - - -	553		
	Lighthouse Contingencies - - - - - - -	768		
			1,321	
	Building and Repair of Ships - - - - - - -	- -	2,670	
	Victuals for Crews of Ships and Vessels - - - - -	- -	768	
	Timber, Stores, &c. - - - - - - - -	- -	1,597	
	Purchase of Ships and Vessels - - - - - -	- -	650	
	Coals supplied to Ships and Vessels - - - - - -	- -	159	
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
	Shipping Fees and Sundries - - - - - - -	50		
	Hire of Moorings for Sea-going and Inland Vessels - -	1,987		
	Contribution to Port Funds - - - - - -	1,200		
	Life-Boat Establishment - - - - - - -	67		
	Charges on account of Approaches to the Port of Calcutta -	31,711		
	Rents, Rates, and Taxes - - - - - - - -	893		
	Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - -	270		
			36,178	
				108,638
	Carried forward - - -	£.		239,100

No. 23 B.—Account of Marine Charges for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

				£.	£.	£.
			Brought forward			239,100
PUNJAB.						
Marine Pensions and Gratuities						55
MADRAS.						
Marine Establishments.						
Master Attendants				2,946		
Marine Surgeon				284		
Miscellaneous Establishment				1,470		
Contingencies				484		
					5,184	
Marine Pay and Allowances.						
Charges incurred on account of the following Vessel:						
Tonnage.	Horse Power.					
60	30	Steamer "Margaret Northcote"			181	
Miscellaneous.						
Lighthouses and Lightships				1,255		
Marine Pensions and Gratuities				138		
Miscellaneous, including Rents, Rates, and Taxes				2,596		
Cost of Europe Stores				28	4,017	
						9,382

	Salaries and Establishment.	Contingencies.			
BOMBAY.					
Superintendents of Marine, Dockyards, &c.	£.	£.			
Naval Commander in Chief, India Station	917	–	917		
Superintendent of Marine	2,904	275			
Transport Departments	212	–			
	3,116	275	3,391		
Dockyards.					
Constructor's Department	695	13			
Factory Branch	2,238	1			
Builder's Branch	3,071	18			
Dock Master's Branch	2,768	6			
Marine Storekeeper's Branch	3,226	78			
Dockyard Dispensary	411	11			
At Out-ports	1,268	–			
	13,677	127	13,804		
Account Department.					
Accountant	1,972	37	2,009		
Marine Survey Establishments	–	–	80		
Peovincial Establishments.					
At Chief Port.					
Marine Court	21	–			
Shipping Master, Bombay	1,265	143			
	1,286	143	1,429		
At Other Ports.					
Marine Court at Aden	60	–			
Shipping Master at Aden	96	13			
Deputy Surgeon General, Presidency Division	6	–			
	162	13	175		
Pilotage and Pilot Establishments			289		
				22,094	
			Carried forward £.	22,094	248,537

No. 23 B.—Account of Marine Charges for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

Tonnage.	Horse Power.		£.	£.	£.
		Brought forward - - -	- -	22,094	248,537
		BOMBAY—*continued.*			
		SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS AND MEN AFLOAT, &c.			
		Harbour and Sea-going Vessels.			
865	200	Steam Turret Ship "Abyssinia" - - -	2,010		
512	70	Steamer "Amberwitch" - - - - -	171		
–	–	Steamer "City of London" - - - -	248		
945	–	Sailing Troop Vessel "Czarewitch" - - -	3,135		
107	200	Steam Tug "Dagmar" - - - - -	2,591		
775	160	Steam Troop Vessel "Dalhousie" - - -	4,123		
–	–	Steamer "Hasty" - - - - - -	98		
934	250	Steam Turret Ship "Magdala" - - - -	1,555		
180	100	Steam Despatch Vessel "May Frere" - -	1,913		
366	150	Steam Gun Boat "Quangtung" - - -	2,234		
1,160	250	Steam Troop Ship "Tenasserim" - - -	4,890		
		Contingencies - - - - - - - -	1,178		
				24,146	
		Inland Steamers and Flats.			
101	40	Gun Boat "Comet" - - - - - - -	1,779		
274	60	Steam Flat "Jhelum" - - - - -	2,103		
		Contingencies - - - - - - - -	53		
				3,935	
		Yard Craft.			
		Yard Craft, Bombay - - - - -	4,752		
		Quartermaster-General's Boat - - - -	68		
				4,820	
		Hulks.			
768	–	"Auckland" - - - - - - - -	250		
–	–	"Semiramis" - - - - - - - -	882		
		General Establishment - - - - -	130		
		Contingencies - - - - - - - -	2		
				1,264	
		Miscellaneous.			
		Life Boat at Alibaug - - - - -	73		
		Interpreter for Vessels in the Persian Gulf - -	96		
				169	
		SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES, &c., PROVINCIAL.			
414	250	Steam Tug "Manora" - - - - -	- -	4,137	
		LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS.			
		Perim Lighthouse - - - - - - - - -	303		
		Contingencies - - - - - - - - - -	514		
				817	
		BUILDING AND REPAIR OF SHIPS (PERSONNEL).			
		Factory Branch - - - - - - - - -	8,951		
		Builder's Branch - - - - - - - -	15,446		
		Marine Storekeeper's Branch - - - - - -	2,349		
		Dock Master's Branch - - - - - - - -	590		
		Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - -	119		
				27,455	
		Carried forward - - - £.		88,837	248,537

No. 23 B.—Account of Marine Charges for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- -	88,837	248,537
BOMBAY—*continued.*			
BUILDING AND REPAIR OF SHIPS (MATÉRIEL).			
Timber and Spars - - - - - - - - - -	1,738		
Metals, Machinery, and Stores - - - - - - -	16,201		
Freight, Carriage, and Stowage - - - - - - -	1,060		
	18,999		
Deduct,—Value of Stores issued and charged to other Departments - - - - - - - - -	4,759	14,240	
Victuals purchased in the Country for Crews of Ships and Vessels	- -	12,226	
Coal and other Fuel, including Depôt Establishments - -	29,660		
Deduct,—Value of Supplies to other Departments -	19,974	9,686	
Marine Pensions and Gratuities - - - - - - -	- -	8,746	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Dockyard Conservancy, Municipal Tax - - - - -	66		
Passages and Freight - - - - - - - - -	1,225		
Shipping Fees and Sundries - - - - - - - -	9,196		
Her Majesty's Vessels in Indian Seas - - - - -	4,922		
Steam Passengers, Surveying Vessels, and Establishment - -	1,072		
Freight on Europe Stores - - - - - - - -	154		
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - -	8	16,643	
			150,378
TOTAL CHARGES IN INDIA - - - £.			398,915
CHARGES IN ENGLAND.			
Sundry Payments as in Home Accounts - - - - - - - -		105,992	
Stores for India:	£.		
For Bengal: Miscellaneous Stores - - - -	23,304		
For Madras: Miscellaneous Stores - - - -	110		
£.			
For Bombay: Coals - - - - - 8,624			
Miscellaneous Stores - - - 14,641			
	23,265	46,679	
			152,671
TOTAL MARINE CHARGES - - - £.			551,586

No. 24.—ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and CHARGES under EDUCATION, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Fees and Fines.	Income from Endowments in Land.	Contributions.	Sale Proceeds of Books, &c.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
RECEIPTS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India, General	443	- -	1,206	99	794	2,542
Central Provinces	1,690	- -	2,929	2,816	383	7,818
British Burmah	1,849	- -	- -	1,590	48	3,487
Assam	2,163	- -	80	1	71	2,315
Bengal	43,946	511	2,223	14	2,085	48,779
North Western Provinces and Oudh	6,412	1,448	1,816	2,745	4,755	17,176
Punjab	2,960	- -	29	5,313	300	8,602
Madras	19,140	- -	186	5,205	863	25,394
Bombay	29,002	- -	11,001	- -	14,122	54,125
TOTAL RECEIPTS UNDER EDUCATION £.	107,605	1,959	19,470	17,783	23,421	170,238

CHARGES.	£.	£.
INDIA, GENERAL.		
Inspectors of Schools:		
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies	1,367	
Government and Mayo Colleges at Ajmere	6,185	
School Establishment and Contingencies:	£.	
Schools, Higher Class	2,058	
Schools, Middle Class	162	
Schools, Lower Class	1,655	
Boarding Schools	120	
Normal Schools	274	
	4,269	
Scholarships and Prizes	332	
Grants-in-Aid	1,307	
Grants for the Encouragement of Literature	44	
Miscellaneous	76	
Petty Construction and Repairs	84	
		13,664
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Inspector General of Education:		
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies	2,640	
Inspectors of Schools:		
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies	7,973	
School Establishment and Contingencies:	£.	
Schools, Higher Class, Schools, Middle Class, Schools, Lower Class	27,227	
Normal Schools	2,836	
Technical Schools	53	
	30,116	
Carried forward £.	40,729	13,664

CHARGES—*continued.*	£.	£.
Brought forward	40,729	13,664
CENTRAL PROVINCES—*continued.*		
Scholarships and Prizes	3,067	
Grants for the Encouragement of Literature	70	
Government Book Depôt	2,741	
Grants-in-Aid	3,485	
Payments by Results	1,463	
Miscellaneous	2,192	
		53,747
BRITISH BURMAH.		
Director of Public Instruction:	£.	
Salary	1,500	
Establishment	508	
Contingencies	327	
	2,335	
Inspector of Schools:		
Salary, Establishment and Contingencies	4,046	
School Establishment and Contingencies:		
Schools, Higher Class	8,240	
Schools, Middle Class	2,281	
Schools, Lower Class	736	
Normal Schools	459	
Technical Schools	617	
	12,333	
Scholarships and Prizes	1,098	
Government Book Depôt	2,162	
Grants-in-Aid	4,793	
Grants for the Encouragement of Literature	25	
Miscellaneous	208	
		27,000
Carried forward £.		94,411

No. 24.—Account of Receipts and Charges under Education, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

CHARGES—*continued.*	£.	£.
Brought forward	–	94,411
Assam.		
Inspectors of Schools:	£.	
Salaries	2,764	
Establishment	587	
Contingencies	1,444	
	4,795	
School Establishment and Contingencies:		
Schools, Higher Class, Schools, Middle Class, Schools, Lower Class	5,713	
Normal Schools	1,583	
	7,296	
Book Depôt	3	
Scholarships and Prizes	1,233	
Grants-in-Aid	7,791	
Grants for the Encouragement of Literature	31	
Miscellaneous	116	
		21,265
Bengal.		
Director of Public Instruction:		
Salary	2,495	
Establishment	3,142	
Contingencies	1,167	
	6,804	
Inspectors of Schools:		
Salaries	24,797	
Establishment	1,553	
Contingencies	11,211	
	37,561	
Government Colleges:		
General	38,905	
Special	7,093	
	45,998	
School Establishment and Contingencies:		
Schools, Higher Class	38,498	
Schools, Middle Class	11,862	
Schools, Lower Class	327	
Normal Schools	6,045	
Schools for Girls	1,606	
Boarding Schools	2,299	
Technical Schools	4,610	
	65,247	
Scholarships and Prizes	15,298	
Grants-in-Aid	83,168	
Grants for the Encouragement of Literature	1,247	
Miscellaneous	1,551	
		256,874
Carried forward £.		372,550

CHARGES—*continued.*	£.	£.
Brought forward	–	372,550
North Western Provinces, and Oudh.	£.	
Director of Public Instruction:		
Salary	2,400	
Establishment	888	
Contingencies	210	
	3,498	
Inspectors of Schools:		
Salaries	7,049	
Establishment	9,226	
Contingencies	4,126	
	20,401	
Government Colleges, General	–	14,211
School Establishment and Contingencies:		
Schools, Higher Class	24,299	
Schools, Middle Class	9,623	
Schools, Lower Class	58,444	
Normal Schools	3,177	
Schools for Girls	1,264	
	96,807	
Scholarships and Prizes	5,153	
Grants for the Encouragement of Literature	617	
Government Book Depôt	1,452	
Grants-in-Aid	19,232	
Miscellaneous	406	
		161,777
Punjab.		
Director of Public Instruction:		
Salary	2,400	
Establishment	1,123	
Contingencies	445	
	3,968	
Inspectors of Schools, &c.:		
Salaries	9,432	
Establishment	1,935	
Contingencies	1,980	
	13,347	
Government Colleges, General	–	5,535
School Establishment and Contingencies:		
Schools, Lower Class	41,121	
Normal Schools	1,842	
Technical Schools	1,919	
Girls' Schools	721	
	45,603	
Scholarships and Prizes	6,574	
Grants for the Encouragement of Literature	461	
Government Book Depôt	3,883	
Grants-in-Aid	23,287	
Miscellaneous	1,990	
		104,648
Carried forward £.		638,975

No. 24.—Account of Receipts and Charges under Education, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

CHARGES—*continued.*	£.	£.
Brought forward	–	638,975
Madras.		
Madras University:	£.	
Salary of Registrar	360	
Establishment of Registrar	164	
Fees to Examiners	3,980	
Miscellaneous	1,224	
	5,728	
Deduct,—University Fees and Sale of Calendars	5,728	–
Director of Public Instruction:		
Salary	2,432	
Establishment	1,231	
Contingencies	458	4,121
Inspectors of Schools:		
Salaries	19,173	
Establishment and Contingencies	6,693	25,866
Government Colleges:		
General	22,934	
Special	3,307	26,241
School Establishment and Contingencies:		
Schools, Higher Class		
Schools, Middle Class	35,524	
Schools, Lower Class		
Girls' Schools	486	
Normal Schools	3,511	
Technical Schools	4,732	44,253
Scholarships and Prizes		1,988
Government Book Depôt		2,025
Grants-in-Aid		34,006
Payments by Results		6,687
Miscellaneous		1,189
		146,376
Carried forward	£.	785,351

CHARGES—*continued.*	£.	£.
Brought forward	–	785,351
Bombay.		
Bombay University:	£.	
Salary of Registrar	360	
Establishment of Registrar	167	
Miscellaneous	2,597	3,124
Director of Public Instruction:		
Salary	2,715	
Establishment	778	
Contingencies	418	3,911
Inspectors of Schools:		
Salaries	10,780	
Establishment	3,893	
Contingencies	3,809	18,482
Government Colleges:		
General	12,057	
Special	7,496	19,553
School Establishment and Contingencies:		
Schools, Higher Class	23,368	
Schools, Middle Class	7,783	
Schools, Lower Class	99,998	
Normal Schools	4,458	
Technical Schools	3,729	139,336
Scholarships and Prizes		6,370
Grants for the Encouragement of Literature		951
Government Book Depôt		8,004
Grants-in-Aid		5,670
Payments by Results		7,000
Miscellaneous		309
		212,710
Total Charges in India	£.	998,061
Charges in England:		
Passage to India of Educational Officers on Appointment, &c.		407
Total Charges under Education	£.	998,468

No. 25 A.—ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS of the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	India, General.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Medical College and School Fees	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,511	- -	- -	893	1,382	3,786
Hospital Receipts	- -	- -	166	- -	6,236	- -	- -	750	1,575	8,727
Lunatic Asylum Receipts	- -	136	359	5	2,921	394	1,120	1,614	1,183	7,732
Sale of Medical Stores	- -	- -	24	28	1,538	325	174	217	- -	2,306
Contributions	518	48	273	- -	3,033	205	- -	2,852	4,170	11,099
Miscellaneous	19	59	48	36	575	367	403	5,402	699	7,608
TOTAL RECEIPTS IN INDIA - - - £.	537	243	870	69	15,814	1,291	1,697	11,728	9,009	41,258
RECEIPTS IN ENGLAND:										
Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing:—Pay, Pensions, &c. of Inmates appropriated to their Maintenance; Sale of Farm Produce, &c. - - - - -									2,047	
Receipts on account of Maintenance of Lunatics elsewhere than in the Royal India Lunatic Asylum - - - - - - - - - - - -									63	
										2,110
TOTAL MEDICAL RECEIPTS - - - £.										43,368

No. 25 B.—ACCOUNT of CHARGES of the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

Medical Establishment	6,187	17,576	9,829	7,181	43,553	48,394	31,565	42,269	28,280	234,834
Vaccine Establishment	195	2,465	1,161	134	9,770	12,023	5,249	13,988	*24,662	69,647
Medical Colleges and Schools	- -	1,642	- -	- -	23,408	1,442	6,471	5,711	3,576	42,250
Government Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,625	6,756	4,541	1,579	48,475	23,206	16,912	54,102	51,493	208,689
Lunatic Asylum	120	1,884	1,661	683	11,421	5,576	3,417	6,151	10,121	41,034
Sanitary Commissioner	5,526	1,024	591	180	2,457	6,019	4,609	†4,558	- -	24,964
Chemical Examiner's Department	- -	- -	101	- -	382	284	113	1,110	2,085	4,075
Grants for Medical purposes	1,184	52	- -	82	8,440	308	1,465	7,460	11,168	30,159
Lock Hospital	- -	- -	2,565	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,315	- -	3,880
TOTAL CHARGES IN INDIA - - - £.	14,837	31,399	20,449	9,839	147,906	97,252	69,801	136,664	131,385	659,532
CHARGES IN ENGLAND:										
Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing:—Salaries and Allowances of the Staff, Board and Clothing of the Lunatics, and other Expenses - - - - -									6,911	
Maintenance of Lunatics elsewhere than in the Royal India Lunatic Asylum - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -									292	
										7,203
TOTAL MEDICAL CHARGES - - - £.										666,735

* Includes charges for Sanitation.

† Of this, 1,323 *l.* is for the Health Officer's Department.

No. 26 A.—ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS under STATIONERY and PRINTING, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

RECEIPTS.	India, General.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Receipts from Sale of Stationery, &c.	10	16	37	8	3,519	50	48	2,039	2,090	7,817
Sale of Gazettes and other Publications	3,400	96	238	164	5,515	2,304	164	1,878	1,050	14,809
Other Press Receipts	6,070	1,821	266	–	3,419	12,231	10,684	2,680	2,599	39,770
TOTAL RECEIPTS IN INDIA £.	9,480	1,933	541	172	12,453	14,585	10,896	6,597	5,739	62,396
RECEIPTS IN ENGLAND:										
Sale proceeds of works, the cost of printing which has been charged under this head of Service										66
TOTAL RECEIPTS UNDER STATIONERY AND PRINTING £.										62,462

No. 26 B.—ACCOUNT of CHARGES for STATIONERY and PRINTING, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

INDIA, GENERAL.			£.	£.
Printing Establishment and Charges:		Brought forward	60,195	
Government Central Press Establishment:	£.	Secretariat Presses:		
Superintending Officers	1,800		£.	
Establishment	30,544	Foreign Department	3,723	
Official Postage	1,809	Home Department	4,093	
Purchase of Materials and Stock	4,393	Military Department	6,006	
House-rent	2,534	Public Works Department	7,783	
Contingencies	3,274	Private Secretariat Department	1,797	
	44,354			23,402
Branch Press, Simla	15,841	Work done at Contract Rates		476
Carried forward £.	60,195			84,073
Deduct,—Value of Stationery supplied from Central Stores to the several Governments				143,986
				—59,913
CENTRAL PROVINCES.				
Stationery supplied from Central Stores				4,896
Purchase of Stationery				1,832
Printing Establishment and Charges:				
Establishment £.	2,790	Work done at Contract Rates £.	69	
Official Postage	250	Contingencies	2,476	
Purchase of Materials and Stock	93			5,678
				12,406
BRITISH BURMAH.				
Purchase of Stationery				747
Stationery supplied from Central Stores				3,183
Printing Establishment and Charges:				
Establishment £.	5,486	Work done at Contract Rates £.	59	
Purchase of Materials and Stock	2,397	Contingencies	445	
				8,387
				12,317
		Carried forward £.		—35,190

No. 26 B.—ACCOUNT of Charges for Stationery and Printing, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

			£.	£.
		Brought forward		—35,190
ASSAM.				
Stationery supplied from Central Stores			1,669	
Purchase of Stationery			683	
Printing Establishment and Charges:	£.	£.		
Establishment	1,725	Work done at Contract Rates	91	
Purchase of Materials and Stock	24	Contingencies	207	
Official Postage	61			
			2,108	
				4,460
BENGAL.				
Stationery supplied from Central Stores			58,916	
Stationery Office at the Presidency			7,966	
Purchase of Stationery			134,025	
Printing Establishment and Charges:				
Superintending Officers	1,080	Official Postage	818	
Establishment	15,323	Work done at Contract Rates	2,957	
Purchase of Materials and Stock	2,522	Government Publications	677	
Contingencies	4,931	Rent of Office Building	926	
			29,234	
				230,141
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.				
Stationery supplied from Central Stores			9,019	
Purchase of Stationery			5,518	
Printing Establishment and Charges:				
Superintending Officers	2,280	Official Postage	941	
Establishment	12,138	Contingencies	2,806	
Purchase of Materials and Stock	7,023	Work done at Contract Rates	2,134	
Lithography	528			
			27,850	
				42,387
PUNJAB.				
Stationery supplied from Central Stores			7,590	
Purchase of Stationery			11,419	
Printing Establishment and Charges:				
Superintending Officers	487	Lithography	4,318	
Establishment	7,321	Contingencies	1,790	
Purchase of Materials and Stock	3,788	Work done at Contract Rates	3,687	
			21,391	
				40,400
MADRAS.				
Stationery supplied from Central Stores			38,761	
Stationery Office at the Presidency			2,407	
Purchase of Stationery			12,145	
Printing Establishment and Charges:				
Superintending Officers	1,488	Official Postage	1,820	
Establishment	15,732	Contingencies	1,003	
Purchase of Materials and Stock	2,529	Work done at Contract Rates	1,714	
		Rent	105	
			24,391	
				77,704
BOMBAY.				
Stationery supplied from Central Stores			19,952	
Stationery Office at the Presidency			1,977	
Purchase of Stationery			4,040	
Printing Establishment and Charges:				
Superintending Officers	1,312	Contingencies	4,666	
		Work done at Contract Rates	1,022	
Establishment	17,505	Official Postage	25	
			24,530	
				50,499
		TOTAL IN INDIA £.		410,401
IN ENGLAND.				
Stores for India: For Bengal			17,884	
For Madras			31,111	
For Bombay			20,536	
			69,531	
Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding, for the India Office, &c.			5,078	
				74,609
		TOTAL CHARGES FOR STATIONERY AND PRINTING £.		485,010

No. 27.—ACCOUNT of INTEREST RECEIPTS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	£.	£.
INDIA, GENERAL.		
Profits on Note Circulation, being Interest on Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency	250,640	
Interest on Advances made to Service Funds	3,280	
Interest on Advances to Native States, &c.	30,371	
Interest on Sundry Accounts	3,287	
		287,578
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Interest on Loans to Nagpore Municipality	1,138	
Interest on Advances to Cultivators	66	
Interest on Advances to Native States or private Individuals	620	
		1,824
BRITISH BURMAH.		
Interest on Loans to Municipalities and other Public Bodies		1,152
ASSAM.		
Interest received on Balances due for Purchase Money of Waste Lands	1,391	
Interest received on Balances due for Commutation of Land Tax	429	
Interest on Security Investments of Provincial Funds	67	
Interest on Sundry Accounts	12	
		1,899
BENGAL.		
Interest on Loans to Calcutta Municipality	32,572	
Interest on Loans to Burdwan Municipality	131	
Interest on Loans to Darjeeling Municipality	178	
Interest on Loans to the Dacca Municipality and the Dacca Road Cess Committee	64	
Interest on Loans to Arrah Municipality	14	
Interest on Debt of the Calcutta Port Fund	7,943	
Interest on Advances to the Calcutta Port Trust	23,935	
Interest on Loans and Advances for Hooghly Bridge	8,250	
Interest on Advances to Cultivators	54	
Interest on Advances of Dancoonee Drainage	607	
Interest received on Balances due for Purchase Money of Waste Lands	69	
Interest on the unpaid portion of Commutation of the claim of Government to Land Tax	290	
Interest on Loans under the Land Improvement Act	870	
Interest on Security Investments of Provincial Funds	1,339	
Interest on Sundry Accounts	117	
		76,433
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.		
Interest on Loans to Municipalities	809	
Interest on Temporary Loans to Native Chiefs or others	19,554	
Interest on Advances to Cultivators	4,953	
Interest received on Balances due for Purchase Money of Waste Lands	23	
Interest on Security Investments of Provincial and Local Funds	601	
Interest on Sundry Accounts	825	
		26,765
Carried forward £.		395,651

No. 27.—Account of Interest Receipts, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- -	395,651
PUNJAB.		
Interest on Temporary Loans to Native Chiefs or others - - - - - -	2,437	
Interest on Loans to Simla Municipality - - - - - - - - -	3,763	
Interest on Loans to Lahore Municipality - - - - - - - - -	4,913	
Interest on Advances to Cultivators - - - - - - - - - -	1,507	
Interest received on Balances due for Purchase Money of Waste Lands - - -	3	
Interest on Security Investments of Provincial Funds - - - - - - -	2,773	
		15,396
MADRAS.		
Interest on Loans to Madras Municipality - - - - - - - - -	5,720	
Interest on Loans to Coimbatore Municipality - - - - - - - -	18	
Interest on Loans to Negapatam Municipality - - - - - - - -	67	
Interest on Loans to Ootacamund Municipality - - - - - - - -	48	
Interest on Loans to Mangalore Municipality - - - - - - - -	24	
Interest on Loans to Coonoor Municipality - - - - - - - - -	20	
Interest on Loans to Tinnevelly Circle Local Fund Board - - - - - -	3	
Interest on Loans to Calicut Circle Local Fund Board - - - - - - -	294	
Interest on Loans to Tellicherry Circle Local Fund Board - - - - - -	243	
Interest on Loans to Sydapet Circle Local Fund Board - - - - - -	848	
Interest on Advances and Loans to Native States or Private Individuals - - -	49,831	
Interest on Advances to Cultivators - - - - - - - - - -	5,314	
Interest on Arrears of Revenue - - - - - - - - - - -	28,687	
Interest on Security Investments of Provincial and Local Funds - - - - -	1,848	
Interest on Sundry Accounts - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,049	
		94,014
BOMBAY.		
Interest on Advances made to Service Funds - - - - - - - -	1,533	
Interest on Loans to Bombay Port Trust - - - - - - - - -	100,675	
Interest on Loans to Bombay Municipality for Construction of Vehar Water Works -	13,139	
Interest on New Consolidated Loan to the Bombay Municipality - - - - -	23,581	
Interest on Loans to District Municipalities - - - - - - - - -	2,753	
Interest on Loans to other Local Funds - - - - - - - - -	1,701	
Interest on Advances to Cultivators - - - - - - - - - -	975	
Interest on Temporary Loans to Native Chiefs and others - - - - - -	18,013	
Interest on Arrears of Revenue - - - - - - - - - - -	557	
Interest on Security Investments of Provincial and Local Funds - - - - -	9,100	
Interest on Sundry Accounts - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,041	
		173,068
TOTAL RECEIPTS IN INDIA - - - £.		678,129
RECEIPTS IN ENGLAND.	£.	
Interest realised from investment of Cash Balance - - - - - - - -	23,862	
Interest on India Debt, remaining unclaimed for ten years, repaid by the Bank of England and Bank of Ireland - - - - - - - - - - -	1,624	
Unclaimed Dividends on East India Stock, repaid by the Bank of England pursuant to the 27th section of Act 36 Vict. ch. 17 - - - - - - - -	206	
	25,692	
£.		
Premiums realised on sales of India 4 per Cent. Stock - - - - 51,652		
Premium realised on the issue of 3,500,000*l.* India 3½ per Cent. Stock - 120,206		
	171,858	
		197,550
TOTAL INTEREST RECEIPTS - - - £.		875,679

No. 28.—ACCOUNT of the PUBLIC DEBT of *India*, bearing Interest, the Annual Interest thereon, and the INTEREST paid during the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Amount of Loan, 31st March 1881.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Annual Amount of Interest.	Amount of Interest paid during the Year.
IN INDIA.	£.	£.	£.	£.
INDIA, GENERAL.				
Debenture Loan of 1867-68	600,300	5	30,015	28,415
Transfer Loan of 1870	1,825,640	4½	82,604	82,049
Transfer Loan of 1871	221,900	4½	9,986	8,772
Transfer Loan of 1872	- -	4½	- -	13,091
Railway Loan from Maharaja Holkar	1,000,000	4½	45,000	45,000
Transfer Loan of 1878	2,116,080	4½	95,224	93,586
Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion	18,474,887	4½	831,370	697,952
Transfer Loan of 1879, 7 *s.* sterling per cent. portion	24,100	*	988	1,843
Loan of 1824–25	31,605	4	1,264	468
Loan of 1828–29	6,325	4	253	257
Loan of 1832–33	1,034,635	4	41,385	43,590
Loan of 1835–36	2,773,450	4	110,938	115,264
Loan of 1842–43	21,184,020	4	847,361	819,781
Loan of 1854–55	5,853,420	4	234,137	241,765
Transfer Loan of 1st May 1865	16,090,889	4	643,636	649,273
Transfer Loan of 22nd April 1854 †	1,227,845	4	49,114	46,200
Reduced 4 per Cent. Loan of 1879	11,548,490	4	461,940	450,052
Promissory Notes for Mysore Family	111,324	4	4,453	4,740
Railway Loan from Maharaja Sindiah	1,500,000	4	60,000	60,000
East Indian Railway Commuted Stock	10,675	4	427	157
Loan of 1853–54	60,620	3½	2,122	1,518
Discount on Loan of 7th June 1877	- -	- -	- -	8
Temporary Loans	- -	- -	- -	8,310
	85,706,205	- -	3,552,217	3,412,091
Deduct,—Portion paid in England of the Interest on the Transfer Loan of 22nd April 1854†	- -	- -	- -	45,518
				3,366,573
Paid in India on Loans in course of Discharge:				
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60	- -	- -	- -	3,392
5 per Cent. Loan of 1856–57	- -	- -	- -	129
5 per Cent. Loan of 1854–55 for Public Works	- -	- -	- -	55
				3,370,149
Deduct: Portion of Interest on Capital Expenditure on Productive Public Works adjusted in the Accounts of other Provinces	- -	- -	- -	721,613
Portion of the above Interest re-credited in the Treasury, being due on Paper held on Government account	- -	- -	- -	8,468
				730,081
TOTAL	- -	- -	- -	2,640,068‡
Carried forward £.	85,706,205	- -	3,552,217	2,640,068

* Equivalent in rupees of 7 *s.* per 100 rupees.
† Interest on this loan is payable in England, at the option of the holder, at a fixed rate of exchange.
‡ Of this amount, 1,316,263 *l.* has been shown as Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, and the rest, 1,323,805 *l.*, entered against Interest on Permanent and Floating Debt, exclusive of that for Productive Public Works, in Account No. 2, page 6.

No. 28.—ACCOUNT of the Public Debt of *India*, bearing Interest, the Annual Interest thereon, and the Interest during the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued*

	Amount of Loan, 31st March 1881.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Annual Amount of Interest.	Amount of Interest paid during the Year.
IN INDIA—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	85,706,205	- -	3,552,217	2,640,068
CENTRAL PROVINCES.				
Nagpur-Raipur Railway Debenture Loan - - -	43,374	4½	1,952	324
Interest on Capital Expenditure on Productive Public Works - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	18,646
				18,970
BRITISH BURMAH.				
Interest on Capital Expenditure on Productive Public Works - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	56,476
BENGAL.				
Interest on Capital Expenditure on Productive Public Works - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	363,180
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.				
Ghazipur-Dildarnagar Railway Debenture Loan - -	50,080	4	2,003	1,516
Muttra-Hathras Light Railway Debenture Loan - -	32,410	4	1,296	1,189
Cawnpore-Farrukhabad Railway Debenture Loan - -	45,121	4	1,805	1,143
	127,611	- -	5,104	3,848
Interest on Capital Expenditure on Productive Public Works - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	283,311
				287,159
TOTAL IN INDIA - - - £.	85,877,190	- -	3,559,273	3,365,853†
IN ENGLAND.				
East India Bonds - - - - - - - - - -	4,487,200	4	179,488	179,488
India Debentures - - - - - - - - - -	6,996,500	4	279,860	279,860
India 5 per Cent. Stock (to 5th July 1880) - - -	- -	- -	- -	274,462
India 4 per Cent. Stock - - - - - - - -	53,519,217	4	2,140,769	1,561,890
India 4 per Cent. Stock created under East Indian Railway (Redemption of Annuities) Act - - - - - -				155,869
India 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - - - - -	2,881,753	3½	100,861	—
Debentures and Debenture Stock of the East Indian Railway Company for which the Secretary of State has incurred the liability under Act 42 & 43 Vict. ch. 206 -	3,450,000	4½ and 4	145,500	188,000
	71,334,670	- -	2,846,478	2,639,569
Transfer Loan of 22nd April 1854 * - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	45,518
TOTAL IN ENGLAND - - - £.	- -	- -	- -	2,685,087 †
TOTAL - - - £.	157,211,860	- -	- -	6,050,940 †

* Interest on this loan is payable in England, at the option of the holder, at a fixed rate of exchange.

† Shown in Account No. 2, p. 6, under the following Heads :—

		£.	In India.	In England.	Total.
			£.	£.	£.
Interest on Debt exclusive of that for Productive Public Works - -			1,327,977	2,341,218	3,669,195
Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works -	India, General - - -	1,316,263	2,037,876	343,869	2,381,745
	Central Provinces - -	18,646			
	British Burmah - - -	56,476			
	Bengal - - - -	363,180			
	North Western Provinces and Oudh - - -	283,311			
			3,365,853	2,685,087	6,050,940

No. 29.—ACCOUNT showing the OBLIGATIONS of the GOVERNMENT of *India*, bearing Interest, and the INTEREST paid thereon, for the Year ended 31st March 1881, in continuation of the Account of the PUBLIC DEBT (Account No. 28).

	Amount, 31st March 1880.	Amount, 31st March 1881.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Amount of Interest paid during the Year.
INDIA, GENERAL.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Sums deposited with Government by the late King of Oudh as Endowments for certain Charities and Pensions	1,728,723	1,728,723	6, 5, and 4	78,476
Sums deposited with Government by Raja Kalisankar Ghosal as Endowment for a Blind Asylum at Benares	4,800	4,800	5	220
Amount appropriated for the Maintenance of Madho Rao out of the property forfeited by his father, a rebel, in 1857	66,800	66,800	4	2,672
Perpetual Loans (these are Madras Irredeemable Annuities granted many years ago at the nominal rate of interest of 8 and 6 per cent.)	23,450	23,450	8 and 6	1,846
Kollah Singanna Chetty's Choultry Endowment (Madras)	4,177	4,177	6	146
Deposits of the Monegar Choultry (Madras)	6,688	6,688	4	267
Treasury Notes on account of Soldiers' Savings Bank Deposits	350*	350	4 and $3\frac{3}{4}$	—
Treasury Notes issued in favour of Service Funds	901,580	955,579	4	41,097
Treasury Notes for Bhonsla Family Temples	33,770	34,370	5	2,011
Non-transferable Treasury Notes, Madras, appertaining to Educational and Charitable Funds, &c.	23,812	21,962	4	1,052
Civil Fund	705,331	720,943	5	30,168
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund	661,205	703,770	6	38,676
Deposits in District Savings Banks	29,411†	41,802	$4\frac{1}{6}$	1,551
State Railway Provident Institutions	135	7,428	$4\frac{1}{6}$	1
Regimental Savings Banks Deposits	183,896	188,675	$3\frac{3}{4}$	13,935
General Family Pension Fund	54,440	65,263	$4\frac{1}{6}$	1,936
Hindu Family Annuity Fund	8,579†	10,423	$4\frac{1}{6}$	304
Sum deposited by the late Bahoo Begum to provide for certain Stipends	188,606	175,055	4	8,003
Balances of Railway Funds	-	-	-	6,794
Balances of net Railway Traffic Receipts	-	-	5	1,215
Deposits of the Administrator General	1,772	172	4	—
Miscellaneous Accounts	-	-	-	383
	4,627,525	4,760,430	-	230,753
CENTRAL PROVINCES.				
Deposits in District Savings Banks	31,826†	51,081	$4\frac{1}{6}$	1,767
State Railway Provident Institutions	8	328	$4\frac{1}{6}$	6
	31,834	51,409	-	1,773
BRITISH BURMAH.				
Deposits in District Savings Banks	18,792†	23,404	$4\frac{1}{6}$	856
State Railway Provident Institutions	22	1,714	$4\frac{1}{6}$	—
	18,814	25,118	-	856
ASSAM.				
Deposits in District Savings Banks	21,005†	36,522	$4\frac{1}{6}$	1,278
BENGAL.				
Deposits in the Government Savings Bank (Calcutta)	282,669†	353,180	$4\frac{1}{6}$	9,238
Deposits in District Savings Banks	160,017†	247,517	$4\frac{1}{6}$	8,806
State Railway Provident Institutions	8	4,436	$4\frac{1}{6}$	—
Compensation for Lands taken for Public Purposes	-	-	-	34
Law Charges	-	-	-	616
Miscellaneous Accounts	-	-	-	177
	442,694	605,133	-	18,871
Carried forward £.	5,141,872	5,478,612	-	253,531

N.B.—The detailed Headings in this Account have been arranged in the order in which they occur in Accounts Nos. 63, 64, 65, and 66.

* For the first time shown here from Account, No. 64.

† Differ from the closing balances in last year's Account by 1*l.* or 2*l.* for corrections since made.

No. 29.—Account showing the Obligations of the Government of *India*, bearing Interest, and the Interest paid thereon, for the Year ended 31st March 1881, &c.—*continued*.

	Amount, 31st March 1880.	Amount, 31st March 1881.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Amount of Interest paid during the Year.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	5,141,872	5,478,612	- -	253,531
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.				
Local Loans, or Sums deposited with Government by Native Chiefs as Charitable Endowments - - - -	20,000	20,000	4	800
Deposits in District Savings Banks - - - - -	105,011	173,191	4 1/6	6,131
State Railway Provident Institutions - - - -	- -	160	4 1/6	—
Deposits of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway - - -	- -	- -	4	329
Miscellaneous Accounts - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	43
	125,011	193,351	- -	7,303
PUNJAB.				
Deposits in District Savings Banks - - - - -	70,242	129,958	4 1/6	4,762
State Railway Provident Institutions - - - -	98	10,798	4 1/6	3
Educational Funds - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	155
	70,340	140,756	- -	4,920
MADRAS.				
Treasury Notes of Service Funds - - - - -	1,087,640	1,167,640	4	43,506
Civil Fund - - - - - - - - - -	77,147*	87,556	5	5,710
Apothecaries' Fund - - - - - - - - -	6,356*	6,789	4	249
Government Savings Bank Deposits - - - - -	248,902*	321,280	4 1/6	7,795
Regimental Savings Banks Deposits - - - - -	30,256	23,874	3 3/4	865
Balances of Madras Railway Special Funds - - -	- -	- -	- -	667
Deposits of the Administrator General - - - -	- -	- -	4	804
Land Revenue Collections refunded - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	15
Miscellaneous Accounts - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	1,396
	1,450,301	1,607,139	- -	61,007
BOMBAY.				
Educational and Charitable Endowments - - - -	94,910†	95,155	- -	4,461
Bombay Island Police Fund - - - - - - -	8,750	8,750	5	1,609
Civil Service Provident Fund - - - - - - -	720,729*	759,175	8	36,774
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund - - -	49,250*	54,552	5	2,887
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Life Assurance Branch - - - - - - - - -	990	1,173	4	43
Government Savings Bank Deposits - - - - -	1,067,065*	1,551,119	4 1/6	36,064
State Railway Provident Institutions - - - -	35	334	4 1/6	9
Regimental Savings Banks Deposits - - - -	33,429	46,870	3 3/4	1,516
Deposits of the Administrator General - - - -	9,000	19,988	4	631
Miscellaneous Accounts - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	2,657
	1,984,158	2,537,116	- -	86,651
TOTAL IN INDIA - - - £.	8,771,682	9,956,974	- -	413,412
CHARGES IN ENGLAND:				
Interest on the Balance of the India Office Provident Fund - - - - - - - -				561
GRAND TOTAL - - - £.				413,973

* Differ from the closing balances of last year's Account by 1*l.* or 2*l.* for corrections since made.
† For the first time shown here from Account No. 63.

No. 30.—ACCOUNT of Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.

	India, General.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Subscriptions to the Military Fund	41,205	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	37,133	38,663	117,001
Subscriptions to the Military Orphan Fund	21,091	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	21,091
Subscriptions to the Medical Retiring Fund	4,467	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,446	448	11,361
Amount appropriated from the Capital Account of the Military Orphan Fund	25,153	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	25,153
Family Subscriptions of Native Members of the Covenanted Civil Service	32	- -	- -	- -	74	- -	- -	- -	- -	106
Contributions for Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	5,644	266	499	118	6,791	1,936	3,407	2,317	16,856	37,834
Total Receipts in India £.	97,592	266	499	118	6,865	1,936	3,407	45,896	55,967	212,546
Receipts in England:										
Receipts as in Home Accounts										103,453
Total Receipts £.										315,999

No. 31.—ACCOUNT of SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED, and COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES paid during the Year ended 31st March 1881.

INDIA, GENERAL.	£.	£.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances of the Revenue and other Public Departments	29,309	
Compassionate Allowances	5,724	
Gratuities	7,789	
Donations to Bengal Civil Fund	41,097	
Pensions of the Military Fund	7,067	
Pensions of the Military Orphan Fund	8,303	
Pensions of the Medical Retiring Fund	14	
Covenanted Civil Service Annuities	5,386	
		104,689
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Superannuation and Retired Allowances of the Revenue and other Public Departments	10,668	
Compassionate Allowances	2,813	
Gratuities	735	
		14,216
BRITISH BURMAH.		
Superannuation and Retired Allowances of the Revenue and other Public Departments	10,819	
Compassionate Allowances	398	
Gratuities	891	
		12,108
ASSAM.		
Superannuation and Retired Allowances of the Revenue and other Public Departments	4,160	
Compassionate Allowances	19	
Gratuities	298	
		4,477
BENGAL.		
Superannuation and Retired Allowances of the Revenue and other Public Departments	87,499	
Compassionate Allowances	2,564	
Gratuities	29,264	
		119,327
Carried forward £.		254,817

	£.	£.
Brought forward		254,817
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.		
Superannuation and Retired Allowances of the Revenue and other Public Departments	89,209	
Compassionate Allowances	7,460	
Gratuities	11,295	
Covenanted Civil Service Annuities	2,133	
		110,097
PUNJAB.		
Superannuation and Retired Allowances of the Revenue and other Public Departments	44,037	
Compassionate Allowances	3,447	
Gratuities	14,214	
		61,698
MADRAS.		
Superannuation and Retired Allowances of the Revenue and other Public Departments	64,107	
Compassionate Allowances	5,631	
Gratuities	19,587	
Donations to Madras Civil Fund	71,912	
Pensions of the Military Fund	12,210	
Pensions of the Medical Retiring Fund	2,206	
Covenanted Civil Service Annuities	2,778	
		178,431
BOMBAY AND SINDH.		
Superannuation and Retired Allowances of the Revenue and other Public Departments	86,862	
Compassionate Allowances	11,496	
Gratuities	33,886	
Donation to Bombay Provident Fund	30,864	
Pensions of the Military Fund	9,388	
Covenanted Civil Service Annuities	2,050	
		174,546
TOTAL in INDIA £.		779,589
CHARGES IN ENGLAND.		
Payments as in Home Accounts		1,370,964
TOTAL SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED, and COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES £.		2,150,553

No. 32.—ACCOUNT of MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	India, General.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Government Audit Fees	1,670	- -	280	- -	- -	- -	- -	275	31	2,256
Gain by Exchange on transactions in India	4,762	- -	- -	- -	- -	9	- -	- -	983	5,754
Premium on Bills	5,640	26	384	6	1,163	286	2,046	272	2,319	12,142
Premium on Money Orders	33	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	25	2	60
Lapsed Money Orders	240	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	67	332	639
Sale of Old Stores and Materials	96	55	45	96	3,498	245	435	288	131	4,889
Sale of Land and Houses, &c.	- -	160	- -	- -	- -	869	- -	- -	- -	1,029
Unclaimed Deposits	291	951	476	2,616	48,231	5,138	1,231	2,906	1,041	62,881
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	905	150	1,682	125	2,617	44	608	12,054	1,110	19,295
Unclaimed Bills of Exchange of more than Three Years' standing	92	6	- -	9	26	46	78	8	9	274
Sale Proceeds of Durbar Presents	5,432	- -	8	101	1,486	- -	1,355	- -	502	8,884
Contributions	55	1,801	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14,158	7,018	23,032
Rents	741	4,744	7,013	828	2,223	9,801	- -	27,934	1,205	54,489
Miscellaneous	8,320	5,349	2,847	1,071	325,807*	37,831	15,488	31,427	12,598	440,738
TOTAL RECEIPTS IN INDIA £.	28,277	13,242	12,735	4,852	385,051	54,269	21,241	89,414	27,281	636,362
RECEIPTS IN ENGLAND:										
Receipts as in Home Accounts										95,457
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS £.										731,819

* Includes 294,208 *l.* credited by Transfer from Nizamut Stipend Fund, *vide* note at foot of Account No. 69, page 172.

No. 33.—ACCOUNT of MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

CHARGES.	India, General.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Allowances to Civil Servants out of employ	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	- -	- -	78	106	186
Travelling Allowances to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers attending Examinations	- -	38	159	- -	194	83	178	45	130	827
Rewards for Proficiency in Oriental Languages, &c.	309	18	210	102	1,328	134	583	690	1,110	4,484
Remittance of Treasure	8,612	449	2,171	1,158	4,779	3,482	5,947	4,017	5,197	35,812
Discount on Supply Bills	468	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,424	311	98	2,305
Subscription to Periodicals, &c.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,440	1,440
Cost of Books and Publications	- -	- -	159	- -	390	1,689	188	1,050	803	4,279
Donations for Charitable Purposes	586	376	409	44	5,462	5,898	604	7,778	3,685	24,842
Charges on account of European Vagrants	4	11	2	2	192	303	247	2,964	677	4,402
Rewards for destruction of Wild Animals	11	1,661	400	714	2,963	779	544	1,825	1,479	10,376
Petty, Provisional, and Local Establishments	387	1,740	6,456	4,668	2,888	1,950	4,410	48,746	1,828	73,073
Victualling Forts	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	174	- -	- -	174
Special Commissions of Enquiry	3,555	- -	- -	272	138	167	- -	3,386	- -	7,518
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	1,466	5	3	262	15,220	- -	- -	2,634	- -	19,590
Petty Construction and Repairs	127	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	314	- -	441
Miscellaneous and unforeseen Charges	923	1,425	898	438	10,062	2,401	5,997	13,842	22,669	58,655
Contributions	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	903	- -	- -	903
TOTAL CHARGES IN INDIA £.	16,448	5,727	10,867	7,660	43,618	16,886	21,199	87,680	39,222	249,307
CHARGES IN ENGLAND:										
Payments as in Home Accounts										30,823
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES £.										280,130

No. 34.—ACCOUNT of REFUNDS and DRAWBACKS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	India, General.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue	3,417	934	2,146	1,097	2,333	5,438	3,185	13,732	14,530	46,812
Forest	- -	79	96	154	2	37	220	48	4,856	5,492
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	- -	40	917	54	354	269	585	4,892	8,355	15,466
Assessed Taxes	- -	540	- -	- -	8,488	9,372	3,799	823	7,604	30,626
Provincial Rates	- -	308	48	- -	3,956	1,412	311	547	2,296	8,878
Stamps	68	1,579	331	415	12,152	5,425	1,850	7,384	4,954	34,158
TOTAL* £.	3,485	3,480	3,538	1,720	27,285	21,953	9,950	27,426	42,595	141,432
Customs	- -	- -	7,652	- -	12,696	- -	1,432	4,419	36,220	62,419
Salt	99,854	- -	526	- -	31,527	- -	- -	364	8,312	140,583
Opium	- -	- -	- -	8	101	- -	- -	- -	- -	109
Registration	6	6	- -	36	1,003	208	8	223	207	1,697
Law and Justice	230	2,736	9,557	1,927	15,998	3,196	3,076	5,278	4,134	46,132
Police	482	38	82	141	1,062	405	206	16	33	2,465
Marine	- -	- -	57	- -	133	- -	- -	33	8	231
Education	- -	14	- -	4	511	14	125	7	15	690
Interest	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	- -	49	1	52
Minor Departments	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	- -	- -	37	- -	39
Medical	- -	34	- -	11	64	14	- -	42	659	824
Stationery and Printing	258	- -	1	1	65	22	- -	273	- -	620
Superannuation Receipts	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	226	226
Miscellaneous, including Military and Public Works	22,536	858	116	1,285	33,940	5,594	948	1,315	5,295	71,687
TOTAL £.	126,651	7,166	21,529	5,133	124,387	31,408	15,745	39,482	97,705	469,206

* For comparison with figures given in Account No. 5A., page 17.

No. 35.—ACCOUNT of CHARGES of ADMINISTRATION, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	£.	£.
INDIA, GENERAL.		
Salary of the Governor General	25,080	
Staff and Household Charges of the Governor General	15,249	
Durbar Fund	12,000	
Tour Expenses, viz.:	£.	
Extra Allowances to Clerks and Servants when absent from Calcutta	15,210	
Travelling Allowances	37,392	
Commissariat Carriage and Supplies	3,092	
House Rent	8,634	
Dâk, Bullock Train, and Railway Train hire	8,767	
Miscellaneous	17,761	
	90,856	
Salary of the Chief Commissioner, Assam	400	
Salaries of Members of the Supreme Council	42,378	
Legislative Council	17,020	
Secretariats:	£.	
Financial Department	26,596	
Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department	25,544	
Foreign Department	41,790	
Translator's Department	558	
Military Department	35,212	
Public Works Department	22,756	
	152,456	
Consulting Naval Officer	1,912	
Commissioners	337	
Comptroller General's Department	32,845	
Public Works Office of Account and Audit	13,620	
Paper Currency Office	10,045	
Money Order Office	1,027	
Allowance to Bank of Bengal for Management of the Public Debt and Government Account at the Bank	18,155	
Reserve Treasury	680	
Press Commission	1,690	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	4,082	
		439,832
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Chief Commissioner at Nagpore: Salary and Allowances	5,400	
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner: Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges	8,216	
Tour Charges	1,190	
Commissioners: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	19,784	
Office of Account: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	6,325	
Paper Currency Office	651	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	2	
		41,568
BRITISH BURMAH.		
Chief Commissioner at Rangoon: Salary and Allowances	5,487	
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner: Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges	10,534	
Tour Expenses	492	
Commissioners: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	16,969	
Office of Account: Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges	7,587	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	157	
		41,226
ASSAM.		
Chief Commissioner at Shillong: Salary and Allowances	4,400	
Tour Charges	471	
Secretaries to the Chief Commissioner: Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies	8,295	
Office of Account: Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies	4,286	
Commissioners: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	4,787	
		22,239
BENGAL.		
Salary of the Lieutenant Governor	9,600	
Salary of the Chief Commissioner, Assam	506	
Staff and Household of the Lieutenant Governor	2,546	
Tour Charges	5,243	
Legislative Council	2,161	
Secretaries to Government: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	40,724	
Board of Revenue: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	25,254	
Commissioners: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	51,229	
Accountant General: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	34,781	
Allowance to Bank of Bengal for conducting the Business of the Presidency Savings Bank	1,289	
General Establishment of Local Funds	9,755	
		183,088
Carried forward £.		727,953

No. 35.—Account of Charges of Administration, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward	- -	727,953
North Western Provinces and Oudh.		
Salary of the Lieutenant Governor	9,600	
Staff and Household of the Lieutenant Governor	2,264	
Tour Charges	5,021	
Secretaries to Government: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	27,488	
Board of Revenue: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	23,889	
Commissioners: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	55,487	
Accountant General: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	22,339	
Paper Currency Office	1,491	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	30	
		147,609
Punjab.		
Salary of the Lieutenant Governor	9,600	
Staff and Household of the Lieutenant Governor	2,591	
Tour Charges	6,946	
Civil Secretaries to Government: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	17,626	
Military Secretary to Government: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	4,113	
Financial Commissioner: Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges	13,653	
Commissioners: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	49,436	
Accountant General: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	14,906	
Paper Currency Office	1,035	
		119,906
Madras.		
Salary of the Governor	12,641	
Staff and Household of the Governor	12,278	
Tour Charges	141	
Salaries of Members of the Executive Council	12,288	
Legislative Council	1,175	
Civil Secretaries to Government: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	25,606	
Military Secretary: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	7,076	
Board of Revenue: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	26,071	
Accountant General: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	21,841	
Paper Currency Office	3,440	
Money Order Office	20	
Allowance to Bank of Madras for Management of the Public Debt, Government Account at the Bank, and Presidency Savings Bank	5,997	
Establishments under Local Fund Boards	4,593	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	76	
		133,243
Bombay.		
Salary of the Governor	12,289	
Staff and Household of the Governor	10,400	
Expenditure from Contract Allowance for the Governor's Tour and Household Expenses	9,490	
Tour Charges	1,384	
Commissioner in Sindh: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	10,431	
Salaries of Members of the Executive Council	12,293	
Civil Secretaries to Government: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	32,057	
Military Secretary: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	9,102	
Commissioners: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	24,644	
Accountant General: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	21,689	
Paper Currency Office	7,515	
Money Order Office	3	
Allowance to New Bank, Bombay, Limited, for Management of the Public Debt, Government Account at the Bank, and Presidency Savings Bank	11,464	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	11	
		162,772
Total Charges in India	£.	1,291,483
Charges in England.		
Stores for India:		
For Bengal	87	
For Madras	12	
For Bombay	33	
	132	
Other Charges, as in Home Accounts	240,441	
		240,573
Total Administration Charges	£.	1,532,056

No. 36.—ACCOUNT of CHARGES of the ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	India, General.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Church of England:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		£.
Stipend of the Bishop	4,598	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,560	2,560	9,718
Pay of Chaplains (including allowance to the Archdeacon and the Registrar, and to Missionaries for occasional service)	8,903	3,413	3,504	1,139	13,057	17,753	15,817	24,214	18,183	105,983
Establishments	446	167	271	41	860	668	676	1,415	1,253	5,797
Church of Scotland:*										
Pay of Chaplains and Registrars	700	- -	- -	- -	1,464	907	250	1,952	2,762	8,035
Church Establishments	32	- -	- -	- -	222	40	6	136	123	559
Allowances to Bishops and Priests of the Church of Rome*	24	- -	396	- -	630	600	- -	- -	1,957	3,607
Contingent Charges (including Travelling Allowances, House Rent, Petty Construction and Repairs, &c.)	2,641	656	872	552	2,063	2,291	2,656	3,485	5,065	20,281
Charges for Cemeteries	224	187	201	63	883	676	502	467	800	4,003
TOTAL CHARGES IN INDIA * £.	17,568	4,423	5,244	1,795	19,179	22,935	19,907	34,229	32,703	157,983
CHARGES IN ENGLAND:					91,051					
Passage to India of Chaplains on appointment	- -	- -	- -	- -	322	- -	- -	265	68	655
TOTAL ECCLESIASTICAL CHARGES* £.	- -	- -	- -	- -	91,373	- -	- -	34,494	32,771	158,638

* Exclusive of certain payments to Roman Catholic Priests and Presbyterian Chaplains attached to Regiments. (*See* Account 56, page 155.)

No. 37.—ACCOUNT of CHARGES of POLITICAL AGENCIES and other Foreign Services, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	£.	£.
INDIA, GENERAL.		
Residents and Political Agents, &c., at Foreign Courts: Salaries	88,526	
Establishments	71,435	
Mhairwarrah Battalion	14,558	
Contingent Charges	27,616	
Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels, &c.	32,282	
Special Political Charges	4,000	
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	6,809	
Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, 1st January 1877	18	
Miscellaneous	18,351	
		263,595
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Durbar Presents	5	
Miscellaneous	263	
State Prisoners	91	
		359
BRITISH BURMAH.		
Political Agents: Salaries	125	
Establishments and Charges	502	
Durbar Presents	18	
State Prisoners	3,318	
Allowance to Refugee Princes	1,147	
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	178	
Miscellaneous	2,563	
Petty Construction and Repairs	86	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	6	
		7,943
ASSAM.		
Political Establishments and Contingent Charges	2,895	
Durbar Presents	239	
Nágá Expedition	2,364	
Miscellaneous	863	
Petty Construction and Repairs	25	
		6,386
BENGAL.		
Political Establishments and Contingent Charges	58	
Durbar Presents	1,692	
Public Rejoicings and Local Durbars, 1st January 1877	7	
Miscellaneous	270	
		2,027
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.		
Political Agents and Salaries	132	
Establishment and Contingent Charges	230	
Charges on account of the Ex-Amir of Cabul	3,016	
State Prisoners	5,199	
Sundry Items	48	
		8,625
Carried forward £.		288,935

No. 37.—ACCOUNT of Charges of Political Agencies and other Foreign Services for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- -	288,935
PUNJAB.		
Salaries of Political Agents, &c. - - - - - - - - -	12,778	
Establishments and Charges - - - - - - - - - -	4,242	
Establishment and Contingent Charges on account of Khyber Tribes - -	7,390	
Payments for Guarding Hill Passes - - - - - - - -	2,139	
Durbar Presents - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,999	
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs - - - - - - - -	4,747	
Allowances to Khyber Tribes - - - - - - - - -	13,275	
Cabul Mission - - - - - - - - - - - -	405	
Allowances to Cabul Refugees - - - - - - - - -	4,108	
State Prisoners - - - - - - - - - - - -	483	
Sundry Items - - - - - - - - - - - -	15,103	
		68,669
MADRAS.		
Residents and Agents at Foreign Courts: Salaries - - - - - -	4,786	
Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - -	4,417	
State Prisoners - - - - - - - - - - - - -	694	
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,374	
		11,271
BOMBAY.		
Residents and Agents at Foreign Courts: Salaries - - - - - -	34,666	
Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - -	27,254	
Durbar Presents - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,523	
Travelling Allowances - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,596	
Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, 1st January 1877 - - - - - -	73	
Sundry Items - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,523	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes - - - - - - - - - -	386	
		76,021
TOTAL IN INDIA - - - £.		444,896
CHARGES IN ENGLAND.		
Mission to the Court of Persia - - - - - - - - -	10,000	
Her Majesty's Establishments in China, for the Five Years 1876–77 to 1880–81 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	75,000	
Sum placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State for India for Secret Service - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,000	
Contribution towards the Expenses of the Jeddah Consulate, &c. - -	66	
	86,066	
Stores for India: Presentation Articles, &c., for the Residency at Bushire -	221	
		86,287
TOTAL POLITICAL AGENCIES - - - £.		531,183

No. 38.—ACCOUNT of ALLOWANCES and ASSIGNMENTS under TREATIES and ENGAGEMENTS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	£.	
INDIA, GENERAL.		
Pension of Wajid Ali Shah, ex-King of Oudh	114,825	
Prince Furriddoon Kadir Mirza Mahamood Hozubeer Ally Bahadoor	4,800	
Portion of Pension of Maharaja Dhulip Singh, paid in India	1,200	
Pension granted to Nawab Ikbal-ud-dowlah, a member of the late Royal Family of Oudh, for life, for services to the British Government	3,600	
Pensions to the Family of the ex-Rajah of Coorg	374	
Compensation to Holkar for one-third share of Revenue of Pergunnah Kesha Roy Patan, which was made over to the Boondee State in 1818	2,948	
Compensation to Maharaja of Kishengurh for loss of transit duties on Rajputana Railway	2,000	
Salt Compensation to Joudpore State	104,890	
Salt Compensation to Jeypore State	55,081	
Salt Compensation to Kishenghur State	2,500	
Salt Compensation to Gwalior	31,250	
Salt Compensation to Bhurtpore	15,050	
Salt Compensation to Ulwar	12,500	
Salt Compensation to Bahwalpore	8,000	
Salt Compensation to Dholepore	6,000	
Salt Compensation to Meywar	20,298	
Salt Compensation to various Petty States, &c.	2,571	
Payment to the Joudpore and Jeypore States under the Sambhur Lake Treaty	20,413	
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances in Coorg	4,143	
Pensions exceeding 5,000 rupees, but not exceeding 20,000 rupees, per annum	9,993	
Pensions not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum	16,274	
Miscellaneous	455	
TOTAL INDIA, GENERAL £.		439,165
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Sustanik Gond Raja, for life, allowance of late Ruler continued	10,684	
Janoojee Rao Bhonsla Raja Bahadoor, and the Widows of the late Ruler — Members of the Bhonsla family: the pensions are for life	12,000	
Trimbukjee Nana Aeeher Rao — Members of the Bhonsla family: the pensions are for life	1,000	
Pensions exceeding 5,000 rupees, but not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum	3,671	
Pensions not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum	27,620	
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES £.		54,975
ASSAM.		
Pensions not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum	3,812	
Compensations	1,076	
Miscellaneous	2,329	
TOTAL ASSAM £.		7,217
Carried forward £.		501,357

No. 38.—Account of Allowances and Assignments, &c.—*continued.*

	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- -	- -	501,357
BENGAL.			
Stipends and Allowances of the Nizamut.			
His Highness the Nawab Nazim's Personal Allowance - -	42,030		
Syed Azim Ali Khan - - - - - - - - - - -	2,842		
Rais-ul-nissa Begum (Widow of Humayoonjah) - - - -	9,982		
Nawab Shamsh-i-Jehan Begum (Consort of Fareedoonjah) - -	4,589		
Nawab Mulkzumaneeah Begum (Second Wife of Fareedoonjah) -	4,480		
Pensions exceeding 5,000 rupees, but not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,118		
Pensions not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - -	12,391		
	£.		
Agent, Governor General, and Establishment - -	5,113		
Education - - - - - - - - - -	2,837		
Public Works - - - - - - - - -	4,802		
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - -	3,222		
	15,974		
Deduct,—Receipts - - -	9,947		
		6,027	
			87,459
Other Pensions, &c.			
Maharajah Sreeput Sing - - - - - - - - - -	1,700		
Rajah of Pooree - - - - - - - - - -	2,560		
Unno-chutter charges paid in Cuttack - - - - - - -	660		
			4,920
Sett Kissenchund, head of the family of the late Juggut Sett, for life - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- -		560
Syed Ahmad Ali, son of the late Nawab Tahar Jung of the Chitpore family - - - - - - - - - - - -	867		
Syed Ashgar Ali, son of the late Nawab Tahar Jung of the Chitpore family - - - - - - - - - - - -	867		
			1,734
Raja of Sikhim - - - - - - - - - - -	- -		900
Pensions not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - -	- -		10,619
Salt.			
Compensation payable under Convention with the French Government in lieu of Salt formerly supplied to them - - - -	2,000		
Sayer.			
Compensations for sundry duties abolished - - - - -	3,389		
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - -	376		
			5,765
		TOTAL BENGAL - - - £.	111,957
		Carried forward - - - £.	613,314

No. 38.—Account of Allowances and Assignments, &c.—*continued.*

	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- -	- -	613,314
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.			
Territorial and Political Pensions.			
Ishreepersad Narain Singh, Maharaja of Benares, under treaty with ancestors of Maharaja, dated 27th October 1794 - -	10,000		
Pensions exceeding 5,000 rupees, but not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum - - - - - - - - - - - -	30,553		
Raja Beer Bhuder Singh, of the family of the Raja of Benares, for life - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,800		
Nawab Sultan Begum for life, Allowance of former Government continued - - - - - - - - - - -	900		
Pensions granted on the resumption of Maafee Tenures under 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - - - - - -	4,271		
Political Pensions not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - -	52,952		
Family of the ex-Raja of Coorg - - - - - - - -	993		
Commutations of Pensions - - - - - - - - -	736		
		102,205	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances.			
Charitable Pensions exceeding 5,000 rupees, but not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum - - - - - - - - -	1,805		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - - - - - - - - -	7,928		
		9,733	
Sayer Compensation.			
Raja Mahendra Singh, granted in perpetuity, 21st August 1840 -	2,410		
Miscellaneous Compensations not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - - - - - - - - - -	841	3,251	
TOTAL NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES - - - £.			115,189
PUNJAB.			
Territorial and Political Pensions.			
Mahomed Akram Khan, Nawab of Umb - - - - - -	500		
Raja Ali Bahadoor, Son of Raja Fyztullub Khan - - - - -	1,000		
Raja Jeswant Singh - - - - - - - - - -	786		
Yar Mahomed Khan, for life - - - - - - - -	600		
Sirdar Sooltan Secunder, for life - - - - - - - -	600		
Nawab Shah Newaz Khan, Nawab of Tonk - - - - - -	2,708		
Sirdarni Dhurm Koonwar, Widow of a Chief in Cis-Sutlej States -	1,000		
Rani Maidnoo - - - - - - - - - - -	729		
Kishen Kour Dewan - - - - - - - - - -	1,170		
Pensions not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum granted on the resumption of Maafee Tenures - - - - - - - - -	18,185		
Political Pensions not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - -	19,928		
		47,206	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances.			
Charitable Allowances not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - -		18,809	
Sayer Compensation.			
Allowances to Rajahs and others, in lieu of Customs, Transit Duties, &c., abolished - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		4,060	
TOTAL PUNJAB - - - £.			70,075
Carried forward - - - - £.			798,578

No. 38.—Account of Allowances and Assignments, &c.—*continued.*

	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- -	- -	798,578
MADRAS.			
Allowances to the Relatives, Servants, &c. of his Highness the late Raja of Tanjore, including Commutation of Pensions, &c. - -	28,286		
Allowances to the Family of the late Raja Pertab Singh - -	1,761		
		30,047	
Allowance to his Highness Zahurud-dowlah Bahadoor, Prince of Arcot - -		6,080	
Stipends to the Family of the late Nawab of Masulipatam - - - - -		3,122	
Stipends and Extra Allowances to the Families of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan, exclusive of payments made in Bengal - - - -		3,991	
	£.		
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances, and Compensations in lieu of resumed Lands, Offices, and Privileges - - - - - -	45,262		
Salt Compensation payable under Convention with the French Government - - - - - - - - - - -	63,900		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - - - -	2,936		
Allowances to Zemindars, Jageerdars, Enamdars, &c. - - -	31,055		
		143,153	
Pensions, &c. to the Families and Dependents of the late Nawabs of the Carnatic - - - - - - - - - - -	48,245		
Stipends, &c. to the Family of the late Prince Azim Jah Bahadoor	7,918		
		56,163	
Stipends to the Family and Dependents of the late Nawab of Kurnal - - -		5,662	
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		3,422	
TOTAL MADRAS - - - £.			251,640
BOMBAY.			
Pensions to the Family and Dependents of the late Nawab of Surat, being the sum assigned by the East India Company for the support of the Daughters of Meer Jaffir Ali - - - - - - - - - - - - -		10,000	
Rajaram Bhonslay, son of Sagoonabee Saheb - - - - - - - -		3,000	
Pertab Rao Goojur - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,200	
Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, late Wali of Candahar - - - - - - - -		1,274	
Various Pensions and Allowances, exceeding 5,000 rupees, but not exceeding 20,000 rupees, per annum - - - - - - - - - - - -		10,342	
Pensions not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum, including Commutations - -		34,076	
Enamdars and Surrunjamdars - - - - - - - - - - - -		458,987	
Sayer and Miscellaneous Compensations - - - - - - - - -		51,416	
Sultan Fudil Mahsin of Lahej, for loss of Transit Dues, and other considerations -		1,412	
Allowances, &c. to the ex-Ameers of Sindh, and others - - - - -		19,620	
Commutation of fractional parts of Enams - - - - - - - - -		13	
Kristna Rao Wittul - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		2,202	
Dewasthan * and Wurshasun † Allowances - - - - - - - -		180,559	
Subsidy to Goa Government - - - - - - - - - - -		49,144	
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		409	
TOTAL BOMBAY - - - £.			823,654
TOTAL in INDIA - - - £.			1,873,872
CHARGES IN ENGLAND.			
Portion of Pension of His Highness Maharaja Dhulip Singh - - - - - - - -			24,901
TOTAL ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS - - £.			1,898,773

* Compensation for temple lands resumed.
† Compensation for miscellaneous lands resumed.

No. 39.—ACCOUNT of Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	£.
In India:	
India, General	668
British Burmah	677
Bengal	3,090
Punjab	48
Bombay	1,734
	6,217
In England:	
As in Home Accounts	217,524
Total Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances £.	223,741

No. 40.—ACCOUNT of Famine Relief and Insurance, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	India, General.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Madras.	Total.
Direct Charges to Revenue.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Salaries, Establishments, and Office Contingencies	-	-	-	597	597
Charitable Relief	-	-	774	30,894	31,668
Miscellaneous	124	2,280	-	3,060	5,464
	124	2,280	774	34,551	37,729
Receipts.					
Miscellaneous	-	2,792	-	2,299	5,091
Net Famine Charges in India	124	—512	774	32,252	32,638
Charges in England.					
Difference between Indian and English Pay granted to Officers on leave, whose health broke down while employed on Famine duty					1,831
Total Famine Relief £.					34,469

No. 41.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE from ORDINARY (IMPERIAL and PROVINCIAL) FUNDS on STATE RAILWAYS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

EXPENDITURE.

IMPERIAL.

	£.	£.	£.
Outlay from Ordinary Funds on other than Productive Public Works:			
INDIA, GENERAL.			
Ujjain-Bhopal Survey	5,335		
Indirect Establishment	1,376		
Surplus Establishment	2,338		
Director General's and Port Storekeeper's Establishments	22,078		
Store Buildings	15,894		
Sindia Extension Survey, Gwalior to Jhansi	2,122		
Bhopal Extension Survey	1,856		
Hyderabad	761		
Etarsi Bhopal Survey	—59		
		51,702	
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.			
Patna-Baraitch Survey		432	
PUNJAB.			
Delhi-Ferozepore Survey		1,210	
BOMBAY.			
Bellary and Karwar (includes also sections—Marmagoa-Hubli, and Bellary-Hubli)		3,291	
TOTAL IMPERIAL			£. 56,635

PROVINCIAL.

	£.	£.	£.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
Nagpur-Chattisgarh Extension Survey		2,016	
BENGAL.	£.		
Calcutta and South Eastern Extension	12,152		
Central Bengal Survey	—75		
Hazeepur Survey	498		
		12,575	
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.			
Mau-Ranipur Survey	—146		
Banda-Manikpur Survey	—171		
Bareli-Pilibhit Survey	1,163		
Moradabad Survey	51		
Gonda Survey	—53		
Jaunpur Survey	—64		
Gorakhpur Survey	—64		
Lucknow-Sitapur and Rai Bareli Surveys	—71		
Cawnpur-Kalpi	1,110		
Cawnpur-Farrukhabad Railway Extension	525		
		2,280	
PUNJAB.			
Umballa-Kalka Survey	1,645		
Amritsar-Pathankot Railway Survey	—1		
		1,644	
BOMBAY.			
Eastern Deccan		1,853	
TOTAL PROVINCIAL			£. 20,368
TOTAL			£. 77,003

FRONTIER RAILWAYS.

ARMY OPERATIONS, AFGHANISTAN.

	During the Year.	To Close of previous Year.	Total to End of Year.
	£.	£.	£.
Punjab Northern State Railway — Rawalpindi to Peshawar; Peshawar to Jellalabad; Rawalpindi to Kohat; Kohát to Kurrum; or Northern Section	1,021,508	308,071	1,329,579
Kandahar State Railway — Upper Section	380,440	215,522	595,962
Kandahar State Railway — Lower Section	405,547	712,437	1,117,984
Storekeeper for State Railways, for Indian Charges incurred and value of Stores appropriated for transfer or sale to other lines of Railway	*97,151	- -	97,151
Expenditure in England for Stores purchased and remaining unappropriated	†388,969	137,064	526,033
	2,293,615	1,373,094	3,666,709
Deduct,—Outlay included above incurred previous to the year 1879-80: £.			
Rawalpindi-Peshawar Section 27,060; Lower Section, Kandahar Railway 11,684	- -	38,744	38,744
TOTAL FRONTIER RAILWAYS	2,293,615	1,334,350	3,627,965

* This charge is thus arrived at—

	£.
Indian charges for freight, &c., incurred on stores for Frontier lines	47,227
English stores appropriated for transfer and sale to other lines of Railway	80,036
	127,263
Deduct,—Actual value of stores and Indian charges thereon transferred or sold during the year to other lines of Railway	30,112
Net Charge Incurred	£. 97,151

† The total Expenditure incurred in England for stores during the year was 694,697 *l.*

No. 42.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of Gross Receipts on account of Imperial and Provincial and Incorporated Local Funds from Ordinary Irrigation and Navigation and Agricultural Works, brought to Account under that Head, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	ACTUAL RECEIPTS.											
	Water Rates from Irrigation.	Owners' Rates on Irrigated Lands.	Miscellaneous Receipts by Sale of Water.	Water Supply of Towns.	Receipts from Plantations.	Receipts from other Canal Produce.	Water Power.	Navigation Receipts.	Rents of Buildings, &c.	Fines.	Miscellaneous and other Items.	Total.
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION. IMPERIAL. Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
RAJPUTANA.												
Tanks in Todghur Sub-collectorate	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Tanks in Ajmere Sub-collectorate	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15
Tanks in Beawar Sub collectorate	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	12	33
Bheer Reservoir	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	191
Rajosie Reservoir	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	110
Bulad Reservoir	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	60
Jalea Reservoir	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	21
Ladpura Reservoir	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	55
Muckrera Reservoir	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL RAJPUTANA £.	453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	40	512
PUNJAB.												
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	8	-	-	-	6	487	-	-	17	43	85	646
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	1,484	497	-	-	-	194	-	-	18	16	109	2,318
Indus Inundation Canals	-	-	-	-	213	221	-	-	-	108	5,723	6,265
Shahpur and Sahiwal Canals	760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	760
TOTAL PUNJAB £.	2,252	497	-	-	219	902	-	-	35	167	5,917	9,989
MADRAS.												
Chembrambakam Tank Project	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	10
Palar Anicut Project	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	21
TOTAL MADRAS £.	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	1	31

BOMBAY.																		
Sind.																		
Desert Canal	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	103
Alibhur Cutcherry Canal	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
Great Marak Canal	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	104
Fulaili Canal	1,655	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	306	2,172
Surfrazwah Canal	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139
Eastern Nara	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,165	3,213
Ghar Canal	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	286	528
Sukkur and Shadadpur Canal	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	34	56
Total Sind £.	2,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	262	-	-	-	-	89	46	-	-	3,795	6,327
Dekkan:																		
Bhatodi Tank	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	337
Madag Tank	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111
Hartala Tank	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123
Mhuswa Tank	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Jamda Canal	715	-	-	1	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	732
Ojhar Canal	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146
Kasardi Tank	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	17
Matoba Tank	187	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188
Shirsuphal Tank	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214
Chickli Canal	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83
Gondowli Canal	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156
Maini Tank	418	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	420
Rewari Canal	362	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	364
Yerla Canal	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
Koregaum Tank	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Pingli Tank	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total Dekkan £.	2,962	-	-	1	-	-		85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3,060
TOTAL BOMBAY £.	5,097	-	-	1	-	-		347	-	-	-	-	89	46	-	-	3,807	9,387
Carried forward £.	7,802	497		1	-	-		563	932		-	-	89	99	168		9,765	19,919

No. 42.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of Gross Receipts on account of Imperial and Provincial and Incorporated Local Funds from Ordinary Irrigation and Navigation and Agricultural Works, brought to Account under that Head for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued*.

	ACTUAL RECEIPTS.											
	Water Rates from Irrigation.	Owners' Rates on Irrigated Lands.	Miscellaneous Receipts by Sale of Water.	Water Supply of Towns.	Receipts from Plantations.	Receipts from other Canal Produce.	Water Power.	Navigation Receipts.	Rents of Buildings, &c.	Fines.	Miscellaneous and other Items.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	7,802	497	1	- -	566	932	- -	89	99	168	9,765	19,919
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION—*continued*.												
IMPERIAL—*continued*.												
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept:												
BOMBAY:												
Irrigation Works, Ghar Division -	338	- -	- -	- -	122	- -	- -	- -	17	- -	282	759
Irrigation Works, Karachi Collectorate	508	- -	- -	- -	20	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	657	1,185
Irrigation Works, Hyderabad Canal Division - - - - - -	1,052	- -	- -	- -	129	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	171	1,352
Irrigation Works, Fulailie Division -	48	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	24	72
Irrigation Works, Gujrat Division -	47	*—2,147*	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	*—2,100*
Irrigation Works, Belgaum and Dharwar Division - - - - - -	73	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	73
Irrigation Works, Khandeish Division	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	38	38
Irrigation Works, Poona Division -	30	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	30
Irrigation Works, Kaladgi Collectorate	15	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15
TOTAL - - - £.	2,111	*—2,147*	- -	- -	271	- -	- -	- -	17	- -	1,172	1,424
PUNJAB:												
Muzuffergurh Canal - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	2
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept:												
Madras - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	480	124	- -	2	- -	- -	69	675
TOTAL - - - £.	- -	- -	- -	- -	480	124	- -	2	- -	- -	69	675
TOTAL IMPERIAL - - £.	9,913	*—1,650*	1	- -	1,317	1,056	- -	91	116	168	11,008	22,020

PROVINCIAL.												
O. 89. Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept:												
BRITISH BURMAH.												
Pegu and Sittang Canal - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,742	18	- -	- -	1,760
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.												
Eastern Jumna Canal - - -	70,735	416	- -	1	2,016	- -	741	- -	10	164	30	74,113
Doon Canals - - - - -	2,809	405	100	- -	50	- -	2,478	- -	- -	5	5	5,852
Rohilkhund, including Bijnore Canals	9,284	324	51	- -	322	- -	30	- -	- -	32	26	10,069
Bundelkhund Irrigation Works:												
Hamirpur Irrigation Works - -	186	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	38	224
Jhansi Irrigation Works - -	87	- -	- -	- -	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14	104
TOTAL NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES - - £.	83,101	1,145	151	1	2,391	- -	3,249	- -	10	201	113	90,362
BENGAL.												
Sarun Scheme - - - - - -	955	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	53	1,008
MADRAS.												
Buckingham Canal - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	46	- -	12,231	- -	6	—46	12,237
N 2 Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept:												
Bengal:												
Calcutta Canals - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	40,243	764	- -	408	41,415
Nuddea Rivers - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	23,196	20	- -	47	23,263
Punjab - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,308*	1,308
TOTAL - - - £.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	63,439	784	- -	1,763	65,986
TOTAL PROVINCIAL - - - £.	84,056	1,145	151	1	2,391	46	3,249	77,412	812	207	1,883	171,353
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.												
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept:												
Bengal - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,179†	- -	- -	- -	1,179
TOTAL IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION - - £.	93,969	—505	152	1	3,708	1,102	3,249	78,682	928	375	12,891	194,552
Carried forward - - - £.	93,969	—505	152	1	3,708	1,102	3,249	78,682	928	375	12,891	194,552

* Canal Cess realised by Civil Department.

† Shown in Civil Department Accounts.

No. 42.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of Gross Receipts on account of Imperial and Provincial and Incorporated Local Funds from Ordinary Irrigation and Navigation and Agricultural Works, brought to Account under that Head, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued*.

	ACTUAL RECEIPTS.											
	Water Rates from Irrigation.	Owners' Rates on Irrigated Lands.	Miscellaneous Receipts by Sale of Water.	Water Supply of Towns.	Receipts from Plantations.	Receipts from other Canal Produce.	Water Power.	Navigation Receipts.	Rents of Buildings, &c.	Fines.	Miscellaneous and other Items.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	93,969	—505	152	1	3,708	1,102	3,249	78,682	928	375	12,891	194,552
AGRICULTURAL.												
IMPERIAL.												
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept:												
North Western Provinces - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	340	340
Punjab - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	388	388
Bengal - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	61	- -	1,327	1,388
Madras - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	207	640	- -	- -	- -	- -	24	871
Bombay - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	293	293
TOTAL IMPERIAL - - - £.	- -	- -	- -	- -	207	640	- -	- -	61	- -	2,372	3,280
PROVINCIAL.												
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept:												
British Burmah:												
Irrawaddy Embankments - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	42	- -	18	60
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept:												
British Burmah - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	16	16
TOTAL PROVINCIAL - - - £.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	42	- -	34	76
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL - - £.	- -	- -	- -	- -	207	640	- -	- -	103	- -	2,406	3,356
GRAND TOTAL - - - £.	93,969	—505	152	1	3,915	1,742	3,249	78,682	1,031	375	15,297	197,908

No. 43.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of ORDINARY EXPENDITURE from IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, and INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS on IRRIGATION and NAVIGATION and AGRICULTURAL WORKS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	IMPERIAL.							PROVINCIAL.							LOCAL.				GRAND TOTAL.
	Rajputana.	Punjab.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL IMPERIAL.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	TOTAL PROVINCIAL.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	TOTAL LOCAL.	
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept:																			
Capital Outlay:																			
New Works - *see* page 104	1,223	18,058	–	–	42,724	50,586	112,591	15,350	–	26,642	6,394	–	11,784	60,170	–	–	–	–	172,761
Repairs - - - - „	–	–	–	–	–	114	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	114
Establishment - - „	306	4,465	–	–	12,236	14,066	31,073	3,531	–	7,499	2,501	–	2,946	16,477	–	–	–	–	47,550
Tools and Plant - - „	31	168	–	–	1,354	829	2,382	3,912	–	4,933	229	–	294	9,368	–	–	–	–	11,750
Profit and Loss - - „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suspense - - - „	*—236*	*—520*	–	–	–	–	*—756*	–	–	1,953	*—1,162*	–	–	791	–	–	–	–	35
	1,324	22,171	–	–	56,314	65,595	145,404	22,793	–	41,027	7,962	–	15,024	86,806	–	–	–	–	232,210
Less Receipts on Capital Account	–	1,550	100	–	3	544	2,197	–	–	28	4	–	–	32	–	–	–	–	2,229
NET TOTAL - - - £.	1,324	20,621	*—100*	–	56,311	65,051	143,207	22,793	–	40,999	7,958	–	15,024	86,774	–	–	–	–	229,981
Revenue Outlay:																			
New Works - *see* page 108	156	569	–	–	1,097	1,301	3,123	608	–	–	2,475	–	–	3,083	–	–	–	–	6,206
Repairs - - - - „	1,128	16,711	–	–	4,311	25,326	47,476	1,638	–	–	12,385	–	12,293	26,316	–	–	–	–	73,792
Establishment - - „	1,629	17,281	–	–	2,266	7,947	29,123	517	–	–	17,922	–	3,073	21,512	–	–	–	–	50,635
Tools and Plant - - „	*—11*	200	–	–	136	76	401	815	–	–	456	–	307	1,578	–	–	–	–	1,979
Profit and Loss - - „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue refunded - - „	–	1	–	–	–	65	66	–	–	–	147	–	–	147	–	–	–	–	213
TOTAL - - - £.	2,902	34,762	–	–	7,810	34,715	80,189	3,578	–	–	33,385	–	15,673	52,636	–	–	–	–	132,825
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept:																			
Revenue Outlay:																			
New Works - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	6,519	6,519	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,519
Repairs - - - - -	–	32	–	–	–	43,600	43,632	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43,632
Establishment - - -	–	3,663	–	–	–	23,013	26,676	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26,676
Tools and Plant - - -	–	2	–	–	–	324	326	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	326
Suspense - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue refunded - - -	–	–	–	–	–	26	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
TOTAL - - - £.	–	3,697	–	–	–	73,482	77,179	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	77,179
Carried forward - - - £.	4,226	59,080	*—100*	–	64,121	173,248	300,575	26,371	–	40,999	41,343	–	30,697	139,410	–	–	–	–	439,985

No. 43.—Abstract Account of Ordinary Expenditure from Imperial, Provincial, and Incorporated Local Funds on Irrigation and Navigation and Agricultural Works, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	Imperial.							Provincial.							Local.				Grand Total.
	Rajputana.	Punjab.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total Imperial.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Total Provincial.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Total Local.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	4,226	59,080	—100	–	64,121	173,248	300,575	26,371	–	40,999	41,343	–	30,697	139,410	–	–	–	–	439,985
Irrigation and Navigation—*continued.*																			
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept:																			
New Works - - - - -	207	–	–	–	—13,509	–	—13,302	–	257	65,066	–	–	–	65,323	–	–	1,395	1,395	53,416
Repairs - - - - -	–	–	–	–	56,316	–	56,316	–	60	15,765	–	–	–	15,825	–	–	932	932	73,073
Establishment - - - -	1,081	–	–	–	13,968	–	15,049	–	64	19,966	–	–	–	20,030	–	–	466	466	35,545
Tools and Plant - - - -	10	–	–	–	1,071	–	1,081	–	2,235	2,683	–	–	–	4,918	–	–	14	14	6,013
Profit and Loss - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	–	–	–	–	–
Suspense - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—410	–	–	–	—410	–	–	–	–	—410
Unclassified Expenditure by Civil Department - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,140	–	1,140	217	190	–	407	1,547
Total - - - £.	1,298	–	–	–	57,846	–	59,144	–	2,616	103,070	–	1,140	–	106,826	217	190	2,807	3,214	169,184
Subsidiary Capital Outlay on Productive Public Works:																			
Works - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Establishment - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tools and Plant - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Profit and Loss - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suspense - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less Receipts on Capital Account	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net Total - - - £.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Irrigation and Navigation - - £.	5,524	59,080	—100	–	121,967	173,248	359,719	26,371	2,616	144,069	41,343	1,140	30,697	246,236	217	190	2,807	3,214	609,169
AGRICULTURAL.																			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept:																			
Capital Outlay:																			
Works - - *see* page 107	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,200	–	–	–	–	–	5,200	–	–	–	–	5,200
Establishment - - „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,196	–	–	–	–	–	1,196	–	–	–	–	1,196
Tools and Plant - - „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	359	–	–	–	–	–	359	–	–	–	–	359

Profit and Loss - - „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suspense - - - „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	78	–	–	–	–	–	78	–	–	–	–	78
Less Receipts on Capital Account	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,833	–	–	–	–	–	6,833	–	–	–	–	6,833
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	13
NET TOTAL - - - £.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,820	–	–	–	–	–	6,820	–	–	–	–	6,820
Revenue Outlay:																			
Works - - *see* page 110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,784	–	–	–	–	–	2,784	–	–	–	–	2,784
Repairs - - - - „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,913	–	–	–	–	–	4,913	–	–	–	–	4,913
Establishment - - „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,771	–	–	–	–	–	1,771	–	–	–	–	1,771
Tools and Plant - - „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	5
Profit and Loss - - „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue refunded - - „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL - - - £.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,473	–	–	–	–	–	9,473	–	–	–	–	9,473
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept:																			
Works - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Repairs - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Establishment - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tools and Plant - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Profit and Loss - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suspense - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL - - - £.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept:																			
Works - - - - -	–	184	5,464	385	6,395	2,822	15,250	–	–	*—27*	–	–	–	*—27*	–	–	–	–	15,223
Repairs - - - - -	–	–	29,840	501	15,031	4,641	50,013	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	50,015
Establishment - - - -	–	285	7,493	100	6,347	7,444	21,669	–	–	161	–	–	–	161	–	–	–	–	21,830
Tools and Plant - - - -	–	–	*—256*	–	536	253	533	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	533
Profit and Loss - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suspense - - - - -	–	–	*—1,647*	–	130	*—2,565*	*—4,082*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*—4,082*
Revenue refunded - - -	–	–	–	–	129	–	129	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	129
TOTAL - - - £.	–	469	40,894	986	28,568	12,595	83,512	2	–	134	–	–	–	136	–	–	–	–	83,648
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL - £.	–	469	40,894	986	28,568	12,595	83,512	16,295	–	134	–	–	–	16,429	–	–	–	–	99,941
GRAND TOTAL - - £.	5,524	59,549	40,794	986	150,535	185,843	443,231	42,666	2,616	144,203	41,343	1,140	30,697	262,665	217	190	2,807	3,214	709,110
Deduct,—Debits to the Indian Books by Credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English Stores received and other items charged off in England - - - -	–	7	–	–	5,286	–	5,293	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,293
NET OUTLAY IN INDIA - £.	5,524	59,542	40,794	986	145,249	185,843	437,938	42,666	2,616	144,203	41,343	1,140	30,697	262,665	217	190	2,807	3,214	703,817
IN ENGLAND:																			
Stores for India: Madras - - - - -

No. 43A.—DETAILED ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE from IMPERIAL and PROVINCIAL FUNDS, ORDINARY, against CAPITAL ACCOUNT of ORDINARY IRRIGATION and NAVIGATION and AGRICULTURAL WORKS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Expenditure during Year.										Total Expenditure to End of Year.							
							Deduct											
	Works.	Maintenance.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Profit and Loss.	Stock and Advances.	Receipts on Capital Account.	Stores and Advances paid for in previous Years, and charged to Works in current Year, in excess of Payments on the same Account.	Total.	Net Total.	Works.	Maintenance.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Profit and Loss.	Stock and Advances.	Less Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Total.
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.																		
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
RAJPUTANA.																		
Imperial.																		
Tanks in Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	183	–	46	5	–	–	–	–	–	234	*39,848	–	872	100	–	–	–	40,820
Tanks in Beawar Sub-Collectorate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	†16,930	–	300	42	–	–	–	17,272
Tanks in Todghur Sub-Collectorate	324	–	81	10	–	–	–	–	–	415	‡10,367	–	538	101	–	–	–	11,006
Bheer Reservoir	16	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	14,598	–	4,551	740	355	–	30	20,214
Jalea Reservoir	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20,380	–	5,894	990	–	–	20	27,244
Bulad Reservoir	312	–	78	9	–	–	–	–	–	399	6,117	–	2,444	240	–	–	18	8,783
Muckrera Reservoir	387	–	97	7	–	–	–	236	236	255	6,420	–	1,605	188	–	389	–	8,602
Ladpura Reservoir	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4,623	–	1,205	87	–	–	–	5,915
Rajosee Reservoir	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,021	–	755	107	–	–	32	3,851
TOTAL RAJPUTANA £.	1,223	–	306	31	–	–	–	236	236	1,324	122,304	–	18,164	2,595	355	389	100	143,707
BRITISH BURMAH.																		
Provincial.																		
Pegu and Sittang Canal	15,350	–	3,531	3,912	–	–	–	–	–	22,793	155,551	–	35,777	6,565	–	–	–	197,893
BENGAL.																		
Provincial.																		
Joojooty Project	17,930	–	4,972	1,033	–	–	7	–	7	23,928	21,235	–	5,952	1,033	–	–	34	28,186
Sarun Project	8,421	–	2,364	313	–	–	21	1,181	1,202	9,896	40,276	–	12,826	2,375	–	2,956	27	58,406
Orissa Coast Canal	291	–	163	3,587	–	3,134	–	–	–	7,175	291	–	163	3,587	–	3,134	–	7,175
Imperial.																		
Damoodah Scheme	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	100	—*100*	8,699	–	9,403	710	–	–	3,135	15,677
Tirhoot Project	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,073	–	43,402	683	–	–	15	53,143
Hooghly Project	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,209	–	1,493	638	–	–	97	14,243
	26,642	–	7,499	4,933	–	3,134	128	1,181	1,309	40,899	91,783	–	73,239	9,026	–	6,090	3,308	176,830
Deduct,—Outlay from Contributions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	890	–	15	–	–	–	–	905
TOTAL BENGAL £.	26,642	–	7,499	4,933	–	3,134	128	1,181	1,309	40,899	90,893	–	73,224	9,026	–	6,090	3,308	175,925

North Western Provinces.																		
Provincial.																		
Eastern Jumna Canal	5,852	–	1,453	–	–	–	–	947	947	6,358	215,173	–	40,356	2,294	–	4,487	47	262,263
Doon Canals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	16	—16	57,297	–	4,586	415	–	59	105	62,252
Rohilkhund Canals:																		
Paha Water-course																		
Kailas Water-course																		
Baigul Water-course	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	254	254	—252	111,022	–	34,378	3,028	–	1,942	800	149,570
Kitcha Water-course																		
Sardah Canals	500	–	1,046	229	–	55	–	–	–	1,830	500	–	1,046	229	–	55	–	1,830
Bundelkhund Irrigation Works:																		
Hamirpur Irrigation Works	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	96	–	3	–	–	–	–	99
Jhansie Irrigation Works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,223	–	166	–	–	–	–	7,389
Bundelkhund Irrigation Survey	40	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	4	38	3,040	–	29,028	714	–	–	73	32,709
Total North Western Provinces £.	6,394	–	2,501	229	–	55	4	1,217	1,221	7,958	394,351	–	109,563	6,680	–	6,543	1,025	516,112
Punjab.																		
Imperial.																		
Swat River Canal	18,058	–	4,465	168	–	–	84	644	728	21,963	96,685	–	28,876	4,933	–	3,535	162	132,867
Madhopore Workshops	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,466	–	1,466	—1,466	25,590	–	41,329	–	–	–	15,555	51,364
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	74	74	—74	44,523	–	6,280	1,315	–	117	–	52,235
Lower Sutlej Inundation Canals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	252	252	—252	9,610	–	1,083	63	–	15	–	10,771
Indus Inundation Canals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	24	—24	66,365	–	8,721	67	–	371	6,362	69,102
Shapur and Sahiwal Canals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,764	–	123	–	–	–	–	3,887
Abdool Rahman Khan's Canal §	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,334	–	176	–	–	–	–	3,510
Derajat Canals Special Survey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	929	–	29,676	174	–	–	24	30,755
Lower Baree Doab Special Survey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,802	–	40,866	444	–	–	23	44,089
Muzuffergurh Canals	–	–	–	–	–	474	–	–	–	474	–	–	–	–	–	474	–	474
Total Punjab £.	18,058	–	4,465	168	–	474	1,550	994	2,544	20,621	253,602	–	157,130	6,996	–	4,512	22,126	400,114
Madras.																		
Imperial.																		
Commamur Canal	7,550	–	2,134	474	–	–	3	–	3	10,155	21,270	–	6,764	1,823	–	–	3	29,854
Pelandorai Anicut System	1,395	–	419	35	–	–	–	–	–	1,849	23,611	–	5,156	339	–	–	80	29,026
Madras Water Supply	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120,422	–	25,594	1,423	–	–	30,000	117,439
Chembrambakam Tank Project	4,739	–	1,339	118	–	–	–	–	–	6,196	48,188	–	12,315	810	–	–	12	61,301
Rooshkoolia Project	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	209	–	6,534	8	–	–	–	6,751
Perryar Project	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,695	–	4,272	–	–	–	–	7,967
Palar Anicut Project	29,040	–	8,344	727	–	–	–	–	–	38,111	139,767	–	24,771	1,181	–	–	–	165,719‖
	42,724	–	12,236	1,354	–	–	3	–	3	56,311	357,162	–	85,406	5,584	–	–	30,095	418,057
Provincial.																		
Buckingham Canal	11,784	–	2,946	294	–	–	–	–	–	15,024	Capital account not yet completed.							
Total Madras £.	54,508	–	15,182	1,648	–	–	3	–	3	71,335								

* Includes 37,646*l.* outlay on old Tanks. † Includes 15,894*l.* outlay on old Tanks, and 635*l.* for Nai Reservoir. ‡ Includes 8,217*l.* outlay on old Tanks.

§ Includes survey charges of Ghataprabha Storage Reservoir. ‖ Figures approximate.

No. 43A.—Detailed Account of Expenditure from Imperial and Provincial Funds, Ordinary, against Capital Account of Irrigation and Navigation and Agricultural Works, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	Expenditure during Year.										Total Expenditure to End of Year.							
							Deduct											
	Works.	Maintenance.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Profit and Loss.	Stock and Advances.	Receipts on Capital Account.	Stores and Advances paid for in previous Years, and charged to Works in current Year, in excess of Payments on the same Account.	Total.	Net Total.	Works.	Maintenance.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Profit and Loss.	Stock and Advances.	Less Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Total.
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION—*contd.*																		
Bombay.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Imperial.																		
Dekhan.																		
Sabarmati Project Survey	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	505	–	3,029	–	–	–	–	3,534
Bhatodi Tank	150	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	171	26,715	–	6,857	931	–	–	69	34,434
Madag Tank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,584	–	3,155	282	–	–	1	16,020
Mavinkop Tank	86	–	21	6	–	–	9	–	9	104	1,730	–	467	32	–	–	14	2,215
Doni Reservoir	18	–	5	–	–	–	6	–	6	17	580	–	389	172	–	–	25	1,116
Kalala Nulla	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,233	–	699	3	–	–	–	2,935
Gokak Canal*	3,758	–	754	289	–	–	–	–	–	4,801	14,906	–	7,858	2,047	–	–	5	24,806
Dambal Tank	70	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	4,635	–	987	88	–	–	6	5,704
Medleri Tank	27	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	2,642	–	649	73	–	–	–	3,364
Muchkundi Tank	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	114	625	–	155	284	–	–	–	1,064
Gaddikeri Tank	350	–	87	14	–	–	–	–	–	451	700	–	175	14	–	–	–	889
Khari Cut	1,533	–	360	–	–	–	6	–	6	1,887	5,262	–	1,278	139	–	–	18	6,661
Chankapur Reservoir	28	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	1,067	–	436	511	–	–	–	2,014
Hartala Tank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,302	–	1,184	258	–	–	–	4,744
Jamda Canal	197	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	237	75,139	–	18,319	1,213	117	–	–	94,788
Wozar or Ojhar Canal and Extensions	556	–	170	17	–	–	–	–	–	743	21,220	–	7,052	389	–	–	14	28,647
Mhuswa Tank	209	–	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	261	9,060	9	2,378	106	–	–	–	11,553
Bhokar Tank Survey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	174	–	849	–	–	–	–	1,023
Pravara Valley Survey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	87	–	371	9	–	–	–	467
Wadali Canal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,001	–	510	160	–	–	–	2,671
Nira Canal	3,286	114	2,778	327	–	–	26	–	26	6,479	53,210	240	21,361	6,192	–	–	126	80,877
Kasardi Tank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,143	–	850	88	–	–	–	4,081
Matoba Tank	140	–	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	202	14,011	25	3,064	294	–	–	1	17,393
Shirsuphal Tank	156	–	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	225	14,456	102	2,947	286	–	–	–	17,791
Bhadalwadi Tank	4,167	–	1,831	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,998	14,189	–	4,454	262	–	–	–	18,905
Chickli Canal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,985	–	1,361	21	–	–	–	5,367
Gondowli Canal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,503	–	2,580	52	–	–	13	9,122
Pingli Tank	522	–	191	15	–	–	2	–	2	726	17,445	–	4,255	498	–	–	11	22,187
Maini Tank	9	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	13	23,413	–	8,977	303	–	–	54	32,639
Yerla Canal	40	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	10,284	–	2,414	54	–	–	–	12,752
Rewari Canal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,119	–	708	2	–	–	–	4,829
Mhuswad	1,633	–	598	325	–	–	14	–	14	2,542	29,467	–	5,423	2,880	–	–	83	37,687
Newree Tank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	134	–	49	548	–	–	–	731
Nehr Tank	6,542	–	2,397	16	–	–	46	–	46	8,909	31,861	–	6,026	494	–	–	118	38,263

Ashti Tank	9,889	–	1,200	—190	–	–	317	–	317	10,582	44,044	–	8,931	822	–	–	539	53,258
Koregaum Tank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,588	–	324	6	–	–	–	1,918
Pangaon Tank	–	–	–	–	–	–	118	–	118	—118	4,838	–	1,719	2,051	–	–	256	8,352
	33,480	114	10,679	820	–	–	544	–	544	44,549	461,857	376	132,240	21,564	117	–	1,353	614,801
Deduct,—Outlay from Contributions	1,173	–	270	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,443	1,997	–	1,065	–	–	–	–	3,062‡
Total Dekhan £.	32,307	114	10,409	820	..	–	544	–	544	43,106	459,860	376	131,175	21,564	117	–	1,353	611,739
Sind.																		
Desert Canal Mucksooda Canal	5,123	–	1,025	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,148	54,069	–	14,477	1,382	–	–	4	69,924
Alibhur Kacheri Canal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,963	–	355	2	–	–	–	2,320
Fulaili Canal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	86,882	–	20,811	65	–	–	2	107,756
Great Marak Canal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,957	–	3,023	144	–	–	8	18,116
Surfrazwah Canal, including Nasirwah	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,342	–	1,510	3	–	–	–	11,855
Rohri and Hyderabad Canal Survey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	94	–	7,516	67	–	–	–	7,677
Eastern Delta Survey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	177	–	1,669	17	–	–	–	1,863
Eastern Nara†	12,754	–	2,551	9	–	–	–	–	–	15,314	186,944	–	48,841	3,202	–	–	8	238,979
Ghar Canal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33,824	–	7,555	174	–	–	–	41,553
Jambro Canal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	432	–	3,391	–	–	–	6	3,817
Sukkur and Shahdadpur Canal	402	–	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	483	103,122	–	18,970	1,305	–	–	16	123,381
	18,279	–	3,657	9	–	–	–	–	–	21,945	492,806	–	128,118	6,361	–	–	44	627,241
Deduct,—Outlay from Contributions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,660	–	259	–	–	–	–	2,919‡
Total Sind £.	18,279	–	3,657	9	–	–	–	–	–	21,945	490,146	–	127,859	6,361	–	–	44	624,322
TOTAL BOMBAY £.	50,586	114	14,066	829	–	–	544	–	544	65,051	950,006	376	259,034	27,925	117	–	1,397	1,236,061
AGRICULTURAL.																		
BRITISH BURMAH. *Provincial.*																		
Maoobin Plain Reclamation	157	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	193	157	–	36	–	–	–	–	193
Reclamation of Pegu Plain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25,867	–	5,950	117	–	–	2	31,932
Irrawaddy Embankment Scheme	5,044	–	1,160	359	–	77	13	–	13	6,627	250,869		46,397	1,954	5	725	762	299,188
Ramree Embankment Scheme	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,404	–	1,357	114	5	–	1	7,879
Reclamation of Thatone Plain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,206	–	444	23	–	–	–	2,673
TOTAL BRITISH BURMAH £.	5,201		1,196	359	–	77	13	–	13	6,820	285,503		54,184	2,208	10	725	765	341,865

* Includes survey charges of Ghataprabha Storage Reservoir.

† Previously shown as a Productive Public Work.

‡ Contributions and Local Funds -

	£.
Fulaili Canal	1,006
Kharie Cut	2,287
Gokak Canal	775
Sukkur Canal	1,913
	£. 5,981

The Capital Accounts of several Irrigation Works in Bombay have been revised during the Year under orders of the Bombay Government, hence the differences in the total Outlay as previously shown.

Note.—The following Irrigation Works in Bombay have been removed from the Category of Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept: Tapti Canal Survey, Bhina and Sina Survey, and Malaprabha Project.

No. 43B.—DETAILED ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE from IMPERIAL and PROVINCIAL FUNDS, ORDINARY, against REVENUE ACCOUNT of IRRIGATION and NAVIGATION and AGRICULTURAL WORKS for which CAPITAL and REVENUE ACCOUNTS are kept, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Expenditure during Year.							Total Expenditure to End of Year.						
	Works.	Repairs, including Plantations.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Profit and Loss.	Revenue Refunded.	Total.	Works.	Repairs, including Plantations.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Profit and Loss.	Revenue Refunded.	Total.
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION. Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Rajpootana														
Imperial.														
Muckrera	–	4	2	–	–	–	6	–	4	2	–	–	–	6
Ladpura Reservoir	–	22	43	1	–	–	66	–	88	87	3	–	–	178
Jalea Reservoir	9	176	122	5	–	–	312	57	335	257	13	–	–	662
Bheer Reservoir	2	35	68	1	–	–	106	169	292	380	15	–	3	859
Bulad Reservoir	–	166	118	5	–	–	289	–	604	410	17	–	31	1,062
Rajosie Reservoir	–	8	36	–	–	–	44	33	84	145	6	–	–	268
Tanks in Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	1	197	298	—5	–	–	491	631	7,308	9,466	234	–	–	17,639
Tanks in Beawar Sub-Collectorate	7	171	253	—5	–	–	426	153	16,245	14,131	357	–	–	30,886
Tanks in Todghur Sub-Collectorate	137	349	689	—13	–	–	1,162	747	5,569	7,134	148	–	–	13,598
Total Rajpootana £.	156	1,128	1,629	—11	–	–	2,902	1,790	30,529	32,012	793	–	34	65,158
British Burmah.														
Provincial.														
Pegu and Sittang Canal	608	1,638	517	815	–	–	3,578	608	10,717	2,605	967	–	–	14,897
Punjab.														
Imperial.														
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	64	5,364	3,069	74	–	1	8,572	8,892	97,871	80,298	1,260	38	243	188,602
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	29,924	8,622	9,180	75	–	–	47,801	239,970†	48,190	91,050	620	57	–	379,887
Indus Inundation Canal	505	9,500	5,039	51	–	–	15,095	12,742	213,759	105,739	1,843	37	–	334,120
Shahpur and Sahiwal Canals	–	691	—7	–	–	–	684	–	5,614	589	–	–	–	6,203
Madhopore Workshops	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	461	7,288	11,924	23,541	–	43,214
	30,493	24,177	17,281	200	–	1	72,152	261,604	365,895	284,964	15,647	23,673	243	952,026
Deduct,—Outlay from Contributions, Fine Fund, and Statute Labour	29,924	7,466	–	–	–	–	37,390	240,744†	70,279	40	2	–	–	311,065
Total Punjab £.	569	16,711	17,281	200	–	1	34,762	20,860	295,616	284,924	15,645	23,673	243	640,961

MADRAS.														
Imperial.														
*Chembrambakam Tank Project	7	212	179	6	–	–	404	191	6,932	3,237	115	–	–	10,475
*Palar Anicut System	880	3,062	1,638	99	–	–	5,679	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Pelandorai Anicut System	210	1,037	449	31	–	–	1,727	210	6,837	2,777	173	–	–	9,997
TOTAL MADRAS £.	1,097	4,311	2,266	136	–	–	7,810	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BOMBAY.														
Imperial.														
Dekhan.														
Bhatodi Tank	–	97	64	—11	–	–	150	1	595	478	—5	–	–	1,069
Mhuswa Tank	–	53	33	–	–	–	86	–	162	235	—1	–	–	396
Wozar or Ojhar Canal	–	317	242	3	–	–	562	12	1,221	861	24	–	–	2,118
Madag Tank	13	198	35	–	–	–	246	13	1,855	1,023	54	–	–	2,945
Kalala Nulla	13	–	4	–	–	–	17	31	309	429	10	–	–	779
Dambal Tank	–	15	4	–	–	–	19	–	18	4	–	–	–	22
Jamda Canal	51	519	256	–	–	–	826	192	8,465	4,837	168	8	12	13,682
Hartala Tank	–	2	1	–	–	8	11	–	65	28	–	–	9	102
Wadali Canal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	380	244	11	–	–	650
Matoba Tank	–	105	25	–	–	–	130	–	170	40	–	–	–	210
Kasardi Tank	–	13	4	–	–	–	17	41	492	210	39	–	–	782
Shirsuphal Tank	–	97	27	–	–	–	124	–	211	53	–	–	–	264
Chickli Canal	–	63	54	2	–	–	119	–	534	870	5	–	–	1,409
Gondowli Canal	–	91	83	3	–	–	177	–	603	853	5	–	–	1,461
Maini Tank	–	163	116	3	–	1	283	–	704	506	5		1	1,216
Yerla Canal	–	167	139	4	–	–	310	–	1,522	1,874	14	–	–	3,410
Rewari Canal	4	196	112	5	–	–	317	28	1,316	1,687	11	–	–	3,042
Koregaum Tank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	4
Sind.														
Desert Canal	–	1,219	545	4	–	–	1,768	479	8,221	3,114	47	–	404	12,265
Alibhur Cutcherry Canal	–	312	55	–	–	–	367	–	3,341	779	9	–	–	4,129
Fulaili Canal	692	8,682	2,172	51	–	55	11,652	1,243	186,952	46,509	539	–	55	235,298
Great Marak Canal	–	543	119	–	–	1	663	–	7,233	1,983	15	–	1	9,232
Surfrazwah Canal	–	708	194	–	–	–	902	–	5,817	2,020	10	–	–	7,847
Ghar Canal	1,098	5,432	1,648	–	–	–	8,178	1,605	90,161	24,367	165	–	–	116,298
Sukkur and Shadadpur Canal	–	4,079	1,018	1	–	–	5,098	1,148	36,562	8,649	770	–	5	47,134
Eastern Nara	–	2,270	997	11	–	–	3,278	971	46,785	18,439	462	–	–	66,657
	1,871	25,341	7,947	76	–	65	35,300	5,779	403,697	120,093	2,357	8	487	532,421
Deduct,—Expenditure from Contributions	570	15	–	–	–	–	585	845	248	–	–	–	–	1,093‡
TOTAL BOMBAY £.	1,301	25,326	7,947	76	–	65	34,715	4,934	403,449	120,093§	2,357	8	487	531,328

* The Revenue Accounts of these works are under preparation and completion. The expenditure to close of the year is approximate and subject to revision.

† Includes 226,870 *l.*, being charges on account of Statute Labour.

§ Exclusive of indirect charges for collection and police shown in the Administrative Accounts.

‡ Fulaili Canal £. 831
Jamda Canal 262
£. 1,093

No. 43 B.—Detailed Account of Expenditure from Imperial and Provincial Funds, Ordinary, against Revenue Account of Irrigation and Navigation and Agricultural Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	Expenditure during Year.							Total Expenditure to End of Year.						
	Works.	Repairs, including Plantations.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Profit and Loss.	Revenue Refunded.	Total.	Works.	Repairs, including Plantations.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Profit and Loss.	Revenue Refunded.	Total.
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
North Western Provinces.														
Provincial.														
Eastern Jumna Canal	268	8,794	10,674	74	–	91	19,901	12,212	232,259	313,242	2,511	32	902	561,158
Doon Canals	689	917	1,893	35	–	–	3,534	2,677	26,722	35,270	1,138	576	–	66,383
Bundelkhund Irrigation Works:														
Hamirpur	–	80	180	1	–	–	261	130	2,125	2,247	26	–	–	4,528
Jhansie	–	67	138	–	–	–	205	291	2,010	1,740	6	–	5	4,052
Rohilkhund and Bijnore Canals	1,518	2,527	5,037	346	–	56	9,484	2,338	37,207	70,964	2,096	380	870	113,855
Total North Western Provinces - £.	2,475	12,385	17,922	456	–	147	33,385	17,648	300,323	423,463	5,777	988	1,777	749,976
Madras.														
Provincial.														
Buckingham Canal	–	12,293	3,073	307	–	–	15,673	–	Revenue Account under preparation.					
AGRICULTURAL														
British Burmah.														
Provincial.														
Irrawaddy Embankment	2,422	3,938	1,463	5	–	–	7,828	4,115	42,809	12,605	264	–	–	59,793
Ramree Embankment	–	275	63	–	–	–	338	–	1,532	358	–	–	–	1,890
Reclamation of Thatone Plain	–	50	12	–	–	–	62	1	244	56	–	–	–	301
Reclamation of Pegu Plain	362	650	233	–	–	–	1,245	769	2,835	829	–	–	–	4,433
Total British Burmah - - - £.	2,784	4,913	1,771	5	–	–	9,473	4,885	47,420	13,848	264	–	–	66,417

No. 44.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the CHARGES for LAND and SUPERVISION of WORKS of GUARANTEED ENTERPRISE, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Amount.	Total.
LAND.		
COMPENSATION FOR LAND TAKEN FOR THE FOLLOWING RAILWAYS:	£.	£.
Madras:		
Madras Railway	205	
South Indian Railway	1,766	
		1,971
Bombay:		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	384	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	36	
		420
Bengal:		
East Indian Railway	286	
Eastern Bengal Railway	791	
		1,077
Punjab:		
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway	1,451	
		1,451
Oudh:		
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	4	
North Western Provinces:		
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	288	
		292
Central Provinces:		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	430	
		430
		5,641
Deduct,—Sale Proceeds of Land, the original Cost of which was treated as Charge under Compensation for Land for Guaranteed Railways:		
Madras Railway	166	
South Indian Railway	195	
East Indian Railway	855	
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	54	
		1,270
		4,371
Compensation for Land for Irrigation Works, Madras:		
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	256	
		256
TOTAL LAND - - - £.		4,627
ESTABLISHMENT.		
Director General of Railways, Secretary to Government and Consulting Engineers for Railways and their Establishments, Salaries, Travelling Allowances, and Contingencies:		
India	13,743	
Madras	6,431	
Bombay	9,638	
Bengal	6,907	
Punjab	6,847	
Oudh	4,974	
		48,540
Examiners of Railway Accounts and their Establishments, Salaries, Travelling Allowances, and Contingencies:		
Madras	3,138	
Bombay	3,234	
Bengal	4,877	
Punjab	2,119	
Oudh	1,328	
		14,696
Special Establishment:		
Bengal	7	
		7
Guaranteed Irrigation Works, Madras	299	
		* 299
		63,542
Deduct,—Bengal—Amount of Supervision and Control Establishment for the Year 1880-81 written back, charged to East Indian Railway		10,000
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENT - - - £.		53,542
GRAND TOTAL - - - £.		58,169*

* In Abstract Accounts, Nos. 3 and 3A, on page 8, this sum is divided between Guaranteed Railways (57,614 *l.*) and Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (555 *l.*).

No. 45.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of Gross Receipts from Productive Public Works, Irrigation, and Navigation, Credited to Imperial and Provincial Services, and brought to Account under those Heads, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Actual Receipts.											
	Water Rates from Irrigation.	Owners' Rates on Irrigated Lands.	Miscellaneous Receipts by Sale of Water.	Water Supply of Towns.	Receipts from Plantations.	Receipts from other Canal Produce.	Water Power.	Navigation Receipts.	Rents of Buildings.	Fines.	Miscellaneous and other Items.	Grand Total.
IMPERIAL.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Punjab.												
Western Jumna Canal	61,378	22,937	407	211	1,171	161	1,895	1,789	93	310	661	91,013
Bari Doab Canal	95,400	- -	1,190	- -	1,814	9	6,403	- -	133	1,769	774	107,492
Total Punjab £.	156,778	22,937	1,597	211	2,985	170	8,298	1,789	226	2,079	1,435	198,505
Madras.												
Godavari Delta Project	- -	- -	- -	- -	441	512	- -	6,212	42	- -	3,872	11,079
Kistna Delta Project	- -	- -	- -	136	98	241	- -	2,245	- -	- -	259	2,979
Penner Anicut Project	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	21
Cauvery Delta Project	- -	- -	- -	- -	512	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	513
Srivaikuntham Weir Project	- -	- -	- -	21	9	5	- -	- -	16	- -	4	55
Total Madras £.	- -	- -	- -	157	1,060	778	- -	8,457	58	- -	4,137	14,647
Bombay.												
Begari Canal	94	- -	- -	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	47	143
Mithrau Canal	- -	- -	- -	- -	51	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20	71
Hathmathi Canal	250	- -	- -	- -	16	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	266
Lakh Canal	27	- -	- -	- -	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	30
Kadva River Works	594	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5	600

Krishna Canal	2,311	- -	- -	44	98	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,453
Panjhra River Works and Mookti Reservoir	161	- -	- -	- -	6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	168
Ekruk Tank	531	- -	34	3	72	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	- -	649
Mutha Storage Lake and Canal	4,309	- -	27	6,814	55	- -	- -	- -	- -	15	- -	11,242
TOTAL BOMBAY £.	8,277	- -	61	6,861	304	- -	- -	- -	- -	17	- -	15,622
TOTAL IMPERIAL £.	165,055	22,937	1,658	7,229	4,349	948	8,298	10,246	301	2,079	5,674	228,774
PROVINCIAL.												
BENGAL.												
Orissa Project	17,805	- -	2	- -	57	69	- -	7,140	255	- -	1,162	26,490
Midnapore Canal	11,296	- -	- -	- -	4	- -	- -	9,310	82	- -	954	21,646
Tidal Canal	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	82	- -	5,334	24	- -	9	5,449
Soane Canal	37,827	- -	11	- -	12	372	8	6,114	548	358	2,614	47,864
TOTAL BENGAL £.	66,928	- -	13	- -	73	523	8	27,898	909	358	4,739	101,449
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.												
Ganges Canal	163,322	5,627	138	44	5,186	- -	1,719	2,822	73	467	891	180,289
Agra Canal	20,059	3,694	60	- -	767	- -	- -	378	9	62	287	25,316
Lower Ganges Canal	95,481	2,698	309	8	2,786	- -	794	- -	150	445	157	102,828
TOTAL NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES £.	278,862	12,019	507	52	8,739	- -	2,513	3,200	232	974	1,335	* 308,433
TOTAL PROVINCIAL £.	345,790	12,019	520	52	8,812	523	2,521	31,098	1,141	1,332	6,074	409,882
TOTAL IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL £.	510,845	34,956	2,178	7,281	13,161	1,471	10,819	41,344	1,442	3,411	11,748	638,656
IN ENGLAND:												
Rent of Houses acquired from the East India Irrigation and Canal Company	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	488	- -	- -	488
GRAND TOTAL £.	510,845	34,956	2,178	7,281	13,161	1,471	10,819	41,344	1,930	3,411	11,748	639,144

* Of this amount the sum of 36,811 *l.* has been shown under Imperial, being the share of profits due to the Imperial Government.

No. 45 A.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of GROSS RECEIPTS from PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS, STATE RAILWAYS, CREDITED to IMPERIAL and PROVINCIAL SERVICES brought to Account under those Heads by the Public Works Department, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Earnings.						Net Total Realised.
	Coaching.	Goods.	Electric Telegraph.	Steam Boat Earnings.	Sundries.	Suspense.	
IMPERIAL.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Dhond and Manmad State Railway	25,256	25,083	410	- -	1,325	914	52,988
Rajputana State Railway*	146,355	309,736	1,936	- -	18,644	—*16,344*	460,327
Holkar and Neemuch-Sindia State Railway	62,875	86,190	596	- -	2,159	—*198*	151,622
Wardah Coal State Railway	2,940	8,391	98	- -	13,379‡	—*222*	24,586
Punjab Northern State Railway	115,840	222,399	695	- -	41,576	20,630	401,140
Sindia State Railway	5,107	3,231	151	- -	14,613	—*222*	22,880
Indus Valley State Railway†	192,044	436,269	1,414	22,325	42,356	—*12,381*	682,027
TOTAL IMPERIAL £.	550,417	1,091,299	5,300	22,325	134,052	—*7,823*	1,795,570
PROVINCIAL.							
Ghazipur-Dildarnagar State Railway	829	913	46	- -	- -	- -	1,788
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway	3,875	12,306	41	- -	23	—*340*	15,905
Muttra and Hathras State Railway	9,072	4,745	118	- -	214	—*137*	14,012
Rangoon and Irrawaddy State Railway	75,771	65,325	469	- -	1,319	—*1,738*	141,146
Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway	7,842	3,637	19	- -	3,332	—*163*	14,667
Nalhati State Railway	4,734	1,757	105	- -	13	123	6,732
Tirhoot State Railway	22,203	20,991	691	10,276	1,604	—*1,427*	54,338
Northern Bengal State Railway	51,795	84,532	626	16,922	9,584	6,866	170,325
Patna and Gya State Railway	34,968	14,378	215	- -	87	180	49,828
Cawnpur and Farrukhabad State Railway	3,435	1,487	19	- -	5	—*352*	4,594
TOTAL PROVINCIAL £.	214,524	210,071	2,349	27,198	16,181	3,012	473,335
GRAND TOTAL £.	764,941	1,301,370	7,649	49,523	150,233	—*4,811*	2,268,905

* Includes earnings of the Western Rajputana Railway.

† Includes earnings of the Kandahar Railway.

‡ Includes 11,582 *l.* from the Warora Colliery.

No. 46.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of WORKING EXPENSES and MAINTENANCE of PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.

	Provincial.			Imperial.				Grand Total.
	Bengal.	North Western Provinces.	Total Provincial.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total Imperial.	
Working Expenses and Maintenance:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
New Works	189	9,445	9,634	2,985	9,055	213	12,253	21,887
Repairs	62,383	65,851	128,234	27,454	43,482	13,832	84,768	213,002
Establishment	33,180	65,626	98,806	44,338	24,904	6,246	75,488	174,294
Tools and Plant	3,226	1,980	5,206	909	9,539	—484	9,964	15,170
Profit and Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspense	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue Refunded	241	300	541	449	- -	4	453	994
Total £.	99,219	143,202	242,421	76,135	86,980	19,811	182,926	425,347
In England:								
Ground Rent, Insurance, and Taxes, in respect of Houses acquired from the East India Irrigation and Canal Company	126	- -	126	- -	- -	- -	- -	126
Grand Total £.	99,345	143,202	242,547	76,135	86,980	19,811	182,926	425,473

STATE RAILWAYS.

	Provincial.											Imperial.									Grand Total.
	Central Provinces.	Bengal.					British Burmah.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.			Total.	India, General.			Central Provinces.	Punjab.		Bombay.	Total.		
	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh.	Calcutta and South Eastern.	Nalhati.	Tirhoot.	Northern Bengal.	Patna-Gya.	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Muttra-Hathras.	Cawnpur and Farrukhabad.	Ghazipur and Dildarnagar.		Rajputana.	Holkar and Neemuch-Sindia.	Sindia.	Wardha Coal.	Punjab Northern.	Indus Valley.	Dhond and Manmad.			
Working Expenses and Maintenance:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Maintenance	—	3,023	2,498	6,585	18,103	4,216	23,146	1,622	445	580	60,218	67,880	30,612	3,192	2,434	36,583	83,047	6,896	230,644	290,862	
Working Expenses	12,241	6,445	4,398	24,869	74,412	23,456	62,740	6,720	3,219	1,738	220,238	311,994	82,530	16,344	* 41,955	272,954	412,745	37,681	1,176,203	1,396,441	
Suspense	—806	—446	74	97	4	—109	67	—371	—770	—	—2,260	—60,717	—2,093	332	289	—2,929	—14,836	2,439	—77,515	—79,775	
Grand Total £.	11,435	9,022	6,970	31,551	92,519	27,563	85,953	7,971	2,894	2,318	278,196	319,157	111,049	19,868	44,678	306,608	480,956	47,016	1,329,332	1,607,528	
			£. 167,625.					£. 13,183.				£. 450,074.				£. 787,564.					

* Includes working expenses of Warora Colliery.

No. 46 A.—DETAILED ACCOUNT of Working Expenses and Maintenance of Productive Public Works, Irrigation and Navigation, from Imperial and Provincial Funds, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Expenditure during Year.							Total Expenditure to end of Year.						
	Works.	Repairs, including Plantations.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Profit and Loss.	Revenue Refunded.	Total.	Works.	Repairs, including Plantations.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Profit and Loss.	Revenue Refunded.	Grand Total.
IMPERIAL.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Punjab.														
Bari Doab Canal	1,353	15,333	21,462	204	–	440	38,792	17,801	374,382	416,563	10,098	88	1,694	820,626
Western Jumna Canal	1,632	12,121	22,876	705	–	9	37,343	9,320	585,784	468,010	5,881	281	25	1,069,301
Total Punjab £.	2,985	27,454	44,338	909	–	449	76,135	27,121	960,166	884,573	15,979	369	1,719	1,889,927
Madras.														
Godavari Delta System	2,626	14,346	9,679	5,100	–	–	31,751	5,703	580,261	182,794	19,763	–	–	788,521
Kistna Delta System	914	19,922	8,437	4,064	–	–	33,337	6,321	234,116	119,295	20,827	–	–	380,559
Penner Anicut System	252	1,740	1,114	50	–	–	3,156	3,384	33,676	17,331	933	–	–	55;324
Cauvery Delta System	4,796	5,617	4,778	264	–	–	15,455	–	–	–	–	–	–	*
Srivaikuntham Anicut System	467	1,857	896	61	–	–	3,281	2,529	18,755	7,683	552	–	–	29,519
Total Madras £.	9,055	43,482	24,904	9,589	–	–	86,980	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bombay.														
Begari Canal	–	4,304	2,139	6	–	–	6,449	3,674	82,398	17,462	415	–	–	103,949
Mithrau Canal	–	2,096	495	7	–	–	2,598	1,699	49,309	24,898	663	–	–	76,569
Hathmati Canal	–	517	325	–	–	–	842	61	2,721	2,454	6	–	–	5,242

Panjhra River Works	1	247	96	–	–	–	344	53	1,009	615	–	–	16	1,693
Kadva River Works	–	340	234	4	–	–	578	15	1,887	1,361	34	–	1	3,298
Mutha Storage Lake and Canal	151	3,936	1,756	—495	–	–	5,348	205	16,997	6,182	—442	–	1	22,943
Krishna Canal	22	1,024	634	20	–	4	1,704	510	9,584	9,173	78	–	4	19,349
Lakh Canal	39	257	175	2	–	–	473	62	4,146	2,615	68	–	–	6,891
Ekruk Tank	–	1,111	392	—28	–	–	1,475	7	8,733	6,133	124	–	–	14,997
TOTAL BOMBAY £.	213	13,832	6,246	—484	–	4	19,811	6,286	176,784	70,893	946	–	22	254,931
PROVINCIAL.														
BENGAL.														
Orissa Project	–	19,956	9,221	1,227	–	77	30,481	164	159,108	77,006	8,740	64	195	245,277
Midnapore Series	–	12,161	4,964	1,797	–	–	18,922	4,040	95,333	46,638	6,910	–	2	152,923
Tidal Canal	189	1,701	525	144	–	–	2,559	189	21,803	7,841	554	–	–	30,387
Soane Project	–	28,565	18,470	58	–	164	47,257	–	111,759	63,556	1,005	–	461	176,781
TOTAL BENGAL £.	189	62,383	33,180	3,226	–	241	99,219	4,393	388,093	195,041	17,209	64	658	605,368
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.														
Ganges Canal	1,336	37,236	42,122	689	–	176	81,559	28,677	681,115	804,012	31,899	4,747	2,257	1,552,707†
Lower Ganges Canal	7,296	17,160	15,501	962	–	73	40,992	9,931	177,520	197,258	962	–	73	385,744
Agra Canal	813	11,455	8,003	329	–	51	20,651	2,522	54,470	42,681	1,526	–	295	101,494
TOTAL NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES £.	9,445	65,851	65,626	1,980	–	300	142,202	41,130	913,105	1,043,951	34,387	4,747	2,625	2,039,945

Note.—The Accounts of Revenue Expenditure to end of the year for the works in Madras are approximate, and are subject to revision.

* Revenue Account of this work has not been completed.

† Expenditure in the Cawnpur and Ettawah Divisions of the Ganges Canal, amounting to 337,231 *l.*, transferred to the Lower Ganges Canal.

No 47.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of Receipts under the Head Other Public Works Revenue

	India, General.									
	Inspector General of Military Works.			Central India.			Coorg.			
	Military.	Other Services.	Total.	Military.	Other Services.	Total.	Military.	Other Services.	Total.	
Imperial.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Rents of quarters for officers, the returns from which are expected to yield interest on cost of construction	6,342	–	6,342	216	720	936	–	–	–	1
Rents of buildings, the returns from which are not expected to yield any interest on cost of construction	2,756	–	2,756	252	56	308	–	–	–	2
Recoveries of rents of buildings hired for the occupation of military subordinates	133	–	133	9	–	9	–	–	–	3
Casual rents of buildings	1,065	–	1,065	–	126	126	–	303	303	4
Sales of buildings	764	–	764	–	130	130	–	–	–	5
Sales of barrack furniture	1,030	–	1,030	61	–	61	–	–	–	6
Sales of tools and plant	254	–	254	10	47	57	–	3	3	7
Sales of produce	144	2	146	13	37	50	–	–	–	8
Sales of old materials	944	–	944	19	20	39	–	8	8	9
Value of materials received from old buildings	51	–	51	34	1	35	–	–	–	10
Recoveries of deferred fees from the students of the Royal Indian Engineering College	–	–	–	–	40	40	–	5	5	11
Receipts from self-supporting workshops	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Receipts from Roorkee College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Unclaimed deposits	11	–	11	–	10	10	–	–	–	14
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	123	146	269	1	22	23	–	*—10*	*—10*	15
Recoveries of barrack damages	1,392	–	1,392	126	–	126	–	–	–	16
Receipts by Civil Department	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	137	137	17
Ferry receipts	*—349*	–	*—349*	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
	14,660	148	14,808	741	1,217	1,958	–	446	446	19
Add,—Provincial and Incorporated Local Fund Receipts, as per Account, No. 47A	–	–	–	–	166	166	–	1,610	1,610	20
Total £.	14,660	148	14,808	741	1,383	2,124	–	2,056	2,056	21

	British Burmah.			Assam.			Bengal.			
	Military.	Other Services.	Total.	Military.	Other Services.	Total.	Military.	Other Services.	Total.	
Imperial.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Rents of quarters for officers, the returns from which are expected to yield interest on cost of construction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
Rents of buildings, the returns from which are not expected to yield any interest on cost of construction	–	–	–	99	–	99	549	334	883	23
Recoveries of rents of buildings hired for the occupation of military subordinates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
Casual rents of buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	25
Sales of buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
Sales of barrack furniture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
Sales of tools and plant	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
Sales of produce	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	29
Sales of old materials	–	–	–	14	–	14	–	136	136	30
Value of materials from old buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	31
Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Royal Indian Engineering College	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	395	395	32
Receipts from self-supporting workshops	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,240	3,240	33
Receipts from Roorkee College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
Unclaimed deposits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	9	36
Recoveries of barrack damages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37
Receipts by Civil Department	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38
Ferry receipts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39
	–	–	–	113	15	128	557	4,138	4,695	40
Add,—Provincial and Incorporated Local Fund Receipts, as per Account, No. 47A	610	8,608	9,218	–	10,214	10,214	–	68,920	68,920	41
Total £.	610	8,608	9,218	113	10,229	10,342	557	73,058	73,615	42

IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND INCORPORATED LOCAL, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	INDIA, GENERAL.											CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
	HYDERABAD.			PORT BLAIR.			RAJPUTANA.			Buildings under Quetta Agency.	TOTAL.			
	Military.	Other Services.	TOTAL.	Military.	Other Services.	TOTAL.	Military.	Other Services.	TOTAL.	Other Services.		Military.	Other Services.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	4,029	94	4,123	–	–	–	226	779	1,005	–	12,406	–	–	–
2	–	28	28	–	–	–	49	30	79	–	3,171	113	–	113
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	142	3	–	3
4	113	6	119	–	–	–	7	228	235	–	1,848	–	–	–
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	894	4	–	4
6	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	–	97	–	1,188	7	–	7
7	99	–	99	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	418	20	–	20
8	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	198	5	–	5
9	27	–	27	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1,021	17	–	17
10	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	5	24	–	110	–	–	–
11	–	53	53	–	–	–	–	50	50	18	166	–	145	145
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–
15	16	1,059	1,075	–	–	–	–	48	48	29	1,434	1	–	1
16	–	–	–	–	–	–	107	–	107	–	1,625	56	–	56
17	–	29	29	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	176	–	–	–
18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*—349*	–	–	–
19	4,285	1,269	5,554	–	–	–	506	1,150	1,656	47	24,469	226	145	371
20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,776	–	11,469	11,469
21	4,285	1,269	5,554	–	–	–	506	1,150	1,656	47	26,245	226	11,614	11,840

	NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.			PUNJAB.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	Military.	Other Services.	TOTAL.	Military.	Other Services.	TOTAL.	Military.	Other Services.	TOTAL.	Military.	Other Services.	TOTAL.	Military.	Other Services.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
22	34	104	138	386	1,596	1,982	–	–	–	4,867	–	4,867	16,100	3,293	19,393
23	67	345	412	20	–	20	1,777	4	1,781	552	578	1,130	6,234	1,375	7,609
24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	36	181	–	181
25	5	146	151	15	–	15	–	–	–	527	176	703	1,732	995	2,727
26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	676	–	676	1,444	130	1,574
27	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	312	–	312	1,510	–	1,510
28	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	706	–	706	1,089	57	1,146
29	25	3	28	–	5	5	–	–	–	178	3	181	366	66	432
30	–	39	39	52	–	52	267	22	289	1,107	34	1,141	2,448	261	2,709
31	–	–	–	*—97*	–	*—97*	–	–	–	*—125*	62	*—63*	*—111*	68	*—43*
32	–	559	559	–	795	795	–	267	267	–	200	200	–	2,542	2,542
33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,240	3,240
34	–	2,967	2,967	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,967	2,967
35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	10	21
36	19	338	357	1	6	7	30	1	31	2,008	2	2,010	2,200	1,649	3,849
37	–	–	–	2	–	2	11	–	11	265	–	265	1,959	–	1,959
38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	176	176
39	–	–	–	1,303	–	1,303	–	–	–	–	–	–	954	–	954
40	150	4,501	4,651	1,685	2,404	4,089	2,085	294	2,379	11,109	1,055	12,164	36,117	16,829	52,946
41	–	148,895	148,895	–	62,248	62,248	–	74,033	74,033	–	93,783	93,783	610	479,946	480,556
42	150	153,396	153,546	1,685	64,652	66,337	2,085	74,327	76,412	11,109	94,838	105,947	36,727	496,775	533,502

RECEIPTS IN ENGLAND:

	£.	£.
Royal Indian Engineering College:—		
Fees from students	12,621	
Sale of provisions, farm produce, &c.	761	
		13,382
Refunds of payments		429
		13,811
TOTAL		£. 547,313

No. 47A.—DETAILED ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS under the Head OTHER PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE, for the Year ended 31st March 1881, credited to PROVINCIAL and INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

	INDIA, GENERAL.		Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces, and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Central India.	Coorg.									
PROVINCIAL.											
BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Rents of buildings, the returns from which are expected to yield interest on cost of construction	- -	- -	144	394	156	- -	- -	200	- -	2,227	3,121
Rents of buildings, the returns from which are not expected to yield interest on cost of construction	- -	- -	413	3,358	48	5,049	- -	122	2,038	1,191	12,219
Casual rents of buildings	- -	- -	120	274	30	703	971	441	*—37*	926	3,428
Sales of buildings	- -	- -	- -	20	- -	345	1,789	26	302	61	2,543
Sales of tools and plant	- -	- -	33	70	91	412	316	114	10,233	328	11,597
Sales of produce	- -	- -	354	3	17	200	1,138	1,090	*—34*	111	2,879
Sales of old materials	- -	- -	37	65	- -	2,146	346	79	1,183	216	4,072
Value of materials received from old buildings	- -	- -	22	256	54	495	- -	42	- -	- -	869
Receipts from Public Works workshops	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	38,700	- -	- -	- -	38,700
Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Royal Indian Engineering College	- -	- -	- -	63	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	63
Unclaimed deposits	- -	- -	- -	- -	6	83	- -	- -	- -	- -	89
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	- -	- -	33	387	85	*—1,896*	1,315	159	6,065	3,214	9,362
Recoveries of barrack damages	- -	- -	- -	87	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	87
Tolls on roads, ferry receipts, &c.	- -	- -	1,038	*—5*	245	* 8,468	- -	- -	29	52,568	62,343
Fees on masonry graves, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL £.	- -	- -	2,194	4,972	732	16,005	44,575	2,273	19,779	60,842	151,372
BY CIVIL DEPARTMENT.											
Casual rents of buildings	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,527	- -	- -	4,527
Sales of buildings	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,574	200	- -	1,774
Sales of produce	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,290	- -	- -	- -	2,290
Sales of old materials	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	220	411	- -	- -	631
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,337	104	159	449	2	- -	2,051

Tolls on roads, ferry receipts, &c.	-	-	-	5,250	-	-	51,992	73,711	53,014	-	-	183,967
Fees on masonry graves, &c.	-	-	-	35	46	-	529	281	-	292	156	1,339
TOTAL £.	-	-	-	5,285	46	1,337	52,625	76,661	59,975	494	156	196,579
TOTAL PROVINCIAL £.	-	-	-	7,479	5,018	2,069	68,630	121,236	62,248	20,273	60,998	347,951
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.												
BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.												
Sales of tools and plant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	51
Sales of produce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	177	179
Sales of old materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	53	54
Tolls and ferry receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,439	2,439
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	144	151
TOTAL £.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2,864	2,874
BY CIVIL DEPARTMENT.												
Sales of tools and plant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
Sales of produce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	539	-	16	-	555
Sales of old materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	32
Tolls and ferry receipts	-	-	1,584	3,990	4,200	-	-	1,950	-	50,855	30,004	92,583
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	-	166	26	-	-	8,145	290	2,213	-	2,834	—83	13,591
Receipts on account of Bhabar Improvement Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,957	-	-	-	22,957
TOTAL £.		166	1,610	3,990	4,200	8,145	290	27,659	-	53,750	29,921	129,731
TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS £.		166	1,610	3,990	4,200	8,145	290	27,659	-	53,760	32,785	132,605
GRAND TOTAL £.		166	1,610	11,469	9,218	10,214	68,920	148,895	62,248	74,033	93,783	480,556

* Includes 3,872 *l.*, receipts from the Kownia and Dhubri Steam Service, realised by the Northern Bengal (State) Railway.

No. 48.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of ORDINARY EXPENDITURE from IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, and INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS on OTHER PUBLIC WORKS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	For Details *see* page	INDIA, GENERAL. Inspector General of Military Works.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Rajputana.	Buildings under Quetta Agency.	TOTAL.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	GRAND TOTAL.
IMPERIAL.																		
MILITARY.		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
New buildings	125	169,168	4,457	66	21,940	3,039	5,521	16,582	220,773	14,732	–	4,987	727	3,905	13,991	13,958	54,664	327,737
Repairs	126	214,923	5,096	481	6,000	–	4,772	1,490	232,762	6,636	–	2,257	2,748	1,080	13,823	27,745	44,538	331,589
Establishment	–	124,251	8,976	165	6,373	–	5,605	11,588	156,958	5,546	–	1,811	861	997	6,829	9,926	27,610	210,538
Tools and plant	–	3,924	135	–	307	–	100	1,992	6,458	77	–	109	40	75	410	992	1,760	9,921
Profit and Loss	–	- -	- -	–	- -	–	- -	- -	- -	- -	–	-	-	- -	-	-	1	1
Suspense	–	*—27,003*	*—715*	–	*—500*	*—3,039*	2,496	*—5,758*	*—34,519*	*—1,017*	–	-	-	- -	-	-	*—1,150*	*—36,686*
	£.	485,263	17,949	712	34,120	–	18,494	25,894	582,432	25,974	–	9,164	4,376	6,057	35,053	52,621	127,423	843,100
Barrack furniture, including repairs and establishment	–	53,130	1,890	–	- -	–	2,412	- -	57,432	1,835	–	94	–	25	1,199	–	16,107	76,692
	£.	538,393	19,839	712	34,120	–	20,906	25,894	639,864	27,809	–	9,258	4,376	6,082	36,252	52,621	143,530	919,792
OTHER SERVICES.																		
Civil Buildings:																		
New works	127	2,059	877	2,195	542	1,386	8,858	6,864	22,781	491	–	1,260	45,584	8,850	20,916	11,901	11,782	123,565
Repairs	128	4,620	1,605	468	706	467	2,288	376	10,530	260	–	291	11,533	5,671	4,893	262	3,382	36,822
Communications:																		
New works	129	- -	3,009	2,750	- -	–	3,067	2,878	11,704	- -	–	–	- -	- -	–	–	–	11,704
Repairs	130	- -	24,833	3,573	- -	–	4,611	293	33,310	- -	–	–	–	- -	–	–	–	33,310
Miscellaneous Public Improvements:																		
New works	129	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	- -	- -	362	–	–	123	- -	11	71,566	10,599	82,661
Repairs	130	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	- -	- -	- -	–	–	131	- -	–	70	1,635	1,836
Establishment	–	1,758	14,741	2,979	- -	1,021	7,876	4,749	33,124	265	–	388	7,887	20,524	7,626	6,948	7,670	84,432
Tools and plant	–	- -	997	312	- -	–	344	- -	1,653	12	–	23	418	218	294	795	476	3,889
Profit and Loss	–	- -	- -	58	- -	–	- -	- -	58	- -	–	–	–	- -	–	–	–	58
Suspense	–	- -	*—151*	*—561*	- -	–	*—314*	- -	*—1,026*	- -	–	–	–	- -	–	*—8,099*	*—116*	*—9,823*
	£.	8,437	45,011	11,774	1,248	2,874	26,730	15,160	112,134	1,390	–	1,962	65,676	34,681	33,740	83,443	35,428	368,454
TOTAL	£.	546,830	65,750	12,486	35,368	2,874	47,636	41,054	751,998	29,199	–	11,220	70,052	40,763	69,992	136,064	178,958	1,288,246
Deduct,—Outlay in England		1,290	- -	2,429	- -	–	–	- -	3,719	- -	1,816	–	–	9,139	–	–	3,201	17,875
Imperial Net Outlay in India	£.	545,540	65,750	10,057	35,368	2,874	47,636	41,054	748,279	29,199	*—1,816*	11,220	70,052	31,624	69,992	136,064	175,757	1,270,371

PROVINCIAL.																				
MILITARY:																				
New works	131													25,139	–	–	–	–	–	25,139
Repairs	,,													12,370	–	–	–	–	–	12,370
Establishment	–													8,625	–	–	–	–	–	8,625
Tools and plant	–													7	–	–	–	–	–	7
Suspense	–													3,235	–	–	–	–	–	3,235
	£.													49,376	–	–	–	–	–	49,376
OTHER SERVICES.																				
Civil Buildings:																				
New works	132												5,806	42,016	16,431	147,741	62,591	27,658	48,465	38,208	388,916
Repairs	,,												5,364	9,592	3,676	31,846	34,568	22,132	8,891	33,152	149,221
	£.												11,170	51,608	20,107	179,587	97,159	49,790	57,356	71,360	538,137
Communications:																				
New works	133												26,193	55,176	18,070	108,252*	23,246	14,911	20,592	17,369	283,809
Repairs	,,												26,924	23,730	14,815	89,846	87,827	86,258	3,318	85,855	418,573
	£.												53,117	78,906	32,885	198,098	111,073	101,169	23,910	103,224	702,382
Miscellaneous Public Improvements:																				
New works	134												15	6,092	—16	3,702	1,126	522	11,070	1,092	23,603
Repairs	,,												27	232	13	3,777	–	3,946	834	2,713	11,542
	£.												42	6,324	—3	7,479	1,126	4,468	11,904	3,805	35,145
Total Works and Repairs—Other Services	–												64,329	136,838	52,989	385,164	209,358	155,427	93,170	178,389	1,275,664
Establishment	–												18,767	22,746	28,260	84,162	57,776	44,118	55,055	62,599	373,483
Tools and plant	–												1,859	5,169	1,927	6,774	756	3,029	—1,884	1,423	19,053
Profit and loss	–												–	–	–	189	–	46	333	–	568
Suspense													—1,151	4,897	3,203	—9,037	—760	—7,282	4,672	—515	—5,973
Expenditure by Civil Department	–												1,482	–	–	8,712	9,026	3,586	7,427	1,844	32,077
	£.												85,286	169,650	86,379	475,964	276,156	198,924	158,773	243,740	1,694,872
Total Provincial	£.												85,286	219,026	86,379	475,964	276,156	198,924	158,773	243,740	1,744,248
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.																				
OTHER SERVICES.																				
Civil Buildings:																				
New works	135				389			59			448		924	196	–	–	–	3,627	324	9,077	14,596
Repairs	,,				–			–			–		–	–	–	–	–	2,442	46	5,830	8,318
	£.				389			59			448		924	196	–	–	–	6,069	370	14,907	22,914
Communications:																				
New works	136				381			599			980		1,166†	7,169	741	—153	24,275	16,409	9,608	57,369	117,564
Repairs	,,				1,647			246			1,893		772	819	–	–	77,226	30,958	13,725	69,253	194,646
	£.				2,028			845			2,873		1,938	7,988	741	—153	101,501	47,367	23,333	126,622	312,210
Carried forward	£.				2,417			904			3,321		2,862	8,184	741	—153	101,501	53,436	23,703	141,529	335,124

* Includes 6,143 *l.* expended by the Northern Bengal Railway for the maintenance of the Kownia and Dhubri Steam Service.
† Includes 115 *l.* expended by the Nagpur and Chhattisgurh Railway for the construction of Dak Bungalows.

No. 48.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of Ordinary Expenditure from Imperial, Provincial, and Incorporated Local Funds on Other Public Works, &c.—*continued.*

	For Details *see* page	India, General.								Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Grand Total.
		Inspector General of Military Works.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Rajputana.	Buildings under Quetta Agency.	Total.									
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	-	- -	- -	2,417	- -	- -	904	- -	3,321	2,862	8,184	741	—153	101,501	53,436	23,703	141,529	335,124
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS—*cont^d.*																		
Other Services—*continued.*																		
Miscellaneous Public Improvements:																		
New works - - - - -	137	- -	- -	18	- -	- -	29	- -	47	- -	5,020	- -	- -	1,625	3,600	14	16,903	27,209
Repairs - - - - -	"	- -	- -	2	- -	- -	—	- -	2	- -	75	- -	- -	1,203	1,825	582	6,743	10,430
	£.	- -	- -	20	- -	- -	29	- -	49	- -	5,095	- -	- -	2,828	5,425	596	23,646	37,639
TOTAL Works and Repairs - -	-	- -	- -	2,437	- -	- -	933	- -	3,370	2,862	13,279	741	—153	104,329	58,861	24,299	165,175	372,763
Establishment - - - - -	-	- -	- -	337	- -	- -	60	- -	397	94	1,859	26	—38	29,112	6,572	5,625	18,989	62,636
Tools and plant - - - - -	-	- -	- -	12	- -	- -	20	- -	32	14	604	- -	- -	395	226	550	1,354	3,175
Profit and loss - - - - -	-	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspense - - - - -	-	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expenditure by Civil Department -	-	- -	1,074	179	- -	—	1,619	- -	2,872	25,342	6,196	24,198	380,789	32,971	- -	297,647	2,527	772,542
TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS - - - - -	£.	- -	1,074	2,965	- -	—	2,632	- -	6,671	28,312	21,938	24,965	380,598	166,807	65,659	328,121	188,045	1,211,116
Deduct,—Amount shown by Telegraph Department - - - - -		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	*987*	*987*
GRAND TOTAL - - -	£.	545,540	66,824	13,022	35,368	2,874	50,268	41,054	754,950	142,797	239,148	122,564	926,614	474,587	334,575	622,958	606,555	4,224,748

	£.	£.	
EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND:—			
Royal Indian Engineering College	20,573		
Salaries and expenses, while gaining practical experience in their profession, of Students retained in England after having passed out of the Royal Indian Engineering College	6,975		
Expenses attending the examination of Candidates for the Civil Engineer Establishment, passage to India on appointment, &c.	2,077		
	£.		
Furlough pay and allowances of Officers of the Military Service employed in the Public Works Department	42,055		
Absentee allowances of Officers of the Uncovenanted Service employed in the Public Works Department	13,049		
	55,104		
Expenses of Officers of the Public Works Department visiting works, &c.	15		
		84,744	
Stores for India:			
For Bengal	1,290		
For Bombay	2,215		
		3,505	
			88,249
GRAND TOTAL, OTHER PUBLIC WORKS - - -	£.		4,312,997

No. 48 A.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE from IMPERIAL FUNDS on MILITARY WORKS for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PROVINCES.	BUILDINGS FOR ACCOMMODATION OF TROOPS.								Rest-houses.	Ordnance Works.	Commissariat.	Staff and Miscellaneous.	Stud.	Roads to Hill Stations or Lines of Military Communication.	General Cantonment Works.	Fortifications.	Public Works.	Dockyard or Naval.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	NET TOTAL.
	New Sets of Buildings, including Subsidiary, Auxiliary, and Hospital Accommodation for European Troops.		Buildings for Officers.		Temporary Accommodation for European Troops.		Buildings for Native Cavalry.	Buildings for Native Infantry.														
	In the Plains.	In the Hills.	In the Plains.	In the Hills.	In the Plains.	In the Hills.																
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Inspector General of Military Works	75,667	9,274	977	3,578	–	2,712	2,123	4,223	6,697	11,322	4,888	4,631	13	1,175	35,620	4,721	1,088	578	–	169,287	119	169,168
Central India - - - - -	3,136	–	–	–	–	–	388	179	–	185	46	27	–	–	442	54	–	–	–	4,457	–	4,457
Coorg - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	66	–	66
Hyderabad - - - - - -	17,584	–	2,576	–	–	–	43	330	–	67	102	–	–	–	1,195	43	–	–	–	21,940	–	21,940
Port Blair - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,039	3,039	–	3,039
Rajputana - - - - - -	143	1,311	1,650	107	–	–	46	361	–	–	410	102	–	–	1,391	–	–	–	–	5,521	–	5,521
Buildings under Quetta Agency -	1,216	–	706	–	–	–	167	1,362	—51	–	1,737	–	–	–	1,162	10,283	–	–	–	16,582	–	16,582
Central Provinces - - - - -	10,880	–	–	–	–	–	237	136	–	538	773	1,452	–	–	50	666	–	–	–	14,732	–	14,732
Assam - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	430	–	–	417	–	–	3,404	736	–	–	–	–	4,987	–	4,987
Bengal - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	492	–	–	–	177	30	–	–	–	727	–	727
North Western Provinces and Oudh	–	–	–	–	–	–	631	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,232	42	–	–	–	3,905	–	3,905
Punjab - - - - - - -	–	–	1,671	–	540	–	134	5,120	–	28	128	15	–	27,334	124	2,446	–	–	–	37,540	23,549	13,991
Madras - - - - - - -	4,072	–	1,570	–	–	–	–	718	–	704	533	838	3,699	497	1,224	103	–	–	–	13,958	–	13,958
Bombay - - - - - -	15,782	2,335	1,971	–	–	–		4,689	2,302	7,239	9,479	28	–	–	3,650	7,836	–	536	–	55,847	1,183	54,664
TOTAL - - - £.	128,480	12,920	11,121	3,685	540	2,712	3,769	17,622	8,948	20,083	19,005	7,093	3,712	32,410	49,003	26,244	1,088	1,114	3,039	352,583	24,851	327,737

No. 48 B.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE from IMPERIAL FUNDS on REPAIRS to MILITARY WORKS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PROVINCES.	Accommodation for Troops.					Ordnance Works.	Commissariat.	Staff and Miscellaneous.	Stud.	Roads to Hill Stations, or Lines of Military Communication.	General Cantonment Works.	Fortifications.	Public Works.	Dockyard or Naval.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	Net Total.
	Buildings for European Troops.	Buildings for Native Troops.	Quarters for Officers.	Rest Houses.	Rents of Buildings or Compensation for Quarters.													
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Inspector General of Military Works	93,369	32,209	5,085	492	296	6,676	9,740	4,823	1,237	13,570	33,413	9,602	3,166	1,245	-	214,923	-	214,923
Central India - - - - -	3,478	523	-	-	30	44	81	83	-	-	845	12	-	-	-	5,096	-	5,096
Coorg - - - - - - -	-	297	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	481	-	481
Hyderabad - - - - - -	3,829	332	-	-	-	102	139	167	-	-	1,431	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	6,000
Rajputana - - - - - -	3,075	484	119	-	-	21	113	88	-	-	872	-	-	-	-	4,772	-	4,772
Buildings under Quetta Agency -	-	358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	472	270	390	-	-	-	1,490	-	1,490
Central Provinces - - - - -	3,245	944	-	292	4	274	527	180	-	-	1,170	-	-	-	-	6,636	-	6,636
Assam - - - - - - -	-	960	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	605	278	-	-	340	2,257	-	2,257
Bengal - - - - - - -	719	806	-	-	5	21	492	-	-	-	705	-	-	-	-	2,748	-	2,748
North Western Provinces and Oudh	-	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	605	-	229	81	-	-	-	1,080	-	1,080
Punjab - - - - - - -	274	3,763	—172	-	-	86	743	39	-	16,942	2,241	1,572	-	-	-	25,488	11,665	13,823
Madras - - - - - - -	3,464	12,668	-	-	-	2,359	1,204	2,735	62	-	4,140	1,113	-	-	-	27,745	-	27,745
Bombay - - - - - -	22,624	4,881	1,108	96	327	3,144	1,810	320	-	-	7,248	1,763	-	1,217	-	44,538	-	44,538
TOTAL - - £.	134,077	58,390	6,324	880	662	12,727	14,923	8,435	1,904	30,984	53,169	14,811	3,166	2,462	340	343,254	11,665	331,589

No. 48 C.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE from IMPERIAL FUNDS on CIVIL BUILDINGS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PROVINCES.	Revenue Buildings.	Excise and Customs.	Salt.	Opium.	Mint.	Treasury and Currency Offices.	Postal.	Telegraph.	Residencies and Agency Buildings.	Viceregal Residencies and Secretariat Offices of Government of India.	Residences for Local Governments and Secretariat Offices.	Monuments and Antiquities.	Surveyor General's Office.	Imperial Museum.	Educational.	Churches and Burial Grounds.	Jails.	Law and Justice.	Medical.	Public Works.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	Net Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£
Inspector General of Military Works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,059	–	–	–	–	–	2,059	–	2,059
Central India	37	–	–	13	–	–	28	66	65	–	156	17	–	–	–	1,095	257	–	1	85	–	1,820	943	877
Coorg	936	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,259	–	–	–	–	2,195	–	2,195
Hyderabad	–	–	–	–	–	–	323	–	183	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	542		542
Port Blair	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	923	–	–	–	463	1,386	–	1,386
Rajputana	192	764	–	–	–	–	191	533	5	–	450	–	–	–	8,074	46	64	293	–	30	5	10,647	1,789	8,858
Buildings under Quetta Agency	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	259	4,202	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	302	1,423	352	6,864	–	6,864
Central Provinces	–	–	–	–	–	–	317	174	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	491	–	491
Assam	–	–	–	–	–	–	267	689	304	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,260	–	1,260
Bengal	–	–	46	1,238	4,004	200	2,104	1,214	–	7,496	–	–	8,554	590	–	75	–	–	–	–	20,998	46,519	935	45,584
North Western Provinces and Oudh	–	–	–	3,053	–	–	3,445	39	–	–	2,282	–	–	–	31	–	–	–	–		–	8,850	–	8,850
Punjab	–	–	15	–	–	–	2,217	4,074	–	14,610	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20,916	–	20,916
Madras	–	–	2,019	–	–	–	1,520	8,362	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,901	–	11,901
Bombay	–	–	4,581	–	4,350	–	2,142	709	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,782	–	11,782
TOTAL £.	1,165	764	6,661	4,304	8,354	200	12,854	16,119	4,759	22,106	2,888	17	8,554	590	8,105	3,337	2,503	293	303	1,538	21,818	127,232	3,667	123,565

No. 48 D.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE from IMPERIAL FUNDS on REPAIRS to CIVIL BUILDINGS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PROVINCES.	Revenue Buildings.	Excise and Customs.	Salt.	Opium.	Mint.	Treasury and Currency Offices.	Postal.	Telegraph.	Residencies and Agency Buildings.	Residences for Local Governments and Secretariat Offices.	Viceregal Buildings and Secretariat Offices of Government of India.	Law and Justice.	Jails.	Imperial Museum.	Surveyor General's Office.	Public Works Buildings.	Educational.	Churches and Burial-grounds.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	NET TOTAL.
	£.	.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Inspector General of Military Works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		4,620	–	–	4,620	–	4,620
Central India - - - - -	27	–	–	16	–	–	99	90	134	383	–	318	109	–	–	113	–	154	52	111	1,606	1	1,605
Coorg - - - - - - -	333	–	–	–	–	–	–	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	468	–	468
Hyderabad - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	110	22	442	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	114	–	18	706	–	706
Port Blair - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	467	467	–	467
Rajputana - - - - - -	20	87	–	–	–	–	82	120	255	–	–	834	127	–	–	251	319	165	–	28	2,288	–	2,288
Buildings under Quetta Agency -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	360	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	376	–	376
Central Provinces - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	173	87	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	260	–	260
Assam - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	102	189	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	291	–	291
Bengal - - - - - - -	–	–	2,957	837	761	570	725	958	4	–	4,256	–	–	118	51	–	211	4	–	292	11,744	211	11,533
North Western Provinces and Oudh - - - - -	–	64	–	2,359	4	–	1,218	369	–	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,576	–	–	–	5,671	–	5,671
Punjab - - - - - -	–	–	191	–	–	–	1,010	439	–	–	3,253	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,893	–	4,893
Madras - - - - - -	–	–	109	–	–	–	147	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	262	–	262
Bombay - - - - - -	–	–	1,184	–	298	28	1,005	847	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	3,382	–	3,382
TOTAL - - £.	380	151	4,441	3,212	1,063	598	4,671	3,228	1,195	464	7,509	1,152	236	118	51	398	2,106	5,057	52	952	37,034	212	36,822

No. 48 E.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE from IMPERIAL FUNDS on ROADS and other WORKS of COMMUNICATION, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PROVINCES.	Metalled and Bridged Roads.	Raised, Bridged, and Unmetalled Roads.	District Roads Unmetalled and Unraised.	Village Roads.	Boat Bridges and Ferries.	River Improvements.	Navigable Canals.	Accommodation for Travellers.	Arboriculture.	GRAND TOTAL	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	NET TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Central India	9,302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,302	6,293	3,009
Coorg	-	6	2,744	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,750	-	2,750
Rajputana	95	-	2,972	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,067	-	3,067
Buildings under Quetta Agency	2,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,878	-	2,878
TOTAL £.	12,275	6	5,716	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,997	6,293	11,704

No. 48 F.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE from IMPERIAL FUNDS on WORKS of MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PROVINCES.	Improvements to Towns, &c.	Coal Mines.	Paving and Streets.	Lighting.	Water Supply.	Sewerage, including Drainage.	Harbour and Navigation.	Light-houses.	Monuments and Antiquities.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	NET TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Central Provinces	-	362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	362	-	362
Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	-	-	123	-	123
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	-	11
Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,554	12	-	-	71,566	-	71,566
Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,599	-	-	-	10,599	-	10,599
TOTAL £.	-	362	-	-	-	-	82,153	135	11	-	82,661	-	82,661

No. 48 G.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE from IMPERIAL FUNDS on REPAIRS to ROADS and other WORKS of COMMUNICATION, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PROVINCES.	Metalled and Bridged Roads.	Raised, Bridged, and Unmetalled Roads.	District Roads Unmetalled and Unraised.	Village Roads.	Boat Bridges and Ferries.	River Improvements.	Navigable Canals.	Accommodation for Travellers.	Arboriculture.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	NET TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Central India	28,514	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,555	3,722	24,833
Coorg	3,560	654	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,322	749	3,573
Rajputana	3,896	-	478	-	7	-	-	230	-	4,611	-	4,611
Buildings under Quetta Agency	293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	293	-	293
TOTAL £.	36,263	695	586	-	7	-	-	230	-	37,781	4,471	33,310

No. 48 H.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE from IMPERIAL FUNDS on REPAIRS to WORKS of MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PROVINCES.	Improvements to Towns, &c.	Water Supply.	Harbour and Navigation.	Lighthouses.	Lighting.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	NET TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bengal	-	-	-	131	-	131	-	131
Madras	-	-	-	70	-	70	-	70
Bombay	-	-	1,448	187	-	1,635	-	1,635
TOTAL £.	-	-	1,448	388	-	1,836	-	1,836

No. 48 I.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE from PROVINCIAL FUNDS on MILITARY WORKS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PROVINCE.	ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.		Ordnance Works.	Commissariat.	Staff and Miscellaneous.	General Cantonment Works.	Fortifications.	Dockyard or Naval.	Stud.	Rest-houses.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	NET TOTAL.
	Europeans in the Plains.	Native Infantry.											
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
British Burmah - -	12,042	4,424	2,259	3,280	1,039	1,057	1,038	- -	- -	- -	25,139	- -	25,139
TOTAL - - £.	12,042	4,424	2,259	3,280	1,039	1,057	1,038	- -	- -	- -	25,139	- -	25,139

No. 48 J.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE from PROVINCIAL FUNDS on REPAIRS to MILITARY WORKS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PROVINCE.	ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.				Ordnance Works.	Commissariat.	Staff and Miscellaneous.	General Cantonment Works.	Fortifications.	Dockyard or Naval.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	NET TOTAL.
	Buildings for European Troops.	Buildings for Native Troops.	Temporary Barracks.	Rent of Buildings, or Compensation for Quarters.									
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
British Burmah - -	5,316	1,683	92	- -	474	1,152	53	3,094	506	- -	12,370	- -	12,370
TOTAL - - £.	5,316	1,683	92	- -	474	1,152	53	3,094	506	-	12,370	- -	12,370

No. 48 K.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE from PROVINCIAL FUNDS on CIVIL BUILDINGS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PROVINCES.	Postal.	Telegraph.	Land Revenue.	Customs and Excise.	Stamps and Stationery.	Residences for Local Governments, &c.	Secretariat Offices.	Board of Revenue.	Museums.	Monuments and Antiquities.	Law and Justice.	Churches and Burial Grounds.	Jails.	Police.	Registration.	Educational.	Medical.	Public Works.	Obelisks on Banks of Hooghly River.	Printing.	Political Agency.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	Net Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Central Provinces	–	–	1,444	–	–	–	–	–	204	–	180	180	2,344	1,172	–	–	97	88	–	–	–	97	5,806	–	5,806
British Burmah	1,124	999	–	1,268	–	92	–	–	–	–	3,904	5,188	18,655	560	–	701	1,998	61	–	–	160	7,306	42,016	–	42,016
Assam	–	–	–	–	–	115	56	–	–	–	6,378	433	7,023	400	–	420	–	1,345	–	–	–	261	16,431	–	16,431
Bengal	–	–	17,862	—218	45	7,622	7,873	15	–	4,347	14,937	724	38,504	4,434	1,718	18,890	26,565	6,441	–	–	–	2,011	151,770	4,029	147,741
North Western Provinces and Oudh	–	–	–	–	–	22,618	–	–	–	–	3,258	571	14,435	6,682	–	11,993	2,151	–	–	–	–	883	62,591	–	62,591
Punjab	–	–	–	–	–	6,584	–	–	67	–	4,923	435	9,774	5,338	–	1,929	58	–	–	–	–	176	29,284	1,626	27,658
Madras	–	–	–	–	–	13,956	–	–	145	–	3,897	1,706	8,467	2,436	–	705	9,305	–	–	–	–	7,848	48,465	–	48,465
Bombay	–	–	11,895	54	–	6,379	457	–	–	–	2,012	3,148	3,461	2,107	–	3,666	2,021	134	–	–	424	2,450	38,208	–	38,208
TOTAL £.	1,124	999	31,201	1,104	45	57,366	8,386	15	416	4,347	39,489	12,385	102,663	23,129	1,718	38,304	42,195	8,069	–	–	584	21,032	394,571	5,655	388,916

No. 48 L.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE from PROVINCIAL FUNDS on REPAIRS to CIVIL BUILDINGS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PROVINCES.	Postal.	Telegraph.	Land Revenue.	Customs and Excise.	Stamps and Stationery.	Residences for Local Governments.	Secretariat Offices.	Board of Revenue.	Museums.	Monuments and Antiquities.	Law and Justice.	Churches and Burial Grounds.	Bishop's Palace.	Jails.	Police.	Registration.	Educational.	Medical.	Public Works.	Obelisks on Banks of Hooghly River.	Political Agency.	Printing.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	Net Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Central Provinces	–	–	639	–	–	269	94	–	35	–	911	373	–	1,410	906	–	90	148	386	–	–	6	97	5,364	–	5,364
British Burmah	142	373	–	503	–	937	–	–	–	–	1,396	1,054	–	974	222	–	427	560	–	–	117	–	2,887	9,592	–	9,592
Assam	–	–	–	–	–	295	–	–	–	–	1,524	178	–	557	375	–	157	63	470	–	–	–	57	3,676	–	3,676
Bengal	–	–	5,825	280	50	2,622	339	25	–	58	6,329	1,594	55	3,908	1,958	23	2,764	4,566	765	–	–	–	685	31,846	–	31,846
North Western Provinces and Oudh	–	–	6,503	949	–	512	254	–	–	8,260	2,332	944	–	3,225	7,653	–	2,580	560	408	–	–	118	270	34,568	–	34,568
Punjab	–	–	–	–	–	6,346	–	–	522	–	783	966	–	4,766	5,786	–	1,310	660	–	–	–	–	1,227	22,366	234	22,132
Madras	–	–	–	–	–	2,384	–	–	–	–	792	1,434	–	382	—44	–	352	864	–	–	–	–	2,727	8,891	–	8,891
Bombay	–	–	8,399	664	–	4,392	438	–	29	–	2,725	2,814	–	2,404	3,946	–	1,536	2,716	1,108	–	768	–	1,213	33,152	–	33,152
TOTAL £.	142	373	21,366	2,396	50	17,757	1,125	25	586	8,318	16,792	9,357	55	17,626	20,802	23	9,216	10,137	3,137	–	885	124	9,163	149,455	234	149,221

No. 48 M.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE from PROVINCIAL FUNDS on ROADS and other WORKS of COMMUNICATION, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PROVINCES.	Metalled and Bridged Roads.	Raised, Bridged, and Unmetalled Roads.	District Roads, Unmetalled and Unraised.	Village Roads.	Boat Bridges and Ferries.	River Improvements.	Navigable Canals.	Accommodation for Travellers.	Arboriculture.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	NET TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Central Provinces	26,193	- -	- -	–	–	- -	- -	- -	–	–	26,193	- -	26,193
British Burmah	42,148	- -	12,492	–	–	- -	- -	- -	–	536	55,176	- -	55,176
Assam	5,190	7,223	- -	–	–	- -	—*341*	881	–	5,117	18,070	- -	18,070
Bengal	61,623	39,738	- -	–	–	1	—*216*	963	–	6,143	108,252	- -	108,252
North Western Provinces and Oudh	21,439	- -	- -	–	1,371	- -	- -	436	–	–	23,246	- -	23,246
Punjab	3,363	3,460	289	–	7,670	234	- -	584	–	–	15,600	689	14,911
Madras	20,549	- -	- -	–	–	26	17	- -	–	–	20,592	- -	20,592
Bombay	6,279	- -	- -	–	6,955	200	- -	2,859	82	994	17,369	- -	17,369
TOTAL £.	186,784	50,421	12,781	–	15,996	461	—*540*	5,723	82	12,790	284,498	689	283,809

No. 48 N.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE from PROVINCIAL FUNDS on REPAIRS to ROADS and other WORKS of COMMUNICATION, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PROVINCES.	Metalled and Bridged Roads.	Raised, Bridged, and Unmetalled Roads.	District Roads, Unmetalled and Unraised.	Village Roads.	Boat Bridges and Ferries.	River Improvements.	Navigable Canals.	Accommodation for Travellers.	Arboriculture.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	NET TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Central Provinces	26,335	- -	589	–	–	–	–	- -	–	- -	26,924	- -	26,924
British Burmah	18,207	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	- -	–	5,523	23,730	- -	23,730
Assam	2,182	9,579	- -	–	96	–	–	2,958	–	- -	14,815	- -	14,815
Bengal	82,182	7,125	- -	–	–	–	5	534	–	- -	89,846	- -	89,846
North Western Provinces and Oudh	73,596	- -	- -	–	11,696	–	–	2,535	–	- -	87,827	- -	87,827
Punjab	55,906	8,976	41	–	18,912	253	–	2,430	–	- -	86,518	260	86,258
Madras	2,549	- -	- -	–	–	–	769	- -	–	- -	3,318	- -	3,318
Bombay	84,704	- -	- -	–	1,151	–	–	- -	–	- -	85,855	- -	85,855
TOTAL £.	345,661	25,680	630	–	31,855	253	774	8,457	–	5,523	418,833	260	418,573

No. 48 o.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE from PROVINCIAL FUNDS on WORKS of MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PROVINCES.	Improvements to Towns, &c.	Market.	Water Supply.	Harbours and Navigation.	Light-houses.	Sewerage, including Drainage.	Coal Mines.	Manufacture.	Lighting.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	NET TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Assam	–	–	–	–	–	*—16*	–	–	–	–	*—16*	–	*—16*
Central Provinces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	15
British Burmah	1,321	4,066	–	–	515	172	–	–	–	18	6,092	–	6,092
Bengal	3,378	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	308	3,702	–	3,702
North Western Provinces and Oudh	–	–	1,126	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,126	–	1,126
Punjab	217	–	43,649	–	–	360	–	–	–	–	44,226	43,704	522
Madras	–	–	10,029	–	–	–	656	–	385	–	11,070	–	11,070
Bombay	16	–	2	1,453	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,471	379	1,092
TOTAL £.	4,932	4,082	54,806	1,453	515	516	656	–	385	341	67,686	44,083	23,603

No. 48 p.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE from PROVINCIAL FUNDS on REPAIRS to WORKS of MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PROVINCES.	Improvements to Towns, &c.	Water Supply.	Harbours and Navigation.	Lighthouses.	Sewerage, including Drainage.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	NET TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Central Provinces	–	–	–	–	–	27	27	–	27
British Burmah	47	–	–	185	–	–	232	–	232
Assam	13	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	13
Bengal	–	–	1,730	–	–	2,047	3,777	–	3,777
Punjab	3,919	–	–	–	27	–	3,946	–	3,946
Madras	–	–	–	–	834	–	834	–	834
Bombay	375	74	429	–	–	1,835	2,713	–	2,713
TOTAL £.	4,354	74	2,159	185	861	3,909	11,542	–	11,542

No. 48 Q.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE from INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS on CIVIL BUILDINGS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PROVINCES.	Postal.	Telegraph.	Land Revenue.	Customs and Excise.	Stamps and Stationery.	Residences for Local Governments.	Secretariat Offices.	Political Agency.	Board of Revenue.	Museums.	Monuments and Antiquities.	Law and Justice.	Churches and Burial Grounds.	Jails.	Police.	Registration.	Educational.	Medical.	Public Works.	Obelisks on Banks of Hooghly River.	Printing.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	NET TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Coorg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	–	–	–	–	–	319	–	–	–	–	389	–	389
Rajputana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	–	59
Central Provinces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,030	1,030	106	924
British Burmah	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	196	–	–	–	–	196	–	196
Punjab	–	–	147	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,106	1,056	–	–	–	318	3,627	–	3,627
Madras	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	324	–	–	–	–	324	–	324
Bombay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	932	–	5,686	2,459	–	–	–	–	9,077	–	9,077
TOTAL £.	–	–	147	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	–	59	932	–	7,792	4,354	–	–	–	1,348	14,702	106	14,596

No. 48 R.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE from INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS on REPAIRS to CIVIL BUILDINGS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PROVINCES.	Postal	Telegraph.	Land Revenue.	Customs and Excise.	Stamps and Stationery.	Residences for Local Governments.	Secretariat Offices.	Political Agency.	Board of Revenue.	Museums.	Monuments and Antiquities.	Law and Justice.	Churches and Burial Grounds.	Jails	Police.	Registration.	Educational.	Medical	Public Works.	Obelisks on Banks of Hooghly River.	Printing.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	NET TOTAL
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Punjab	–	–	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,636	716	–	–	–	52	2,442	–	2,442
Madras	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	46		46
Bombay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	1,113		4,382	364	–	–	–	190	6,071	241	5,830
TOTAL £.	–	–	38	–			–	–			–		22	–	1,113	–	6,018	1,080	–	–	–	288	8,559	241	[illegible]

No. 48 s.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE from INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS on ROADS and other WORKS of COMMUNICATION, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PROVINCES.	Metalled and Bridged Roads.	Raised, Bridged, and Unmetalled Roads.	District Roads, Unmetalled and Unraised.	Village Roads.	Boat Bridges and Ferries.	River Improvements.	Navigable Canals.	Accommodation for Travellers.	Arboriculture.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	NET TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Coorg	–	–	167	–	214	–	–	–	–	–	381	–	381
Rajputana	–	–	599	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	599	–	599
Central Provinces	1,050	–	–	–	–	–	–	116	–	–	1,166	–	1,166
British Burmah	778	–	6,391	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,169	–	7,169
Bengal	–	*—153*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*—153*	–	*—153*
Assam	–	–	741	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	741	–	741
North Western Provinces and Oudh	–	18,293	5,884	94	–	4	–	–	–	–	24,275	–	24,275
Punjab	10,357	–	–	–	4,504	–	–	1,044	504	–	16,409	–	16,409
Madras	–	–	5,894	–	574	–	3,138	–	–	2	9,608	–	9,608
Bombay	45,359	–	–	–	6,645	–	–	2,895	2,470	–	57,369	–	57,369
TOTAL £.	57,544	18,140	19,676	94	11,937	4	3,138	4,055	2,974	2	117,564	–	117,564

No. 48 T.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE from INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS on REPAIRS to ROADS and other WORKS of COMMUNICATION, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PROVINCES.	Metalled and Bridged Roads.	Raised, Bridged, and Unmetalled Roads.	District Roads, Unmetalled and Unraised.	Village Roads.	Boat Bridges and Ferries.	River Improvements.	Accommodation for Travellers.	Arboriculture.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	NET TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Coorg	–	–	635	–	141	–	121	–	750	1,647	–	1,647
Rajputana	–	–	246	–	–	–	–	–	–	246	–	246
Central Provinces	774	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	774	2	772
British Burmah	710	–	109	–	–	–	–	–	–	819	–	819
North Western Provinces and Oudh	38,201	18,551	17,319	3,155	–	–	–	–	–	77,226	–	77,226
Punjab	22,158	–	–	–	1,685	–	1,692	5,423	–	30,958	–	30,958
Madras	–	–	13,725	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,725	–	13,725
Bombay	52,641	–	–	–	9,295	54	3,678	4,138	458	70,264	1,011	69,253
TOTAL £.	114,484	18,551	32,034	3,155	11,121	54	5,491	9,561	1,208	195,659	1,013	194,646

No. 48 v.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE from INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS on WORKS of MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PROVINCES.	Improvements to Towns, &c.	Markets.	Water Supply.	Harbours and Navigation.	Light-houses.	Sewerage, including Drainage.	Paving and Streets.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	NET TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Coorg	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	18
Rajputana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	29	-	29
British Burmah	862	4,133	-	-	-	25	-	-	5,020	-	5,020
North Western Provinces and Oudh	13	—2	—175	-	-	1,789	-	-	1,625	-	1,625
Punjab	-	-	2,805	-	-	-	-	795	3,600	-	3,600
Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	14
Bombay	1,208	-	16,657	1,354	196	-	-	-	19,415	2,512	16,903
TOTAL £.	2,083	4,131	19,305	1,354	196	1,814	-	838	29,721	2,512	27,209

No. 48 w.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE from INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS on REPAIRS to WORKS of MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

PROVINCES.	Improvements to Towns, &c.	Markets.	Water Supply.	Harbours and Navigation.	Light-houses.	Sewerage, including Drainage.	Paving and Streets.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	NET TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Coorg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2
British Burmah	50	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	75
North Western Provinces and Oudh	-	-	896	-	-	307	-	-	1,203	-	1,203
Punjab	-	-	1,175	-	-	-	-	650	1,825	-	1,825
Madras	582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	582	-	582
Bombay	-	-	5,662	1,518	71	-	-	1,441	8,692	1,949	6,743
TOTAL £.	632	25	7,733	1,518	71	307	-	2,093	12,379	1,949	10,430

No. 49.—DETAILED ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE on ESTABLISHMENTS

(Excluding

PARTICULARS.	GENERAL AND POLITICAL. Inspector General of Military Works.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	
DIRECTION.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Chief Engineer and Secretariat.						
Inspector General and assistant	9,938	—	—	—	—	1
Chief engineer and assistants	-	-	-	-	-	2
Upper subordinates	—	—	—	—	—	3
Office establishment	4,774	-	-	-	-	4
Travelling allowances	634	-	-	-	-	5
Contingencies	1,109	-	-	-	-	6
Local allowances	—	—	—	—	—	7
TOTAL £.	16,455	-	-	-	-	8
Superintending Engineers.						
Superintending engineers and assistants	9,984	2,397	-	1,011	-	9
Upper subordinates	—	—	—	—	—	10
Office establishment	3,167	1,222	-	396	-	11
Travelling allowances	749	167	-	19	-	12
Contingencies	971	330	-	58	-	13
Local allowances	-	-	-	-	-	14
TOTAL £.	14,871	4,116	-	1,484	-	15
TOTAL DIRECTION £.	31,326	4,116	-	1,484	-	16
CONSTRUCTION.						
Engineer establishment, consisting of executive and assistant engineers	34,014	6,641	992	1,736	-	17
Upper subordinates, consisting of sub-engineers, supervisors, and overseers	18,847	3,028	432	948	1,002	18
Lower subordinates, consisting of sub-overseers and subsurveyors	5,878	1,714	419	102	-	19
Petty establishment	3,873	1,314	63	124	-	20
Office establishment, including accountants	14,762	2,503	407	805	17	21
Medical establishment	-	-	-	-	-	22
Local allowances	-	-	-	-	-	23
Travelling allowances	7,596	2,499	724	325	2	24
Contingencies	3,462	633	45	142	-	25
Special allowances	—	—	—	—	—	26
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION £.	88,432	18,332	3,082	4,182	1,021	27
ACCOUNTS.						
Examiners, and deputy and assistant examiners	1,920	737	-	198	-	28
Accountants	3,129	831	-	261	-	29
Clerks and office servants	1,604	265	-	196	-	30
Travelling allowances	145	119	-	20	-	31
Contingencies	496	63	-	32	-	32
Local allowances	-	-	-	-	-	33
TOTAL ACCOUNTS £.	7,294	2,015	-	707	-	34
Collection of revenue	-	-	-	-	-	35
Conservancy, police, and navigation establishments	—	—	—	—	—	36
Special establishment for surveys	—	—	—	—	—	37
Barrack Department	16,026	1,292	-	-	-	38
TOTAL AMOUNT AUDITED £.	143,078	25,755	3,082	6,373	1,021	39
Add—Charges of other Departments and of previous year disbursed during the year	-	174	501	-	-	40
TOTAL £.	143,078	25,929	3,583	6,373	1,021	41
Deduct—Amounts charged to other Provinces and Departments, and charges not paid during the year	1,248	-	102	-	-	42
GRAND TOTAL £.	141,830	25,929	3,481	6,373	1,021	43
Distribution of Grand Total to the several Funds concerned:—						
Imperial Funds, Ordinary:						
Other public works	126,009	23,717	3,144	6,373	1,021	44
Irrigation, navigation, and agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	45
Civil Engineering College	—	—	—	—	—	46
Provincial irrigation, navigation, and agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	47
Provincial services—Other public works	-	-	-	-	-	48
Incorporated local funds—Other public works	-	-	-	-	-	49
Contributions, local funds, deposits, &c.	-	920	337	-	-	50
Irrigation, capital and revenue, productive public works	—	—	—	—	—	51
Local loans	—	—	—	—	—	52
Barrack Department	15,821	1,292	-	-	-	53
TOTAL £.	141,830	25,929	3,481	6,373	1,021	54

of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

Railways.)

	Buildings under Quetta Agency.	RAJPUTANA.			CENTRAL PROVINCES.	BRITISH BURMAH.	ASSAM.
		Public Works.	Irrigation.	TOTAL.	Public Works.	Public Works.	Public Works.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,952	3,648	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,164	2,568	—
5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	293	187	—
6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	289	381	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	6,698	6,784	—
9	2,381	1,734	- -	1,734	- - -	- - -	2,453
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	422	796	- -	796	- - -	- - -	1,187
12	356	252	- -	252	- - -	- - -	380
13	264	340	- -	340	- - -	- - -	239
14	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	406
15	3,423	3,122	- -	3,122	- - -	- - -	4,665
16	3,423	3,122	- -	3,122	6,698	6,784	4,665
17	5,614	6,341	- -	6,341	7,743	13,669	8,107
18	2,601	913	- -	913	2,938	5,104	2,683
19	643	1,091	- -	1,091	1,164	2,480	792
20	478	352	- -	352	355	1,252	1,188
21	1,281	1,705	- -	1,705	2,952	4,311	3,129
22	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	30	—	—
23	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,225
24	1,543	1,502	- -	1,502	2,996	4,424	3,487
25	311	560	- -	560	553	1,160	491
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	12,471	12,464	- -	12,464	18,731	32,400	23,102
28	- - -	691	- -	691	978	991	690
29	- - -	501	- -	501	934	1,234	1,065
30	443	288	- -	288	481	491	428
31	- - -	31	- -	31	87	110	169
32	- - -	145	- -	145	105	238	135
33	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	413
34	443	1,656	- -	1,656	2,585	3,064	2,900
35	- - -	- - -	180	180	—	—	—
36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	- - -	1,188	- -	1,188	736	—	—
39	16,337	18,430	180	18,610	28,750	42,248	30,667
40	- - -	- - -	2,836	2,836	—	—	—
41	16,337	18,430	3,016	21,446	28,750	42,248	30,667
42	- - -	2,899	- -	2,899	3,100	518	—
43	16,337	15,531	3,016	18,547	25,650	41,730	30,667
44	16,337	13,481	- -	13,481	5,811	- - -	2,199
45	- - -	- - -	3,016	3,016	- - - -	- - -	64
46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,015	—
48	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18,767	31,371	28,260
49	- - -	60	- -	60	94	1,859	26
50	- - -	802	- -	802	242	1,485	110
51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53	- - -	1,188	- -	1,188	736	- - -	8
54	16,337	15,531	3,016	18,547	25,650	41,730	30,667

No. 49.—Detailed Account of Expenditure on Establishments of the (Excluding

PARTICULARS.	Bengal.			North Western Provinces and Oudh.			
	Public Works.	Irrigation.	Total.	Public Works.	Irrigation.	Total.	
DIRECTION.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Chief Engineer and Secretariat.							
Inspector General and assistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chief Engineer and assistants	4,601	3,048	7,649	8,311	3,754	12,065	2
Upper and lower subordinates, and petty establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Office establishment	6,230	2,589	8,819	4,052	3,142	7,194	4
Travelling allowances	209	170	379	865	674	1,539	5
Contingencies	412	276	688	646	514	1,160	6
Presidency and local allowances	204	-	204	-	-	-	7
Presidency house-rent	124	-	124	-	-	-	8
Total £.	11,780	6,083	17,863	13,874	8,084	21,958	9
Superintending Engineers.							
Superintending engineers and assistants	5,999	5,019	11,018	-	4,442	4,442	10
Upper and lower subordinates	-	-	-	-	267	267	11
Office establishments	3,348	2,573	5,921	-	1,707	1,707	12
Travelling allowances	740	418	1,158	-	422	422	13
Contingencies	416	394	810	-	507	507	14
Local allowance	113	-	113	-	-	-	15
Presidency house-rent	142	-	142	-	-	-	16
Total £.	10,758	8,404	19,162	-	7,345	7,345	17
Total Direction £.	22,538	14,487	37,025	13,874	15,429	29,303	18
CONSTRUCTION.							
Engineer establishment, consisting of executive and assistant engineers	23,668	26,176	49,844	28,662	26,869	55,531	19
Upper subordinates, consisting of sub-engineers, supervisors, and overseers	11,237	14,600	25,837	10,116	5,553	15,669	20
Lower subordinates	2,820	5,941	8,761	3,858	6,626	10,484	21
Petty establishment	1,204	2,690	3,894	1,507	4,343	5,850	22
Office establishment, including accountants	7,252	8,265	15,517	13,166	9,285	22,451	23
Medical establishment	-	1,041	1,041	-	401	401	24
Presidency and local allowances	875	511	1,386	-	-	-	25
Travelling allowances	6,708	10,838	17,546	11,092	10,565	21,657	26
Presidency house-rent	417	278	695	-	-	-	27
Contingencies	1,408	2,602	4,010	2,177	3,063	5,240	28
Special allowances	-	15	15	-	-	-	29
Items for which details have not been received	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Total Construction £.	55,589	72,957	128,546	70,578	66,705	137,283	31
ACCOUNTS.							
Examiners and deputy and assistant examiners	4,002	-	4,002	1,338	1,440	2,778	32
Accountants	4,957	-	4,957	2,971	2,437	5,408	33
Clerks and office servants	2,557	-	2,557	1,885	941	2,826	34
Travelling allowances	483	-	483	80	47	127	35
Contingencies	264	-	264	174	117	291	36
Local allowances	764	-	764	-	-	-	37
Presidency house-rent	471	-	471	-	-	-	38
Total Accounts £.	13,498	-	13,498	6,448	4,982	11,430	39
Collection of revenue	-	15,739	15,739	-	28,894	28,894	40
Conservancy, police, and navigation establishments	-	8,841	8,841	1,172	4,053	5,225	41
Special establishment for surveys	-	-	-	-	1,013	1,013	42
Barrack department	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Total Amount Audited £.	91,625	112,024	203,649	92,072	121,076	213,148	44
Add—Charges of other Departments and of previous year disbursed during the year	11,126	7,376	18,502	16,780	368	17,148	45
Total £.	102,751	119,400	222,151	108,852	121,444	230,296	46
Deduct—Amounts charged to other Provinces and Departments, and charges not paid during the year	7,847	13,899	21,746	207	-	207	47
Grand Total £.	94,904	105,501	200,405	108,645	121,444	230,089	48
Distribution of Grand Total to the several Funds concerned:—							
Imperial Funds, Ordinary:							
Other public works	8,748	-	8,748	3,901	-	3,901	49
Irrigation, navigation, and agricultural	-	7,493	7,493	-	100	100	50
Civil Engineering College	-	-	-	17,620	-	17,620	51
Provincial irrigation, navigation, and agricultural	-	27,626	27,626	-	20,423	20,423	52
Provincial services—Other public works	84,162	-	84,162	57,776	-	57,776	53
Incorporated Local Funds—Other public works	—38	-	—38	29,112	466	29,578	54
Contributions, local funds, deposits, &c.	2,032	380	2,412	232	-	232	55
Irrigation, capital and revenue, productive public works	-	70,002	70,002	-	100,455	100,455	56
Local loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Barrack Department	-	-	-	4	-	4	58
Madras Harbour	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Total £.	94,904	105,501	200,405	108,645	121,444	230,089	60

Public Works Department for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*
Railways.)

	Punjab.			Madras.	Bombay.			Grand Total.		
	Public Works.	Irrigation.	Total.	Public Works.	Public Works.	Irrigation.	Total.	Public Works.	Irrigation.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9,938	- -	9,938
2	4,430	4,852	9,282	8,837	4,440	- -	4,440	38,219	11,654	49,873
3	- -	- -	- -	- -	504	- -	504	504	- -	504
4	3,358	2,970	6,328	4,247	5,410	- -	5,410	32,803	8,701	41,504
5	588	355	943	969	20	- -	20	3,765	1,199	4,964
6	4,273	427	4,700	712	363	- -	363	8,185	1,217	9,402
7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	204	- -	204
8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	124	- -	124
9	12,649	8,604	21,253	14,765	10,737	- -	10,737	93,742	22,771	116,513
10	3,978	5,139	9,117	10,585	6,550	4,769	11,319	47,072	19,369	66,441
11	- -	148	148	- -	1,500	135	1,635	1,500	550	2,050
12	1,497	2,359	3,856	3,002	1,881	1,285	3,166	16,918	7,924	24,842
13	343	229	572	1,125	1,380	743	2,123	5,511	1,812	7,323
14	443	420	863	383	363	190	553	3,807	1,511	5,318
15	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	519	- -	519
16	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	142	- -	142
17	6,261	8,295	14,556	15,095	11,674	7,122	18,796	75,469	31,166	106,635
18	18,910	16,899	35,809	29,860	22,411	7,122	29,533	169,211	53,937	223,148
19	19,746	33,702	53,448	31,844	29,464	17,897	47,361	218,241	104,644	322,885
20	5,968	9,049	15,017	22,543	24,065	9,039	33,104	112,425	38,241	150,666
21	4,924	5,687	10,611	894	5,714	2,408	8,122	32,493	20,662	53,155
22	1,507	7,354	8,861	3,567	2,638	1,621	4,259	19,422	16,008	35,430
23	7,260	10,448	17,708	11,130	14,490	6,534	21,024	85,170	34,532	119,702
24	- -	1,397	1,397	- -	- -	32	32	30	2,871	2,901
25	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,100	511	4,611
26	8,952	10,562	19,514	14,263	12,560	9,352	21,912	78,673	41,317	119,990
27	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	417	278	695
28	2,122	2,944	5,066	1,910	1,893	1,377	3,270	16,867	9,986	26,853
29	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15	15
30	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	971	971	- -	971	971
31	50,479	81,143	131,622	86,151	90,824	49,231	140,055	567,838	270,036	837,874
32	2,328	- -	2,328	3,437	3,336	- -	3,336	20,646	1,440	22,086
33	3,360	- -	3,360	9,769	5,016	- -	5,016	34,028	2,437	36,465
34	2,062	- -	2,062	- -	2,454	- -	2,454	13,154	941	14,095
35	143	- -	143	434	295	- -	295	2,116	47	2,163
36	268	- -	268	454	348	- -	348	2,722	117	2,839
37	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,177	- -	1,177
38	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	471	- -	471
39	8,161	- -	8,161	14,094	11,449	- -	11,449	74,314	4,982	79,296
40	- -	22,277	22,277	- -	- -	690	690	- -	67,780	67,780
41	838	200	1,038	13,700	- -	162	162	15,710	13,256	28,966
42	- -	725	725	- -	- -	291	291	- -	2,029	2,029
43	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,834	- -	7,834	27,076	- -	27,076
44	78,388	121,244	199,632	143,805	132,518	57,496	190,014	854,149	412,020	1,266,169
45	6,795	6,431	13,226	7,379	7,055	3,922	10,977	49,810	20,933	70,743
46	85,183	127,675	212,858	151,184	139,573	61,418	200,991	903,959	432,953	1,336,912
47	17,267	- -	17,267	1,799	6,697	3,928	10,625	41,684	17,827	59,511
48	67,916	127,675	195,591	149,385	132,876	57,490	190,366	862,275	415,126	1,277,401
49	14,455	- -	14,455	16,874	35,280	- -	35,280	277,350	- -	277,350
50	- -	25,694	25,694	34,817	- -	52,470	52,470	34,881	88,773	123,654
51	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	17,620	- -	17,620
52	- -	- -	- -	6,019	- -	- -	- -	13,034	48,049	61,083
53	44,118	- -	44,118	55,055	62,599	- -	62,599	382,108	- -	382,108
54	6,572	- -	6,572	5,625	18,989	- -	18,989	62,299	466	62,765
55	- -	15,353	15,353	644	7,091	2,701	9,792	13,895	18,434	32,329
56	- -	86,628	86,628	27,600	- -	2,319	2,319	27,600	259,404	287,004
57	2,662	- -	2,662	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,662	- -	2,662
58	109	- -	109	- -	8,917	- -	8,917	28,075	- -	28,075
59	- -	- -	- -	2,751	- -	- -	- -	2,751	- -	2,751
60	67,916	127,675	195,591	149,385	132,876	57,490	190,366	862,275	415,126	1,277,401

No. 50.—DETAILED ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE on

(Excluding

PARTICULARS.	India, General.								Central Provinces.	British Burmah.			Assam.	
	Inspector General of Military Works.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Rajputana.			Buildings under Quetta Agency.	Public Works.	Public Works.	Irrigation.	Total.	Public Works.	
					Public Works.	Irrigation.	Total.							
NEW SUPPLIES.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Surveying and mathematical instruments	106	18	18	–	21	–	21	142	38	417	–	417	195	1
Machinery, including navigation plant	578	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,240	3,912	6,152	127	2
Tools	2,097	1,069	284	184	269	–	269	1,365	420	1,893	–	1,893	897	3
Plant	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,411	679	–	679	2,293	4
Office furniture	103	24	11	27	26	–	26	129	4	153	–	153	89	5
Camp equipage	–	–	–	–	9	–	9	23	6	–	–	–	–	6
Live stock	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	456	7
Rolling-stock for canals	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	20	4	24	41	–	–	332	332	–	9
TOTAL NEW SUPPLIES £.	2,884	1,112	313	211	345	4	349	1,700	1,879	5,382	4,244	9,626	4,057	10
Repairs, and carriage from place to place	1,040	333	11	96	119	26	145	292	119	595	847	1,442	237	11
TOTAL	3,924	1,445	324	307	464	30	494	1,992	1,998	5,977	5,091	11,068	4,294	12
Add,—Charges by other Departments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
GRAND TOTAL £.	3,924	1,445	324	307	464	30	494	1,992	1,998	5,977	5,091	11,068	4,294	14
DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL.														
Ordinary Imperial—Other Public Works	3,924	1,132	312	307	444	–	444	1,992	89	–	–	–	132	15
Irrigation :														
Capital, Productive Public Works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
Capital, Ordinary :														
Irrigation	–	–	–	–	–	31	31	–	–	–	3,912	3,912	–	17
Agricultural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	359	359	–	18
Revenue Productive Public Works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
Revenue, Ordinary :														
Irrigation	–	–	–	–	–	—11	—11	–	–	–	815	815	–	20
Agricultural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	21
Ordinary irrigation and agricultural works	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	2,235	22
Debited to Native States	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
Provincial services—Other Public Works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,859	5,176	–	5,176	1,927	24
Incorporated Local Funds—Other Public Works	–	–	12	–	20	–	20	–	14	604	–	604	–	25
Tuccavee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
Madras Harbour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
Contributions, Excluded Local Funds, Deposits, &c.	–	313	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	197	–	197	–	28
TOTAL £.	3,924	1,445	324	307	464	30	494	1,992	1,998	5,977	5,091	11,068	4,294	29

Tools and Plant, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

Railways.)

	Bengal.			North Western Provinces.			Punjab.			Madras.	Bombay.			Grand Total.		
	Public Works.	Irrigation.	Total.	Public Works.	Irrigation.	Total.	Public Works.	Irrigation.	Total.	Public Works.	Public Works.	Irrigation.	Total.	Public Works.	Irrigation.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	78	–	78	94	–	94	260	–	260	203	*—107*	411	304	1,483	411	1,894
2	2,024	16,453	18,477	12	344	356	–	–	–	1,371	–	–	–	6,353	20,709	27,062
3	3,662	–	3,662	490	–	490	638	–	638	3,484	1,104	*—128*	976	17,856	*—128*	17,728
4	–	–	–	7	–	7	2,613	–	2,613	5,295	557	958	1,515	12,855	958	13,813
5	379	–	379	274	–	274	203	–	203	410	135	141	276	1,967	141	2,108
6	–	–	–	257	–	257	–	–	–	–	3	*—2*	1	298	*—2*	296
7	57	–	57	–	–	–	177	–	177	–	104	–	104	794	–	794
8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	989	989	–	–	–	–	–	989	989
9	–	7,890	7,890	–	2,810	2,810	–	3,401	3,401	–	–	–	–	61	14,437	14,498
10	6,200	24,343	30,543	1,134	3,154	4,288	3,891	4,390	8,281	10,763	1,796	1,380	3,176	41,667	37,515	79,182
11	1,191	8,062	9,253	326	2,061	2,387	396	12,320	12,716	8,231	1,863	396	2,259	14,849	23,712	38,561
12	7,391	32,405	39,796	1,460	5,215	6,675	4,287	16,710	20,997	18,994	3,659	1,776	5,435	56,516	61,227	117,743
13	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	878	1,354	–	1,354	2,244	–	2,244
14	7,391	32,405	39,796	1,460	5,215	6,675	4,299	16,710	21,009	19,872	5,013	1,776	6,789	58,760	61,227	119,987
15	458	–	458	293	–	293	704	–	704	1,787	2,236	–	2,236	13,810	–	13,810
16	–	21,819	21,819	–	2,536	2,536	–	10,496	10,496	5,731	–	696	696	5,731	35,547	41,278
17	–	4,933	4,933	–	229	229	–	168	168	1,648	–	829	829	1,648	10,102	11,750
18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	359	359
19	–	3,226	3,226	–	1,980	1,980	–	909	909	9,539	–	*—484*	*—484*	9,539	5,631	15,170
20	–	–	–	–	456	456	–	202	202	443	–	400	400	443	1,862	2,305
21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
22	–	2,427	2,427	–	14	14	–	–	–	1,607	–	253	253	3,842	2,704	6,546
23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,935	4,935	–	–	–	–	–	4,935	4,935
24	6,774	–	6,774	756	–	756	3,029	–	3,029	*—1,884*	1,423	–	1,423	19,060	–	19,060
25	–	–	–	395	–	395	226	–	226	550	1,354	–	1,354	3,175	–	3,175
26	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	387	–	–	–	387	–	387
28	155	–	155	16	–	16	340	–	340	64	–	82	82	1,121	82	1,203
29	7,391	32,405	39,796	1,460	5,215	6,675	4,299	16,710	21,009	19,872	5,013	1,776	6,789	58,760	61,227	119,987

No. 51.—ACCOUNT of PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Receipts.				Disbursements.		Provincial Surpluses.	Provincial Deficits.
	Opening Balance.	Allotments from Imperial Revenues.	Revenues.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.	Increase of Balance.	Decrease of Balance.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Central Provinces	63,426	155,168	431,261	649,855	583,473	66,382	2,956	—
British Burmah	267,764	- -	1,031,066	1,298,830	1,010,233	288,597	20,833	—
Assam	31,137	- -	403,381	434,518	376,502	58,016	26,879	—
Bengal	510,425	403,901	3,564,040	4,478,366	3,979,254	499,112	- -	11,313
North Western Provinces and Oudh	585,771	812,005	1,884,250	3,282,026	2,615,465	666,561	80,790	—
Punjab	90,817	655,891	728,011	1,474,719	1,324,405	150,314	59,497	—
Madras	*80,886	852,967	219,581	1,153,434	1,080,363	73,071	- -	7,815
Bombay	110,143	1,469,439	1,964,273	3,543,860	3,395,857	148,003	37,855	—
Total £.	1,740,374	4,349,371	10,225,863	16,315,608	14,365,552	1,950,056	228,810	19,128

No. 52.—ACCOUNT of INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Receipts.				Disbursements.			Incorporated Local Funds Surpluses, excluding Debt.	Incorporated Local Funds Deficits, excluding Debt.
	Opening Balance.	Revenue.	Debt (Deposits and Advances).	Total.	Expenditure.	Debt (Deposits and Advances).	Closing Balance.	Increase of Balance.	Decrease of Balance.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India, General	5,384	18,412	73	23,869	17,278	- -	6,591	1,134	—
Central Provinces	43,232	56,272	7,757	107,261	54,772	7,622	44,867	1,500	—
British Burmah	66,432	78,975	- -	145,407	47,876	- -	97,531	31,099	—
Assam	9,971	32,427	1,984	44,382	40,546	3,835	1	- -	8,119
Bengal	219,927	425,917	786,733	1,432,577	453,329	784,525	194,723	- -	27,412
North Western Provinces and Oudh	†235,128	858,455	605	1,094,188	834,996	1,726	257,466	23,459	—
Punjab	69,993	213,195	209	283,397	187,102	200	96,095	26,093	—
Madras	*510,032	823,602	261,399	1,595,033	804,009	246,765	544,259	19,593	—
Bombay	124,543	372,507	136	497,186	351,575	873	144,738	20,932	—
Total £.	1,284,642	2,879,762	1,058,896	5,223,300	2,791,483	1,045,546	1,386,271	123,810	35,531

* These balances differ from last year's closing balances by 17,063 *l.* respectively, transferred from Account No. 52 to Account No. 51.
† This balance differs from last year's closing balance by 1,695 *l.* transferred from Deposits.

No. 53.—ACCOUNT of PROVINCIAL and LOCAL SURPLUSES and PROVINCIAL and LOCAL DEFICITS for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Provincial Surpluses, as per Account No. 51.	Local Fund Surpluses, as per Account No. 52.	Total Provincial and Local Surpluses.	Provincial Deficits, as per Account No. 51.	Local Fund Deficits, as per Account No. 52.	Total Provincial and Local Deficits.	Provincial and Local Surpluses. Increase of Balance.	Provincial and Local Deficits. Decrease of Balance.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India, General	-	1,134	1,134	-	-	-	1,134	—
Central Provinces	2,956	1,500	4,456	-	-	-	4,456	—
British Burmah	20,833	31,099	51,932	-	-	-	51,932	—
Assam	26,879	-	26,879	-	8,119	8,119	18,760	—
Bengal	-	-	-	11,313	27,412	38,725	-	38,725
North Western Provinces and Oudh	80,790	23,459	104,249	-	-	-	104,249	—
Punjab	59,497	26,093	85,590	-	-	-	85,590	—
Madras	-	19,593	19,593	7,815	-	7,815	11,778	—
Bombay	37,855	20,932.	58,787	-	-	-	58,787	—
TOTAL £.	228,810	123,810	352,620	19,128	35,531	54,659	336,686	38,725

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No. 54.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of ARMY RECEIPTS and ARMY CHARGES, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

ARMY RECEIPTS.

Number of Corresponding Grants.		For Details, *see* page	Government of India.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total India.	England.	Total India and England.
	EFFECTIVE SERVICES.		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	Army and Garrison Staff	148	- -	1,490	5,141	6,631	- -	6,631
3	Regimental Pay, Allowances, and Charges	148	4,880	25,283	9,052	39,215	159	39,374
4	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies, and Services	148	343,348	90,826	90,921	525,095	- -	525,095
5	Stud and Remount Establishments, Supplies, and Services	148	7,561	26,299	2,687	36,547	- -	36,547
6	Clothing Establishments, Supplies, and Services	148	47,535	18,551	14,847	80,933	2,394	83,327
7	Barrack Establishments, Supplies, and Services	149	1,076	1,700	2,076	4,852	- -	4,852
8	Administration of Martial Law	149	1,735	342	10	2,087	- -	2,087
9	Medical Establishments, Supplies, and Services	149	6,621	2,561	5,006	14,188	27	14,215
10	Ordnance Establishments, Stores, and Camp Equipage	149	26,405	13,144	12,072	51,621	28,692	80,313
12	Education	149	600	163	47	810	- -	810
13	Sea Transport Charges	150	302	749	11,135	12,186	50,301	62,487
14	Miscellaneous Services	150	33,346	2,564	2,748	38,658	- -	38,658
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.							
18	Military Pensions	150	6	616	13	635	3,470	4,105
19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	150	13,456	5,306	4,855	23,617	2,009	25,626
	TOTAL ARMY RECEIPTS £.		486,871	189,594	160,610	837,075	87,052	924,127

No. 54.—Abstract Account of Army Receipts and Army Charges, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

ARMY CHARGES.

Number of Grants.		For Details, *see* page	Government of India.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total India.	ENGLAND. Stores.	ENGLAND. Other Charges.	Total India and England.
	EFFECTIVE SERVICES.		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	Army and Garrison Staff	151	270,516	103,245	115,827	489,588	- -	- -	489,588
2	Administrative Staff	151	97,605	41,531	45,954	185,090	- -	- -	185,090
3	Regimental Pay, Allowances, and Charges	152	3,865,409	1,443,064	1,260,553	6,569,026	- -	936,897	7,505,923
4	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies, and Services	153	1,832,997	474,544	369,979	2,677,520	136,661	- -	2,814,181
5	Stud and Remount Establishments, Supplies, and Services	153	70,554	30,212	21,536	122,302	- -	7,784	130,086
6	Clothing Establishments, Supplies, and Services	154	66,915	19,497	18,415	104,827	389,071	- -	493,898
7	Barrack Establishments, Supplies, and Services	154	115,400	50,969	37,841	204,210	- -	- -	204,210
8	Administration of Martial Law	154	17,723	8,577	6,796	33,096	- -	- -	33,096
9	Medical Establishments, Supplies, and Services	154	243,057	92,574	84,684	420,315	48,051	2,088	470,454
10	Ordnance Establishments, Stores, and Camp Equipage	155	305,441	91,803	181,315	578,558	163,936	2,466	744,960
11	Ecclesiastical	155	16,195	6,290	6,069	28,554	- -	- -	28,554
12	Education	155	21,956	15,248	6,463	43,667	- -	- -	43,667
13	Sea Transport Charges	156	16,599	29,305	45,458	91,362	- -	352,656	444,018
14	Miscellaneous Services	156	180,988	96,609	79,010	356,607	- -	- -	356,607
15	Volunteer Corps	156	23,106	7,818	9,480	40,404	- -	- -	40,404
	Total Effective Services £.		7,144,461	2,511,285	2,289,380	11,945,126	737,719	1,301,891	13,984,736
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.								
16	Rewards for Military Services	156	5,102	2,037	672	7,811	- -	1,770	9,581
17	Retired Officers	157	7,660	7,861	9,529	25,050	- -	1,328,007	1,353,057
18	Military Pensions	157	272,066	236,242	111,602	619,910	- -	732,950	1,352,860
19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	157	6,983	8,547	3,629	19,159	- -	2,201	21,360
20	Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities	157	13,560	5,974	10,689	30,223	- -	- -	30,223
	Total Non-Effective Services £.		305,371	260,661	136,121	702,153	- -	2,064,928	2,767,081
	Total Adjusted Charges £.		7,449,832	2,771,946	2,425,501	12,647,279	737,719	3,366,819	16,751,817
	Unadjusted Expenditure	157	540,595	*—822,828*	248,422	*—33,811*	- -	- -	*—33,811*
	Total Army Charges £.		7,990,427	1,949,118	2,673,923	12,613,468	4,104,538		16,718,006

No. 55.—DETAILED ACCOUNT of ARMY RECEIPTS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Government of India.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
RECEIPTS UNDER GRANT 1.				
ARMY AND GARRISON STAFF.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Recoveries for Books and Instruments for Garrison Instruction	- -	- -	5,141	5,141
Miscellaneous	- -	1,490	- -	1,490
TOTAL £.	- -	1,490	5,141	6,631
RECEIPTS UNDER GRANT 3.				
REGIMENTAL PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND CHARGES.				
Discharge Purchase Money	874	351	177	1,402
Unclaimed Balances of Deserters and others	114	85	105	304
Hutting Money	- -	12,435	2	12,437
Miscellaneous	3,892	12,412	8,768	25,072
TOTAL IN INDIA £.	4,880	25,283	9,052	39,215
IN ENGLAND:				
Discharge Purchase Money, and proceeds of the effects of a Deserter			155	
Refund of over-payment in previous year in respect of Military Furlough Pay			4	
				159
TOTAL £.				39,374
RECEIPTS UNDER GRANT 4.				
COMMISSARIAT ESTABLISHMENTS, SUPPLIES, AND SERVICES.				
Sale of Commissariat Provisions and Stores	80,000	3,498	4,805	88,303
Malt Liquor	190,918	70,930	73,382	335,230
Rum and Arrack	39,187	3,185	10,013	52,385
Commissariat Cattle	17,334	1,600	396	19,330
Miscellaneous	10,000	10,658	1,350	22,008
Value of Stores and Cattle, &c., issued to other Departments	5,549	955	975	7,479
Hissar Cattle Farm	360	- -	- -	360
TOTAL £.	343,348	90,826	90,921	525,095
RECEIPTS UNDER GRANT 5.				
STUD AND REMOUNT ESTABLISHMENTS, SUPPLIES, AND SERVICES.				
Sale of Stud Cattle	2,555	- -	- -	2,555
Sale of Regimental Cart Horses	1,377	2,972	1,506	5,855
Sale of Chargers selected by Officers	1,425	587	1,155	3,167
Rent of Lands	- -	37	- -	37
Miscellaneous	997	848	26	1,871
Value of Stores, &c., supplied to other Departments	1,207	21,855	- -	23,062
TOTAL £.	7,561	26,299	2,687	36,547
RECEIPTS UNDER GRANT 6.				
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENTS, SUPPLIES, AND SERVICES.				
Clothing, &c.	18,466	6,009	6,509	30,984
Necessaries	28,514	7,683	8,255	44,452
Hyderabad Contingent	- -	4,420	- -	4,420
Miscellaneous	55	419	83	557
Value of Stores issued to other Departments	500	20	- -	520
TOTAL IN INDIA £.	47,535	18,551	14,847	80,933
IN ENGLAND:				
Value of Clothing and Necessaries in possession of Regiments on their Transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment, Proceeds of Sales of Unserviceable Clothing Stores, &c.				2,394
TOTAL £.				83,327

No. 55.—Detailed Account of Army Receipts, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Government of India.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
RECEIPTS UNDER GRANT 7.				
BARRACK ESTABLISHMENTS, SUPPLIES, AND SERVICES.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Barrack and Hospital Furniture, Bedding, &c.	868	1,018	612	2,498
Recoveries for damaged or deficient Barrack and Hospital Furniture, Utensils, &c.	- -	205	482	687
Miscellaneous	- -	466	942	1,408
Value of Stores issued to other Departments	208	11	40	259
TOTAL £.	1,076	1,700	2,076	4,852
RECEIPTS UNDER GRANT 8.				
ADMINISTRATION OF MARTIAL LAW.				
Receipts from Regimental and Garrison Prison Funds	1,735	340	10	2,085
Miscellaneous	- -	2	- -	2
TOTAL £.	1,735	342	10	2,087
RECEIPTS UNDER GRANT 9.				
MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS, SUPPLIES, AND SERVICES.				
Sale of Medical Stores	6,191	618	4,628	11,437
Stoppages for Men in Hospital	2	82	139	223
Hyderabad Contingent	- -	88	- -	88
Recoveries from Officers at the Colaba Officers' Sanitarium	- -	- -	99	99
Miscellaneous	428	819	140	1,387
Value of Stores issued to other Departments	- -	954	- -	954
TOTAL IN INDIA £.	6,621	2,561	5,006	14,188
IN ENGLAND:				
Proceeds of Sale of Unserviceable Medical Stores, &c.				27
TOTAL £.				14,215
RECEIPTS UNDER GRANT 10.				
ORDNANCE ESTABLISHMENTS, STORES, AND CAMP EQUIPAGE.				
Sale of Ordnance Stores and Camp Equipage	24,116	8,234	9,361	41,711
Work executed in Manufacturing Departments	- -	447	310	757
Hyderabad Contingent	- -	3,978	- -	3,978
Miscellaneous	2,289	485	1,162	3,936
Value of Stores issued to other Departments	- -	- -	1,239	1,239
TOTAL IN INDIA £.	26,405	13,144	12,072	51,621
IN ENGLAND:				
Repayment by the War Office of the extra per-centage charges levied, between 1873 and 1875, on Stores supplied for India			22,708	
Value of Accoutrements, &c., in possession of Regiments on their Transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment; Proceeds of Sales of Unserviceable Military Stores, &c.			5,984	
				28,692
TOTAL £.				80,313
RECEIPTS UNDER GRANT 12.				
EDUCATION.				
Receipts for Damaged Library Books	30	109	- -	139
Receipts from Schools, &c.	444	39	47	530
Miscellaneous	126	15	- -	141
TOTAL £.	600	163	47	810

No. 55.—Detailed Account of Army Receipts, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Government of India.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
RECEIPTS UNDER GRANT 13.	£.	£.	£.	£.
SEA TRANSPORT CHARGES.				
Table Money	302	664	581	1,547
Recoveries for Medical Comforts for Troops proceeding to Sea	- -	- -	11	11
Passage Money	- -	85	14	99
Recoveries of Table Money, &c., in the Indian Troop Ships	- -	- -	10,529	10,529
TOTAL IN INDIA £.	302	749	11,135	12,186
IN ENGLAND:				
Indian Troop Service:				
Receipts from the Admiralty, Retrenchments on account of Messing, &c.			50,034	
Passage of Officers and Troops:				
Recoveries on account of Passage, Messing, &c.			267	
				50,301
TOTAL £.				62,487
RECEIPTS UNDER GRANT 14.				
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Fines and Forfeitures of Contractors and others	2,616	857	666	4,139
Fines and Penalties	208	165	9	382
Fees on Commissions of Warrant and Native Commissioned Officers	153	27	79	259
Naga Expedition	9,189	- -	- -	9,189
Miscellaneous	21,180	1,515	1,994	24,689
TOTAL £.	33,346	2,564	2,748	38,658
RECEIPTS UNDER GRANT 18.				
MILITARY PENSIONS.				
Recoveries from the Estates of deceased Pensioners	6	- -	- -	6
Miscellaneous	- -	616	13	629
TOTAL IN INDIA £.	6	616	13	635
IN ENGLAND:				
Recovery from the War Office of Retired Pay issued to certain officers of the New Line Regiments who retired under Royal Warrant of 6th September 1878			3,388	
Amount recovered in respect of Advances made to the War Office in Excess of the Pensions paid through that Department in the year 1877–78 chargeable against Indian Revenues			82	
				3,470
TOTAL £.				4,105
RECEIPTS UNDER GRANT 19.				
WIDOWS' PENSIONS AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES.				
Subscriptions towards Indian Service Family Pensions	13,456	5,306	4,824	23,586
Miscellaneous (Artillery Charitable Fund)	- -	- -	31	31
TOTAL IN INDIA £.	13,456	5,306	4,855	23,617
IN ENGLAND:				
Subscriptions towards Indian Service Family Pensions				2,009
TOTAL £.				25,626
TOTAL RECEIPTS, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.				
IN INDIA	486,871	189,594	160,610	837,075
IN ENGLAND	- -	- -	- -	87,052
TOTAL £.				924,127

No. 56.—DETAILED ACCOUNT of ARMY CHARGES, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Government of India.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
GRANT 1.				
ARMY AND GARRISON STAFF.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Commander in Chief	24,047	10,161	11,956	46,164
Chief of the Staff of the Army in India	26	- -	- -	26
Adjutant General's Department	34,657	11,394	12,372	58,423
Quartermaster General's Department	39,255	17,668	17,936	74,859
Artillery Inspection	4,078	- -	- -	4,078
Musketry Inspection	11,727	3,648	4,002	19,377
Gymnastic Instruction	1,978	- -	1,151	3,129
Garrison Instruction	5,936	987	1,019	7,942
Divisional and Brigade Staff	80,494	37,190	39,575	157,259
Garrison and Station Staff	26,980	9,676	6,107	42,763
Hill Sanitaria	27,115	5,036	10,529	42,680
Miscellaneous Depôts	- -	4,824	8,627	13,451
Staff of Local Forces	6,981	- -	- -	6,981
Bazar Establishment	4,883	282	675	5,840
Staff, Miscellaneous	360	- -	- -	360
Station Conservancy	1,999	2,379	1,878	6,256
TOTAL £.	270,516	103,245	115,827	489,588
GRANT 2.				
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.				
Military Department, Account Branch	11,144	- -	- -	11,144
Personal Staff of Governor General, Governors, and Lieutenant Governors	7,706	3,337	3,331	14,374
Controller's Office	9,556	4,531	4,766	18,853
Military Accountant's Office	8,479	4,430	4,381	17,290
Pay Examiner's Office	14,485	6,508	7,785	28,778
Commissariat and Remount Accounts	16,689	- -	- -	16,689
Commissariat, Clothing, and Remount Accounts	- -	6,592	- -	6,592
Medical Accounts	3,926	2,129	2,485	8,540
Ordnance Accounts	- -	4,022	4,309	8,331
Ordnance, and Clothing Accounts	7,693	- -	- -	7,693
Commissariat, Barrack, and Clothing Accounts	- -	- -	7,220	7,220
Fund Accounts	2,233	1,337	999	4,569
Circle Pay Offices	15,605	8,645	10,678	34,928
Assistants on Probation	89	- -	- -	89
TOTAL £.	97,605	41,531	45,954	185,090

No. 56.—Detailed Account of Army Charges, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Government of India.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
GRANT 3. REGIMENTAL PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND CHARGES.	£.	£.	£.	£.
European Army.				
Royal Artillery	477,740	175,999	166,773	820,512
Cavalry	212,897	58,605	30,144	301,646
Royal Engineers	21,056	2,346	2,943	26,345
Infantry	1,166,600	282,532	297,484	1,746,616
Invalid and Veteran Establishment	5,623	12,359	1,323	19,305
Staff Corps	38,014	16,457	22,241	76,712
General List, Cavalry	5,867	1,945	2,002	9,814
General List, Infantry	24,291	8,865	5,792	38,948
Unattached Officers	2,221	911	1,181	4,313
General Officers unemployed	3,687	1,804	- -	5,491
Colonels' Allowances	9,188	5,737	5,575	20.500
Bounty Money	6,346	2,229	1,471	10,046
Hutting Money	1,068	50	40	1,158
Marching Batta	860	- -	222	1,082
Purchase of Books, &c.	265	- -	- -	265
Miscellaneous	8,053	1,914	3,459	13,426
Compensation in lieu of and for inferior Quarters	425	76	58	559
Rent of Buildings and Taxes	252	122	1	375
£.	1,984,453	571,951	540,709	3,097,113
IN ENGLAND:				
Payments to Her Majesty's Exchequer on account of Disbursements by the War Office, in the year 1880-81, in respect of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in India, including Recruiting Charges and Pay of Colonels of Cavalry and Infantry			500,000	
Less,—Overpayment in 1879-80 on account of that year			50,000	
			450,000	
Sum brought to account in adjustment of the Army Effective and Contingent Accounts with the War Office			156,409	
				606,409
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service				176,003
Furlough Allowances of Officers of British Regiments serving in India, and Pay of Colonels Commandant of Artillery				127,666
Advances to Regiments proceeding to India				12,834
Pay and Allowances during Voyage, of Regiments returning from India				12,839
Outfit Allowance to Officers on their promotion to Commissioned Rank				450
Advances of Pay and Passage Money to Officers joining the Staff Corps as Probationers				646
Allowance to an Officer (formerly an Indian Cadet at Sandhurst) on his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant				50
TOTAL EUROPEAN ARMY £.				4,034,010
Native Army.				
Artillery	21,709	- -	9,294	31,003
Body Guard	5,601	3,928	4,995	14,524
Cavalry	708,132	74,544	196,907	979,583
Sappers and Miners	41,865	43,562	21,402	106,829
Infantry	1,069,907	712,320	471,857	2,254,084
Hutting Money	9,614	17,188	1,010	27,812
Marching Batta	1,071	1,577	1,582	4,230
Miscellaneous	2,315	1,340	3,059	6,714
Kit Money to Recruits	3,677	5,607	3,866	13,150
Annual Grant-in-Aid of Half-Mounting	17,040	10,483	5,773	33,296
Compensation in lieu of and for inferior Quarters	5	5	- -	10
Rent of Buildings and Taxes	20	559	99	678
TOTAL NATIVE ARMY £.	1,880,956	871,113	719,844	3,471,913
TOTAL INDIA	3,865,409	1,443,064	1,260,553	6,569,026
TOTAL ENGLAND	- -	- -	- -	936,897
			£.	7,505,923

No. 56.—Detailed Account of Army Charges, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Government of India.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
GRANT 4.				
COMMISSARIAT ESTABLISHMENTS, SUPPLIES, AND SERVICES.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Establishment.				
Supervising Staff	19,886	7,299	6,276	33,461
Executive Establishment	103,753	33,885	35,783	173,421
Subordinate Establishment	95,257	42,039	23,063	160,359
Commissariat Commission	414	- -	- -	414
Manufacturing Establishment and Charges	2,439	- -	- -	2,439
Khedda Establishment and Charges	14,234	- -	- -	14,234
Hissar Cattle Farm	15,410	- -	- -	15,410
Supplies.				
Provisions for Europeans	448,448	86,993	131,634	667,075
Provisions for Natives	14,576	41,228	14,680	70,484
Compensation to Natives for dearness of Provisions	135,454	650	1,100	137,204
Compensation to Native Cavalry for dearness of Forage	85,384	- -	- -	85,384
Purchase of Reserve Stock	28,838	53,831	108	82,777
Malt Liquor	183,900	20	- -	183,920
Rum and Arrack	20,929	1,090	6,121	28,140
Contingent Expenses	4,692	3,513	1,660	9,865
Services.				
Purchase of Live Stock	7,198	1,139	6,766	15,103
Feed of Cattle	127,091	30,610	27,819	185,520
Hire of Transport	125,652	11,093	19,260	156,005
Compensation in lieu of Quarters	- -	18	- -	18
Inland Water Charges	2,165	22,858	2,190	27,213
Railway Charges	243,777	91,335	37,344	372,456
Feed of Horses	74,732	34,374	33,262	142,368
Regimental Equipments and Camp Contingencies	7,019	327	224	7,570
Cattle Gear, Implements, and Store-room Furniture	24,267	2,666	6,473	33,406
Cost of Machinery for Bakeries	20	- -	- -	20
Freight Charges of Stores from England	2,106	2,597	2,915	7,618
Freight Charges of Stores from Port to Port	9	- -	702	711
Miscellaneous	45,347	6,974	12,599	64,920
Rent of Buildings	- -	5	- -	5
TOTAL IN INDIA £.	1,832,997	474,544	369,979	2,677,520
IN ENGLAND:				
Stores for India:				
Malt Liquor	21,762	41,070	45,281	108,113
Commissariat	12,962	5,717	9,869	28,548
TOTAL £.	1,867,721	521,331	425,129	2,814,181
GRANT 5.				
STUD AND REMOUNT ESTABLISHMENTS, SUPPLIES, AND SERVICES.				
Establishments	21,755	6,089	115	27,959
Veterinary Instruction	4,369	1,817	1,888	8,074
Purchase of Cattle and Remounts	25,663	16,954	18,344	60,961
Feed of Cattle and Remounts	8,322	2,903	434	11,659
Miscellaneous	10,445	2,449	755	13,649
TOTAL IN INDIA £.	70,554	30,212	21,536	122,302
IN ENGLAND:				
Purchase of Stallions				7,784
TOTAL £.				130,086

No. 56.—Detailed Account of Army Charges, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Government of India.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
GRANT 6.	£.	£.	£.	£.
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENTS, SUPPLIES, AND SERVICES.				
Clothing Depôt, Presidency	7,541	4,087	4,924	16,552
Supplies and Services at the Agency	21,320	5,481	5,848	32,649
Supplies and Services Regimentally	6,980	1,478	1,240	9,698
Compensation in lieu of Clothing	29,315	7,615	3,803	40,733
Allowance for Wicker Helmets	1,759	836	2,600	5,195
TOTAL IN INDIA £.	66,915	19,497	18,415	104,827
IN ENGLAND:				
Clothing for European and Native Troops	239,511	69,615	79,945	389,071
TOTAL £.	306,426	89,112	98,360	493,898
GRANT 7.				
BARRACK ESTABLISHMENTS, SUPPLIES, AND SERVICES.				
Executive Establishments	- -	5,112	665	5,777
Subordinate Establishments	41,402	16,494	8,708	66,604
Barrack Furniture	- -	4,341	120	4,461
Barrack Bedding	15,732	2,697	8,769	27,198
Lighting and Cleaning	23,777	8,708	6,809	39,294
Miscellaneous	34,489	13,617	12,770	60,876
TOTAL £.	115,400	50,969	37,841	204,210
GRANT 8.				
ADMINISTRATION OF MARTIAL LAW.				
Judge Advocate General's Department, Head Quarters	7,074	2,932	2,710	12,716
Judge Advocate General's Department, Districts	8,305	5,506	3,430	17,241
Miscellaneous	2,344	139	656	3,139
TOTAL £.	17,723	8,577	6,796	33,096
GRANT 9.				
MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS, SUPPLIES, AND SERVICES.				
Office of Surgeon General (Indian Service)	1,886	525	2,319	4,730
District Medical Establishment (Indian Service)	51,011	38,389	18,886	108,286
Veterinary Establishment	- -	- -	111	111
Medical Store Depôts	11,225	4,326	4,719	20,270
Office of Surgeon General (British Service)	9,290	5,847	3,169	18,306
District Medical Establishment (British Service)	64,957	17,113	28,616	110,686
General Hospitals	- -	- -	2,490	2,490
Station Hospitals	2,885	6,185	3,424	12,494
Miscellaneous	7,035	3,312	3,269	13,616
Supplies	117,283	29,284	36,340	182,907
	265,572	104,981	103,343	473,896
Deduct,— Value of Stores supplied to other Departments	22,515	12,407	18,659	53,581
TOTAL IN INDIA £.	243,057	92,574	84,684	420,315
IN ENGLAND:				
Pay and Allowances of Surgeons on Appointment, &c.	- -	- -	- -	1,888
Grant to an Officer of the Medical Department for Expenses incurred in perfecting his Army Dooly	- -	- -	- -	209
Stores for India	31,256	10,015	6,780	48,051
TOTAL £.	- -	- -	- -	470,454

No. 56.—Detailed Account of Army Charges, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Government of India.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
GRANT 10.	£.	£.	£.	£.
ORDNANCE ESTABLISHMENTS, STORES, AND CAMP EQUIPAGE.				
Office of Inspector General	11,982	6,475	6,496	24,953
Arsenals, Magazines, and Depôts	60,867	32,196	47,358	140,421
Manufacturing Establishments	71,199	20,804	31,152	123,155
Camp Equipage Department	- -	4,712	- -	4,712
Harbour Defences	- -	- -	2,802	2,802
Miscellaneous	2,234	- -	- -	2,234
Local Supplies of Stores for Arsenals, Magazines, and Depôts	57,601	8,556	69,092	135,249
Local Supplies of Stores to Manufacturing Establishments	61,570	1,382	13,850	76,802
Purchase of Timber	- - -	3,008	6,924	9,932
Repair of Saddlery	981	371	87	1,439
Provision of Saddlery for Native Cavalry	- -	2,917	- -	2,917
Value and Freight of Coals from England	- -	724	290	1,014
Freight and Charges of Stores from Port to Port	399	1,626	2,370	4,395
Freight and Charges of Stores from England	1,839	372	401	2,612
Miscellaneous	4,401	3,565	1,126	9,092
Purchase and Repair of Camp Equipage	36,739	3,515	5,875	46,129
Cost of Gymnastic Stores and Apparatus	20	- -	28	48
Army Signalling and Telegraph Stores	70	7	1	78
Purchase of Line Gear, &c.	14,143	5,075	3,190	22,408
	324,045	95,305	191,042	610,392
Deduct,—Value of Stores supplied to Civil Departments	18,604	3,503	9,727	31,834
TOTAL IN INDIA £.	305,441	91,802	181,315	578,558
IN ENGLAND:				
Expenses incurred by Officers acquiring Scientific knowledge	- -	- -	- -	673
Pay and Expenses of Non-Commissioned Officers of the Indian Establishment under instruction at Woolwich; Pay and Travelling Expenses of Civil Master Armourer and of Artizans for Gunpowder Works in India; and other Miscellaneous Expenditure	- -	- -	- -	896
Freight from India of unserviceable Military Stores, &c.	- -	- -	- -	897
Stores for India	96,554	23,742	43,640	163,936
TOTAL £.	- -	- -	- -	744,960
GRANT 11.				
ECCLESIASTICAL.*				
Chaplains to the Army (Presbyterian)	1,293	- -	- -	1,293
Chaplains to the Army (Roman Catholic)	14,902	6,290	6,069	27,261
TOTAL £.	16,195	6,290	6,069	28,554
GRANT 12.				
EDUCATION.				
Army Schools (European)	3,801	- -	- -	3,801
Army Schools (Native)	1,327	4,713	2,971	9,011
Lawrence Military Asylum	13,631	- -	1,886	15,517
Kidderpore Lower Orphan School	1,236	- -	- -	1,236
Donations, &c. to Educational Institutions	1,961	10,385	1,606	13,952
Military Normal School	- -	125	- -	125
Cantonment Schools	- -	25	- -	25
TOTAL £.	21,956	15,248	6,463	43,667

* Charges for Chaplains not attached to particular Regiments are borne upon the Civil Expenditure.

No. 56.—Detailed Account of Army Charges, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Government of India.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
GRANT 13.	£.	£.	£.	£.
SEA TRANSPORT CHARGES.				
Sea Transport Charges, viz.: Passage Money of Officers, Invalids, and Troops proceeding to and from England and from Port to Port; also Cost of Troop Transports defrayed in India	14,081	28,209	17,827	60,117
Medical Comforts, &c. to Troops proceeding to Sea	2,518	1,096	1,110	4,724
Indian Troop Service	- -	- -	26,521	26,521
TOTAL IN INDIA £.	16,599	29,305	45,458	91,362
IN ENGLAND:				
Passage of Officers and Troops, otherwise than in Troop Ships				10,532
Indian Troop Service				342,086
One-third payable from Indian Revenues of Expenses incurred in respect of Land purchased at Port Said				38
TOTAL £.				444,018
GRANT 14.				
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Sub-Marine Mining	1,768	- -	- -	1,768
Miscellaneous Services	179,220	96,609	79,010	354,839
TOTAL £.	180,988	96,609	79,010	356,607
GRANT 15.				
VOLUNTEER CORPS.				
Staff Allowances to Officers	5,832	2,791	2,623	11,246
Staff Allowances to Non-Commissioned Officers	6,789	1,578	2,330	10,697
Capitation Grants	10,485	3,449	4,527	18,461
TOTAL £.	23,106	7,818	9,480	40,404
GRANT 16.				
REWARDS FOR MILITARY SERVICES.				
Good Service Pensions	132	243	8	383
Victoria Cross	20	14	7	41
Annuities for Meritorious Services	102	335	23	460
Gratuities for Meritorious Services	104	77	24	205
Order of British India	2,609	1,326	533	4,468
Order of Merit	2,135	42	77	2,254
TOTAL IN INDIA £.	5,102	2,037	672	7,811
IN ENGLAND:				
Cost of Medals				1,770
TOTAL £.				9,581

No. 56.—Detailed Account of Army Charges, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Government of India.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
GRANT 17.				
RETIRED OFFICERS.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Retired Officers	7,660	7,861	9,529	25,050
TOTAL IN INDIA £.	7,660	7,861	9,529	25,050
IN ENGLAND:				
Pay of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service, including Colonels' Allowances				1,249,099
Capitalized value of Annuities granted to Officers of the Indian Army on retirement, representing the estimated value of their prospective claims to the Colonel's Allowance				78,908
TOTAL £.				1,353,057
GRANT 18.				
MILITARY PENSIONS.				
Pensions to Europeans	19,947	23,656	9,351	52,954
Pensions to Natives	252,119	212,586	102,251	566,956
TOTAL IN INDIA £.	272,066	236,242	111,602	619,910
IN ENGLAND:				
Payments to Her Majesty's Exchequer on account of Retired Pay, Pensions, &c. of Her Majesty's British Forces serving or having served in India				650,000
Lord Clive's Fund: Pensions				81,619
Lord Clive's Fund: Payments to Representatives of Lord Clive				1,331
TOTAL £.				1,352,860
GRANT 19.				
WIDOWS' PENSIONS AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES.				
Widows' Pensions	5,829	8,442	3,592	17,863
Compassionate Allowances	637	36	- -	673
Indian Service Family Pensions	517	69	37	623
TOTAL IN INDIA £.	6,983	8,547	3,629	19,159
IN ENGLAND:				
Indian Service Family Pensions				2,201
TOTAL £.				21,360
GRANT 20.				
SUPERANNUATION PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.				
Superannuation Pensions	12,590	5,901	9,152	27,643
Gratuities	43	73	345	461
Compassionate Allowances	927	- -	1,192	2,119
TOTAL £.	13,560	5,974	10,689	30,223
UNADJUSTED EXPENDITURE.				
Transfers between Military Departments	627,987	*—740,247*	164,497	52,237
Issues to Military Department not brought to Account	*—87,392*	*—82,581*	83,925	*—86,048*
TOTAL £.	540,595	*—822,828*	248,422	*—33,811*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
IN INDIA	7,990,427	1,949,118	2,673,923	12,613,468
IN ENGLAND	- -	- -	- -	4,104,538
TOTAL £.				16,718,006

No. 57.—ACCOUNT of ENGLISH CONTRIBUTION for AFGHAN WAR, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	£.
IN ENGLAND:	
From Her Majesty's Treasury: Sum received as a loan in the year 1879-80, under "Indian Advance Act, 1879," in aid of the expenditure incurred by the Government of India on this account, the obligation to repay which loan was repealed by the "Indian Loan Act, 1881;" now accordingly treated as Revenue Receipt and Debt Discharged in the Account for 1880-81 - - - -	2,000,000
From Her Majesty's Treasury: Instalment for the year 1880-81 of the further Grant-in-aid of 3,000,000 *l.* on this account - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	500,000
Portion of the future instalments (amounting to 2,500,000 *l.*) of the above Grant-in-aid, treated by anticipation as Revenue Receipt of this year and charged as a Deposit Disbursement; being the amount by which it is estimated that such instalments will exceed the expenditure in the year 1881-82 on this account - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	195,000
TOTAL ENGLISH CONTRIBUTION FOR AFGHAN WAR - - - £	2,695,000

No. 57A.—DETAILED ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and CHARGES on account of the MILITARY OPERATIONS in AFGHANISTAN, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Government of India.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
RECEIPTS.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Receipts under the following Heads of Service:				
Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges - - -	- -	- -	510	510
Commissariat Establishment - - - - -	284,295	1,624	83,148	319,067
Remount and Cattle Establishments - - - -	27	- -	13	40
Clothing Establishment, &c. - - - - -	1,640	- -	377	2,017
Medical Establishments, &c. - - - - -	- -	51	979	1,030
Sea Transport Charges - - - - - - -	- -	- -	2	2
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - -	224,830	- -	158	224,988
Receipts in the Civil Department - - - -	54,953	- -	- -	54,953
TOTAL RECEIPTS - - - £.	515,745	1,675	85,187	602,607
CHARGES.				
Expenditure incurred under the following Heads of Service:				
Army and Garrison Staff - - - - - - -	62,914	59	21,986	84,959
Administrative Staff - - - - - - - -	6,911	126	2,002	9,039
Regimental Pay and Allowances - - - -	245,248	14,170	213,322	472,740
Commissariat Establishment - - - - -	4,756,526	14,666	2,439,234	7,210,426
Remount and Cattle Establishments, &c. - - -	1,514	- -	112	1,626
Clothing Establishment, &c. - - - - -	128,182	1	25,978	154,161
Barrack Establishment, &c. - - - - -	13,884	70	3,318	17,272
Martial Law - - - - - - - - -	2,268	- -	814	3,082
Medical Establishments, &c. - - - - -	28,503	228	40,471	69,202
Ordnance Establishments, &c. - - - - -	61,689	11	33,403	95,103
Ecclesiastical - - - - - - - - -	2,015	- -	583	2,598
Education - - - - - - - - -	21	- -	14	35
Sea Transport Charges - - - - - - -	107	171	39,752	40,030
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - -	917,399	39,836	173,858	1,131,093
Military Pensions - - - - - - - -	12	- -	- -	12
Widows' Pensions, &c. - - - - - - -	155	- -	- -	155
Charges in the Postal Department - - - -	184,767	- -	- -	184,767
Charges in the Telegraph Department - - -	38,435	- -	- -	38,435
Charges in the Civil Department - - - -	813,591	2,424	- -	816,015
Charges in the Public Works Department - - -	109,419	- -	12,609	122,028
TOTAL ADJUSTED CHARGES - - - £.	7,373,560	71,762	3,007,456	10,452,778
Unadjusted Expenditure charged to Advances - -	694,404	69,075	81,669	845,148
TOTAL IN INDIA - - - £.	8,067,964	140,837	3,089,125	11,297,926
IN ENGLAND:				
Passage to India of Officers specially ordered to return to duty in consequence of the Expedition - - - -	- -	- -	- -	2,543
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	68,020	68,020
TOTAL CHARGES - - - £.	- -	- -	- -	11,368,489

No. 58.—STATEMENT showing the ESTABLISHED STRENGTH of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE ARMY of *India* (exclusive of NATIVE ARTIFICERS and FOLLOWERS), for the Year 1880-81.

	Bengal.			Madras.			Bombay.			Total.		
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total.
EUROPEAN ARMY.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Royal Artillery	339	6,639	6,978	134	2,435	2,569	128	2,502	2,630	601	11,576	12,177
Cavalry	168	2,730	2,898	56	910	966	28	455	483	252	4,095	4,347
Royal Engineers	223	- -	223	51	- -	51	56	- -	56	330*	- -	330
Infantry	1,056	28,364	29,420	297	7,974	8,271	297	7,980	8,277	1,650	44,318	45,968
Invalid and Veteran Establishment	14	12	26	16	94	110	10	- -	10	40	106	146
Staff Corps	592	- -	592	325	- -	325	273	- -	273	1,190*	- -	1,190
General List, Cavalry	38	- -	38	27	- -	27	9	- -	9	74*	- -	74
General List, Infantry	115	- -	115	45	- -	45	27	- -	27	187*	- -	187
Unattached Officers	5	- -	5	2	- -	2	2	- -	2	9	- -	9
General Officers unemployed	42	- -	42	21	- -	21	18	- -	18	81	- -	81
TOTAL, EUROPEAN ARMY	2,592	37,745	40,337	974	11,413	12,387	848	10,937	11,785	4,414	60,095	64,509

	European Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total.	European Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total.	European Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total.	European Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total.
NATIVE ARMY.												
Artillery	17	1,499	1,516	-	- -	- -	6	148	154	23	1,647	1,670
Body Guard	2	120	122	5	3	8	1	71	72	8	194	202
Cavalry	211	12,805	13,016	34	1,708	1,742	56	3,459	3,515	301	17,972	18,273
Sappers and Miners	102	1,160	1,262	94	1,367	1,461	45	492	537	241	3,019	3,260
Infantry	508	48,798	49,306	320	30,761	31,081	240	22,056	22,296	1,068	101,615	102,683
TOTAL, NATIVE ARMY	840	64,382	65,222	453	33,839	34,292	348	26,226	26,574	1,641	124,447	126,088
TOTAL, EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ARMY	3,432	102,127	105,559	1,427	45,252	46,679	1,196	37,163	38,359	6,055	184,542	190,597

* Exclusive of officers employed with regiments of Native Cavalry and Infantry and Corps of Sappers and Miners who are included in the strength of those arms.

No. 59.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of GAIN by EXCHANGE on TRANSACTIONS with LONDON, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	India.	—
GAIN BY EXCHANGE ON TRANSACTIONS WITH GUARANTEED RAILWAY AND OTHER COMPANIES.		
On Capital Account of the following Guaranteed Companies:	£.	£.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	11,616	
Eastern Bengal Railway	654	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	35,496	
Madras Railway	8,983	
Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway	1,678	
South Indian Railway	390	
Madras Irrigation and Canal	*—1,415*	
	57,402	
On Revenue Stores, &c. of Guaranteed Railways	103,121	
On Capital Transactions of the East Indian Railway	68,012	
ON OTHER TRANSACTIONS WITH LONDON.		
Government of India	73,990	302,525
Central Provinces		215
British Burmah		1,080
Assam		3
Bengal		4,249
North Western Provinces and Oudh		127
Punjab		589
Madras		28,979
Bombay		69,754
TOTAL GAIN by EXCHANGE on TRANSACTIONS with LONDON	£.	407,521*

* To make a fair comparison of this figure with the amounts shown under Gain by Exchange on Transactions with London in the Accounts of 1877–78 and 1878–79, a deduction of 462,783 *l.* and 341,172 *l.* is to be made from the total of this head in the accounts of those years respectively, for gain on net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Railway and other Companies which have been exhibited in the Accounts of this and of the last year, at 2 *s.* the rupee instead of at contract rates.

No. 60.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of Loss by EXCHANGE on TRANSACTIONS with LONDON, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

0.89.

		India.	Madras.	Bombay.	—
On Bills of the Secretary of State for India, discharged at— (*See* Account No. 79, p. 193.)	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Calcutta	2,437,139	2,437,139	—	—	—
Madras	63,898	- - -	63,898	—	—
Bombay	586,986	- - -	- - -	586,986	—
	3,088,023				
On other Transactions with London:					
Government of India, General		21,517	—	—	—
		2,458,656	- - -	- - -	2,458,656
British Burmah		- - -	- - -	- - -	29
Bengal		- - -	- - -	- - -	77
North Western Provinces and Oudh		- - -	- - -	- - -	24
Punjab		- - -	- - -	- - -	93
Madras		- - -	7,240	—	—
			71,138	- - -	71,138
Bombay		- - -	- - -	7,327	—
				594,313	594,313
TOTAL Loss by EXCHANGE on TRANSACTIONS with LONDON - - - £.					3,124,330

X

No. 61.—ACCOUNT showing the ADDITIONS to PERMANENT DEBT and PERMANENT DEBT DISCHARGED during the Year ended 31st March 1881, and the Amount of the PERMANENT DEBT at the Commencement and Close of the Year.

IN INDIA.	Amount, 1st April 1880.	Additions to Debt.	Transferred from other Loans.	Total.	Debt Discharged.	Transferred to other Loans.	Amount, 31st March 1881.
Imperial Loans bearing Interest.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
5 per Cent. Debenture Loan of 1867–68	600,300	- -	- -	600,300	- -	- -	600,300
4½ „ Transfer Loan of 1870	1,835,790	- -	- -	1,835,790	150	- -	1,835,640
4½ „ „ 1871	221,900	- -	- -	221,900	- -	- -	221,900
4½ „ Loan for Indore State Railway	1,000,000	- -	- -	1,000,000	- -	- -	1,000,000
4½ „ Transfer Loan of 1878	2,199,080	- -	- -	2,199,080	- -	83,000	2,116,080
Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per Cent. portion	15,262,547	3,130,410	84,750	18,477,707	- -	2,820	18,474,887
„ „ 7 *s.* sterling per Cent. portion	24,420	- -	- -	24,420	320	- -	24,100
4 per Cent. Loan of 1824–25	31,626	- -	- -	31,626	1	20	31,605
4 „ „ 1828–29	6,400	- -	- -	6,400	5	70	6,325
4 „ „ 1832–33	1,057,365	- -	- -	1,057,365	90	22,640	1,034,635
4 „ „ 1835–36	2,842,720	- -	- -	2,842,720	- -	69,270	2,773,450
4 „ „ 1842–43	20,567,263	157	902,430	21,469,850	- -	285,830	21,184,020
4 „ „ 1854–55	6,121,810	50	- -	6,121,860	50	268,390	5,853,420
4 „ Transfer Loan, 1st May 1865	15,778,709	- -	763,670	16,542,379	- -	451,490	16,090,889
4 „ „ 22nd April 1854	1,230,666	- -	- -	1,230,666	1	2,820	1,227,845
Reduced 4 per Cent. Loan of 1879	12,095,960	- -	- -	12,095,960	400	547,070	11,548,490
4 per Cent. Promissory Notes for Mysore Family	124,228	- -	- -	124,228	44	12,860	111,324
4 „ Maharaja Sindiah for State Railway	1,500,000	- -	- -	1,500,000	- -	- -	1,500,000
4 „ East Indian Railway Commuted Stock	10,675	- -	- -	10,675	- -	- -	10,675
3½ „ Loan of 1853–54	63,440	- -	- -	63,440	- -	2,820	60,620
Total Imperial Debt in India bearing Interest - - £.	82,574,899	3,130,617	1,750,850	87,456,366	1,061	1,749,100	85,706,205
Imperial Loans not bearing Interest.							
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859–60	104,690	- -	- -	104,690	55,740	1,750	47,200
5 „ Debenture Loan of 1867–68	2,400	- -	- -	2,400	2,300	- -	100
5 „ Loan of 1856–57	13,460	- -	- -	13,460	900	- -	12,560
5 „ „ 1825–26	6,026	- -	- -	6,026	- -	- -	6,026

	1st April 1880.	31st March 1881.
	£.	£.
Debt bearing Interest:		
In India	82,729,163	85,877,190
In England	68,834,639	71,334,670
Debt not bearing Interest:		
In India	143,346	82,556
In England	20,917	94,463
	£. 151,728,065	£. 157,388,879
	£. 151,563,802	£. 157,211,860
	164,263	177,019

5 „ „ 1841-42	1,590	- -	- -	1,590	- -	- -	1,590
5 „ „ 1854-55, for Public Works	5,900	- -	- -	5,900	100	- -	5,800
Treasury Bills at 2½ pies per *Rs.* 100 per Diem	9,280	- -	- -	9,280	- -	- -	9,280
TOTAL IMPERIAL DEBT in INDIA not bearing Interest - £.	143,346	- -	- -	143,346	59,040	1,750	82,556
PROVINCIAL DEBENTURE LOANS BEARING INTEREST.							
4½ per Cent. Nagpur-Raipur Railway Debenture Loan	26,678	20,276	- -	46,954	3,580	- -	43,374
4 „ Ghazipur-Dildarnagar Railway „	50,080	- -	- -	50,080	- -	- -	50,080
4 „ Muttra-Hathras Light „ „	32,410	- -	- -	32,410	- -	- -	32,410
4 „ Cawnpore-Farrukhabad „ „	45,096	25	- -	45,121	- -	- -	45,121
TOTAL PROVINCIAL DEBT in INDIA - - - £.	154,264	20,301	- -	174,565	3,580	- -	170,985
TOTAL DEBT in INDIA - - - - - - £.	82,872,509	3,150,918	1,750,850	87,774,277	63,681	1,750,850	85,959,746
IN ENGLAND.							
BEARING INTEREST.							
East India Bonds	4,487,200	- -	- -	4,487,200	- -	- -	4,487,200
India 4 per Cent. Debentures	6,996,500	- -	- -	6,996,500	- -	- -	6,996,500
„ 5 „ Stock	1,525,751	- -	- -	1,525,751	1,444,911	80,840	—
„ 4 „ „	51,375,188	2,155,491	7,294	53,537,973	18,756*	- -	53,519,217
„ 3½ „ „	- -	2,881,753	- -	2,881,753	- -	- -	2,881,753
Debentures and Debenture Stock of the East Indian Railway Company for which the Secretary of State has incurred the liability, under Act 42 & 43 Vict. c. 206	4,450,000	- -	- -	4,450,000	1,000,000	- -	3,450,000
TOTAL DEBT in ENGLAND bearing Interest - - £.	68,834,639	5,037,244	7,294	73,879,177	2,463,667†	80,840	71,334,670
NOT BEARING INTEREST.							
East India Bonds	20,917	- -	- -	20,917	- -	- -	20,917
India 5 per Cent. Stock	- -	- -	73,546	73,546	- -	- -	73,546
TOTAL DEBT in ENGLAND not bearing Interest - - £.	20,917	- -	73,546	94,463	- -	- -	94,463
TOTAL DEBT in ENGLAND - - £.	68,855,556	5,037,244	80,840	73,973,640	2,463,667	80,840	71,429,133
TOTAL DEBT - - - - £.	151,728,065	8,188,162	1,831,690	161,747,917	2,527,348	1,831,690	157,388,879
CLASSIFICATION OF THE DEBT.							
Permanent Debt, exclusive of that for Productive Public Works, &c. - -	105,156,952	5,037,244	1,831,690	112,025,886	2,508	7,978,005‡	101,539,289
For Productive Public Works - - - - - - - - - -	36,840,251	2,732,483	6,146,315	45,719,049	- -	- -	45,719,049
For East Indian Railway - - - - - - - - - -	9,730,862	418,435	- -	10,149,297	- -	- -	10,130,541
TOTAL - - - £.	151,728,065	8,188,162	7,978,005	167,894,232		7,978,005	157,388,879

* Amount of India 4 per Cent. Stock purchased for the Sinking Fund created pursuant to Section 51 of the East Indian Railway Company Purchase Act, 1879, and cancelled. *See* Sinking Fund account on this page.
† Comprises the sum of 2,444,911 *l.* shown on page 3, and 18,756 *l.* India 4 per Cent. Stock referred to in the previous note.
‡ Includes 6,146,315 *l.* transferred to Debt for Productive Public Works.

SINKING FUND created pursuant to Section 51 of the East Indian Railway Company Purchase Act, 1879, and the application thereof.

India Debt issued in purchase of a portion of the East Indian Railway Annuity:

	£.
India 4 per Cent. Stock - - - - - - - - - -	5,115,939
India 4 per Cent. Rupee Debt, *Rs.* 1,06,750, at 2 *s.* the rupee - - - - - -	10,675
	5,126,614

India Debt purchased and cancelled during the Year ended 31st March 1881:

	£.
India 4 per Cent. Stock purchased with £. 19,225 one-ninth part of the amount retained by the Secretary of State in respect of the Annuity redeemed by him - - - - - - - - - -	18,625
India 4 per Cent. Stock purchased with 125 a Half-year's Interest to the 5th October of that Stock purchased for this Fund and cancelled - - - - - - - - - -	131
	18,756
£. 19,350, *see* Account No. 4 A., page 16.	
Balance of India Debt issued as above, outstanding on 31st March 1881 - - - £.	5,107,858

No. 62.—ACCOUNT showing the ADDITIONS to TEMPORARY DEBT, and TEMPORARY DEBT DISCHARGED, and the BALANCES, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Amount, 1st April 1880.	Additions to Temporary Debt.	TOTAL.	Temporary Debt Discharged.	Amount, 31st March 1881.
IN INDIA:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Tem[redacted]ns (India General) - - -	- -	300,000	300,000	300,000	—
IN ENGLAND:*					
A[redacted]rom Her Majesty's Treasury under "[redacted]n Advance Act, 1879" - - - -	2,000,000	- -	2,000,000	2,000,000	—
TOTAL TEMPORARY DEBT - - - £.	2,000,000	300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	—

* *See* Account No. 57.

No. 63.—ACCOUNT showing the ADDITIONS to SPECIAL LOANS, and SPECIAL LOANS DISCHARGED, and the BALANCES, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Amount, 1st April 1880.	Additions to Special Loans.	TOTAL.	Special Loans Discharged.	Amount 31st March 1881.
INDIA.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Endowments by the late King of Oudh, First Loan (6 per Cent.) - - - - - -	*360,723	- -	360,723	- -	360,723
Endowments by the late King of Oudh, Third and Fifth Loans (5 per Cent.) - - -	*1,168,000	- -	1,168,000	- -	1,168,000
Endowments by the late King of Oudh, Sixth Loan (4 per Cent.) - - - - - -	170,000	- -	170,000	- -	170,000
Endowments by the late King of Oudh, Charity Fund (4 per Cent.) - - - - - -	30,000	- -	30,000	- -	30,000
Endowment by Raja Kalisankar Ghosal for Benares Blind Asylum (5 per Cent.) - -	4,800	- -	4,800	- -	4,800
Promissory Notes issued to the Prize Agents for the Captors of Java - - - - - -	34,348	- -	34,348	- -	34,348
Appropriation for the Maintenance of Madho Rao (4 per Cent.) - - - - - - - -	66,800	- -	66,800	- -	66,800
8 per Cent. Perpetual Loan (Madras) - -	15,400	- -	15,400	- -	15,400
6 per Cent. Perpetual Loan (Madras) - -	8,050	- -	8,050	- -	8,050
Kollah Singanna Chetty's Choultrie Endowment (Madras, 6 per Cent.) - - - - - -	4,177	- -	4,177	- -	4,177
Deposits of the Monegar Choultrie, bearing Interest (6 per cent.) - - - - - -	†6,688	- -	6,688	- -	6,688
TOTAL - - - £.	1,868,986	- -	1,868,986	- -	1,868,986
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.					
Charitable Endowments of Native Chiefs - -	† 20,000	- -	20,000	- -	20,000
PUNJAB.					
Endowments in favour of the Lawrence Asylums at Murree and Sanawar - - - - -	‡ 1,264	- -	1,264	- -	1,264
MADRAS.					
Deposits on account of the Estate of the late Pogose Petrus (5 per Cent.) - - - -	§126	- -	126	- -	126
BOMBAY.					
Endowments for Charitable and Educational Institutions - - - - - - - - -	‡94,910	245	95,155	- -	95,155
GRAND TOTAL - - - £.	1,985,286	245	1,985,531	- -	1,985,531

* These two balances respectively exceed and fall short of the closing balances shown in last year's Account by 24,000 *l.* for corrections since made.

† Shown in Account No. 29 of the last year's Finance and Revenue Accounts.

‡ These balances were included under Deposits, Account No. 68 of last year's Finance and Revenue Accounts.

§ This balance is taken from the Madras Books.

No. 64.—ACCOUNT showing ISSUES and PAYMENTS of TREASURY NOTES, and the BALANCES, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Amount, 1st April 1880.	Issues in 1880-81.	TOTAL.	Payments in 1880-81.	Amount, 31st March 1881.
INDIA.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Treasury Notes at 3¾ per Cent., on account of Soldiers' Savings Bank Deposits	150	- -	150	- -	150
Treasury Notes at 4 per Cent., on account of Soldiers' Savings Bank Deposits	200	- -	200	- -	200
Treasury Notes at 4 per Cent., on account of Service Funds	901,580	197,190	1,098,770	143,191	955,579
Treasury Notes on account of the Bhonsla Family Temples	33,770	600	34,370	- -	34,370
Non-transferable Treasury Notes at 4 per Cent.	23,812	9,300	33,112	11,150	21,962
TOTAL £.	959,512	207,090	1,166,602	154,341	1,012,261
MADRAS.					
Treasury Notes on account of Service Funds at 4 per Cent.	1,087,640	80,000	1,167,640	- -	1,167,640
BOMBAY.					
Treasury Notes at 5 per Cent. of the Bombay Island Police Fund	8,750	- -	8,750	- -	8,750
GRAND TOTAL £.	2,055,902	287,090	2,342,992	154,341	2,188,651

No. 65.—ACCOUNT of SUMS received on account of SERVICE FUNDS bearing Interest, and REPAYMENTS, and the BALANCES due to such FUNDS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Balance, 1st April 1880.	Receipts in 1880-81.	TOTAL.	Repayments in 1880-81.	Balance, 31st March 1881.
INDIA.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Civil Fund	108,917	261,679	370,596	266,718	103,878
Civil Fund under Rules of 1st January 1850	596,414	51,959	648,373	31,308	617,065
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund	661,205	99,960	761,165	57,395	703,770
Uncovenanted Service Provident Branch, Insurance Fund	14	- -	14	- -	14
Uncovenanted Service Deferred Annuity	*82	10	92	9	83
Miscellaneous Service Funds	*184	16	200	3	197
TOTAL £.	1,366,816	413,624	1,780,440	355,433	1,425,007
MADRAS.					
Civil Fund	†77,147	202,280	279,427	191,871	87,556
Apothecaries' Fund	†6,356	3,658	10,014	3,225	6,789
TOTAL £.	83,503	205,938	289,441	195,096	94,345
BOMBAY.					
Civil Fund	‡720,729	78,196	798,925	39,750	759,175
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund	‡49,250	5,373	54,623	71	54,552
Bombay City Police Superannuation Fund	‡26,245	3,836	30,081	5,261	24,820
TOTAL £.	796,224	87,405	883,629	45,082	838,547
TOTAL IN INDIA £.	2,246,543	706,967	2,953,510	595,611	2,357,899
ENGLAND.					
India Office Provident Fund	13,178	3,706	16,884	444	16,440
GRAND TOTAL £.	2,259,721	710,673	2,970,394	596,055	2,374,339

* Exceeds and falls short of the closing balances shown in last year's account by 1 *l.* and 4 *l.* respectively, for corrections since made.
† Falls short of and exceeds the closing balances shown in last year's account by 1 *l.* and 2 *l.* respectively, for corrections since made.
‡ These balances differ respectively from the closing balances shown in last year's account by 2 *l.*, 1 *l.*, and 1 *l.*, for corrections since made.

No. 66.—ACCOUNT showing RECEIPTS, PAYMENTS, and BALANCES of SAVINGS BANKS, and of SPECIAL ACCOUNTS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Balance, 1st April 1880.	Receipts in 1880-81.	TOTAL.	Repayments in 1880-81.	Balance, 31st March 1881.
BANK ACCOUNTS.					
GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS AT THE PRESIDENCY TOWNS:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Calcutta	282,669*	247,955	530,624	177,444	353,180
Madras	248,902*	187,045	435,947	114,667	321,280
Bombay	1,067,065*	700,639	1,767,704	216,585	1,551,119
TOTAL £.	1,598,636	1,135,639	2,734,275	508,696	2,225,579
DISTRICT SAVINGS BANKS:					
Government of India	29,411*	32,733	62,144	20,342	41,802
Central Provinces	31,826*	35,104	66,930	15,849	51,081
British Burmah	18,792*	23,114	41,906	18,502	23,404
Assam	21,005*	38,197	59,202	22,680	36,522
Bengal	160,017*	194,590	354,607	107,090	247,517
North Western Provinces and Oudh	105,011	145,346	250,357	77,166	173,191
Punjab	70,242	124,749	194,991	65,033	129,958
TOTAL £.	436,304	593,833	1,030,137	326,662	703,475
STATE RAILWAY PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS:					
Government of India	135	9,015	9,150	1,722	7,428
Central Provinces	8	365	373	45	328
British Burmah	22	2,420	2,442	728	1,714
Bengal	8	5,999	6,007	1,571	4,436
North Western Provinces and Oudh	- -	173	173	13	160
Punjab	98	13,220	13,318	2,520	10,798
Bombay	35	433	468	134	334
TOTAL £.	306	31,625	31,931	6,733	25,198
REGIMENTAL SAVINGS BANKS:					
Bengal Army	183,896	208,176	392,072	203,397	188,675
Madras Army	30,256	24,181	54,437	30,563	23,874
Bombay Army	33,429	51,618	85,047	38,177	46,870
TOTAL £.	247,581	283,975	531,556	272,137	259,419
TOTAL BANK ACCOUNTS £.	2,282,827	2,045,072	4,327,899	1,114,228	3,213,671
SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.					
GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.					
Government of India	54,440	10,823	65,263	- -	65,263
HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.					
Government of India	8,579*	2,247	10,826	403	10,423
UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FUND.					
LIFE ASSURANCE BRANCH.					
Bombay	990	348	1,338	165	1,173
TOTAL SPECIAL ACCOUNTS £.	64,009	13,418	77,427	568	76,859
GRAND TOTAL £.	2,346,836	2,058,490	4,405,326	1,114,796	3,290,530

* These balances differ respectively from the closing balances shown in last year's account by 1 *l.* or 2 *l.* for corrections since made.

No. 67.—ACCOUNT showing Receipts, Payments, and Balances of Excluded Local Funds, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Balance, 1st April 1880.	Receipts in 1880-81.	Total.	Payments in 1880-81.	Balance, 31st March 1881.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India, General	16,883	64,080	80,963	67,294	13,669
Central Provinces	4,927	9,797	14,724	8,492	6,232
British Burmah	65,342*	160,488	225,830	168,002	57,828
Assam	599	961	1,560	924	636
Bengal	12,998	49,868	62,866	51,203	11,663
North Western Provinces and Oudh	25,533	90,258	115,791	86,733	29,058
Punjab	6,197	31,591	37,788	29,149	8,639
Madras	61,380*	39,503	100,883	30,071	70,812
Bombay	50,901	118,308	169,209	77,988	91,221
Total £.	244,760	564,854	809,614	519,856	289,758

* These balances have been respectively reduced and increased by 1 *l.* to accord with the books.

No. 68.—ACCOUNT showing Receipts, Payments, and Balances of Deposits, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Balance, 1st April 1880.	Receipts in 1880-81.	Total.	Payments in 1880-81.	Balance, 31st March 1881.
India, General	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Civil Deposits:					
Revenue Deposits	1,610	12,090	13,700	9,775	3,925
Civil Courts Deposits	542	5,327	5,869	3,714	2,155
Criminal Courts Deposits	442	2,265	2,707	2,338	369
Personal Deposits	9,173	108,623	117,796	107,357	10,439
Deposits for Government Loans	987	104,934	105,921	105,929	*—8*
Trust Interest Fund	- -	23,411	23,411	19,430	3,981
Deceased Men's and Deserters' Deposits	*—855*	194	*—661*	180	*—841*
General Deposits	82,014	169,095	251,109	222,619	28,490
Patriotic Fund	- -	7,831	7,831	7,629	202
Military Orphan Fund Deposits	244,717	- -	244,717	25,153	219,564
Municipal Funds	3,138	12,347	15,485	10,731	4,754
Other Deposits:					
Military Deposits	193,118	1,019,307	1,212,425	998,073	214,352
Trust Interest Fund (Military)	- -	873	873	873	—
Public Works Deposits (Buildings and Roads)	21,120	61,503	82,623	51,451	31,172
Ditto - ditto - (Railways)	115,566	808,968	924,534	756,175	168,359
Ditto - ditto - (Irrigation)	8	599	607	606	1
Postal Deposits	- -	9	9	9	—
Trust Interest Account (Post Office)	- -	147	147	- -	147
Short Receipts for Overland Money Orders (Post Office)	- -	1	1	- -	1
Excess Receipts for Overland Money Orders (Post Office)	- -	- -	- -	1	*—1*
Telegraph Deposits	- -	28,445	28,445	28,547	*—102*
Telegraph Fine Fund	- -	905	905	1,678	*—773*
Trust Interest Account (Telegraph)	- -	350	350	342	8
Marine Deposits	- -	2,041	2,041	808	1,233
Balances of Local Governments:					
Incorporated Local Funds	5,282†	1,134	6,416	- -	6,416
Incorporated Local Funds Debt Accounts	102†	73	175	- -	175
Total £.	676,964	2,370,472	3,047,436	2,353,418	694,018
Carried forward £.	676,964	2,370,472	3,047,436	2,353,418	694,018

† These balances have been respectively increased and reduced by 380 *l.* to accord with the books.

No. 68.—Account showing Receipts, Payments, and Balances of Deposits, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	Balance, 1st April 1880.	Receipts in 1880-81.	Total.	Payments in 1880-81.	Balance, 31st March 1881.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	676,964	2,370,472	3,047,436	2,353,418	694,018
Central Provinces.					
Civil Deposits:					
Revenue Deposits - - - - - - - -	10,911	49,774	60,685	53,511	7,174
Civil Courts Deposits - - - - - - -	17,777	71,594	89,371	71,540	17,831
Personal Deposits - - - - - - -	29,610	88,252	117,862	86,689	31,173
Trust Interest Fund - - - - - - -	- -	1,370	1,370	1,316	54
Patriotic Fund - - - - - - - -	- -	1,195	1,195	407	788
Municipal Funds - - - - - - - -	27,558	70,662	98,220	71,814	26,406
Other Deposits:					
Public Works Deposits (Buildings and Roads) - -	440	5,818	6,258	4,253	2,005
Ditto - ditto - (Railways) - - -	172	28,169	28,341	28,104	237
Trust and Interest Account (Post Office) - - -	- -	- -	- -	7	—7
Excess Receipts for Overland Money Orders (Post Office)	- -	2	2	2	—
Balances of Local Governments:					
Provincial Services - - - - - - -	63,426	2,956	66,382	- -	66,382
Incorporated Local Funds - - - - - -	44,309	1,500	45,809	- -	45,809
Incorporated Local Funds Debt Accounts - - -	—1,077	7,757	6,680	7,622	—942
Total - - - £.	193,126	329,049	522,175	325,265	196,910
British Burmah.					
Civil Deposits:					
Revenue Deposits - - - - - - - -	21,062	47,105	68,167	47,166	21,001
Civil Courts Deposits - - - - - - -	1,279	13,614	14,893	14,041	852
Criminal Courts Deposits - - - - - -	50	- -	50	50	—
Personal Deposits - - - - - - -	5,513	18,090	23,603	19,251	4,352
Patriotic Fund - - - - - - - -	- -	18	18	- -	18
Municipal Funds - - - - - - - -	30,497	204,960	235,457	123,939	111,518
Other Deposits:					
Public Works Deposits (Buildings and Roads) - -	5,115	17,270	22,385	17,123	5,262
Ditto - ditto - (Railways) - - -	46	5,811	5,857	5,277	580
Ditto - ditto - (Irrigation) - - -	1,465	1,742	3,207	2,619	588
Short Receipts Overland Money Orders (Post Office) -	- -	1	1	- -	1
Excess Receipts Overland Money Orders (Post Office) -	- -	- -	- -	5	—5
Balances of Local Governments:					
Provincial Services - - - - - - -	267,764	20,833	288,597	- -	288,597
Incorporated Local Funds - - - - - -	66,432	31,099	97,531	- -	97,531
Total - - - £.	399,223	360,543	759,766	229,471	530,295
Assam.					
Civil Deposits:					
Revenue Deposits - - - - - - - -	18,354	21,044	39,398	24,117	15,281
Civil Courts Deposits - - - - - - -	5,369	7,238	12,607	9,508	3,099
Personal Deposits - - - - - - -	4,236	23,155	27,391	22,575	4,816
Deposits for Government Loans - - - - -	- -	3	3	3	—
Trust Interest Fund - - - - - - -	- -	686	686	387	299
Patriotic Fund - - - - - - - -	- -	463	463	396	67
Municipal Funds - - - - - - - -	2,164	10,670	12,834	10,706	2,128
Other Deposits:					
Public Works Deposits (Buildings and Roads) - -	999	1,427	2,426	1,648	778
Balances of Local Governments:					
Provincial Services - - - - - - -	31,137	26,879	58,016	- -	58,016
Incorporated Local Funds - - - - - -	9,971	- -	9,971	8,119	1,852
Incorporated Local Funds Debt Accounts - - -	- -	1,984	1,984	3,835	—1,851
Total - - - £.	72,230	93,549	165,779	81,294	84,485
Carried forward - - - £.	1,341,543	3,153,613	4,495,156	2,989,448	1,505,708

No. 68.—Account showing Receipts, Payments, and Balances of Deposits, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	Balance, 1st April 1880.	Receipts in 1880-81.	Total.	Payments in 1880-81.	Balance, 31st March 1881.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	1,341,543	3,153,613	4,495,156	2,989,448	1,505,708
Bengal.					
Civil Deposits:					
Revenue Deposits - - - - - - -	161,526	324,485	486,011	306,111	179,900
Civil Courts Deposits - - - - -	375,224	780,624	1,155,848	794,697	361,151
Criminal Courts Deposits - - - - -	16,611	16,079	32,690	15,875	16,815
Personal Deposits - - - - - -	102,291*	578,200	680,491	557,477	123,014
Deposits for Government Loans - - -	- -	172	172	167	5
General Deposits - - - - - -	10,092	215,331	225,423	216,753	8,670
Municipal Funds - - - - - -	30,849	133,155	164,004	132,027	31,977
Trust Interest Fund - - - - - -	- -	57,756	57,756	52,503	5,253
Other Deposits:					
Public Works Deposits (Buildings and Roads) -	9,190	16,793	25,983	14,667	11,316
Ditto - ditto - (Railways) - - -	4,658	160,730	165,388	157,007	8,381
Ditto - ditto - (Irrigation) - - -	12,747	13,289	26,036	13,601	12,435
Postal Deposits - - - - - -	- -	10	10	- -	10
Trust Interest Account (Post Office) - - -	- -	- -	- -	10	—*10*
Excess Receipts for Overland Money Orders (Post Office) - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	2	—2
Balances of Local Governments:					
Provincial Services - - - - - -	510,425	- -	510,425	11,313	499,112
Incorporated Local Funds - - - -	225,099	- -	225,099	27,412	197,687
Incorporated Local Funds Debt Accounts - -	—*5,172*	786,732	781,561	784,525	—*2,964*
Total - - - £.	1,453,540	3,083,357	4,536,897	3,084,147	1,452,750
North Western Provinces and Oudh.					
Civil Deposits:					
Revenue Deposits - - - - - -	103,343	239,457	342,800	251,680	91,120
Civil Courts Deposits - - - - -	113,256	303,476	416,732	300,620	116,112
Criminal Courts Deposits - - - - -	10,431	39,096	49,527	40,448	9,079
Personal Deposits - - - - - -	176,929†	1,294,736	1,471,665	1,289,468	182,197
Deposits for Government Loans - - - -	- -	2,092	2,092	2,092	—
Patriotic Fund - - - - - -	- -	17,696	17,696	15,321	2,375
General Deposits - - - - - -	248	- -	248	248	—
Municipal Funds - - - - - -	45,210	297,579	342,789	285,451	57,338
Other Deposits:					
Public Works Deposits (Buildings and Roads) -	20,197	66,865	87,062	82,787	4,275
Ditto - ditto - (Railway Revenue) -	719	35,082	35,801	34,887	914
Ditto - ditto - (Railway Capital) - -	502	155	657	639	18
Ditto - ditto - (Irrigation) - - -	1,542	4,440	5,982	3,748	2,234
Trust Interest Account (Post Office) - - -	- -	- -	- -	105	—*105*
Balances of Local Governments:					
Provincial Services - - - - - -	585,771	80,790	666,561	- -	666,561
Incorporated Local Funds - - - -	235,133†	23,459	258,592	- -	258,592
Incorporated Local Funds Debt Accounts - -	—*5*	605	600	1,726	—*1,126*
Total - - - £.	1,293,276	2,405,528	3,698,804	2,309,220	1,389,584
Carried forward - - - £.	4,088,359	8,642,498	12,730,857	8,382,815	4,348,042

* This balance differs from the closing balance of last year's account by 472 *l.* for corrections since made.
† These balances have been respectively reduced and increased by 1,695 *l.* to accord with the books.

No. 68.—Account showing Receipts, Payments, and Balances of Deposits, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	Balance, 1st April 1880.	Receipts in 1880-81.	Total.	Payments in 1880-81.	Balance, 31st March 1881.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	4,088,359	8,642,498	12,730,857	8,382,815	4,348,042
Punjab.					
Civil Deposits:					
Revenue Deposits - - - - - - - -	59,626	229,755	289,381	222,207	67,174
Personal Deposits - - - - - - - -	129,484*	925,246	1,054,730	932,417	122,313
Deposits for Government Loans - - - - -	- -	441	441	441	—
Patriotic Fund - - - - - - - -	- -	1,310	1,310	770	540
Municipal Funds - - - - - - - -	84,216	271,924	356,140	259,689	96,451
Other Deposits;					
Public Works Deposits (Buildings and Roads) - -	3,890	9,656	13,546	7,317	6,229
Public Works Deposits (Railways) - - - -	476	766,368	766,844	756,606	10,238
Public Works Deposits (Irrigation) - - - -	72,296	80,026	152,322	109,367	42,955
Excess Receipts for Overland Money Orders (Post Office)	- -	1	1	1	—
Balances of Local Governments:					
Provincial Services - - - - - - - -	90,817	59,497	150,314	- -	150,314
Incorporated Local Funds - - - - - - -	70,490	26,093	96,583	- -	96,583
Incorporated Local Funds Debt Accounts - - -	—497	209	—288	200	—488
Total - - - £.	510,798	2,370,526	2,881,324	2,289,015	592,309
Madras.					
Civil Deposits:					
Revenue Deposits - - - - - - - -	80,795	98,443	179,238	122,430	56,808
Civil Courts Deposits - - - - - - - -	88,140	331,032	419,172	307,966	111,206
Criminal Courts Deposits - - - - - - -	3,206	11,237	14,443	7,972	6,471
Personal Deposits - - - - - - - -	122,729	1,045,388	1,168,117	1,095,426	72,691
Deposits for Government Loans - - - - -	- -	21,921	21,921	21,921	—
Trust Interest Fund - - - - - - - -	- -	2,985	2,985	272	2,713
Deceased Men's and Deserters' Deposits - - -	23	68	91	25	66
General Deposits - - - - - - - - -	—346	- -	—346	377	—723
Municipal Funds - - - - - - - - -	15,461	127,571	143,032	126,168	16.864
Other Deposits:					
Military Deposits - - - - - - - - -	94,888	81,804	176,692	80,507	96,185
Public Works Deposits (Buildings and Roads) - -	3,095	46,917	50,012	28,143	21,869
Public Works Deposits (Irrigation) - - - -	458	9,924	10,382	9,924	458
Postal Deposits - - - - - - - - -	- -	159	159	159	—
Trust Interest Account (Post Office) - - - -	- -	- -	- -	5	£5
Ceylon Money Orders (Post Office) - - - -	- -	11,283	11,283	11,283	—
Excess Receipts, Overland Money Orders (Post Office) -	- -	- -	- -	1	—1
Balances of Local Governments:					
Provincial Services - - - - - - - -	80,886†	- -	80,886	7,815	73,071
Incorporated Local Funds - - - - - - -	479,199†	19,593	498,792	- -	498,792
Incorporated Local Funds Debt Accounts - - -	30,833	261,399	292,232	246,765	45,467
Total - - - £.	999,367	2,069,724	3,069,091	2,067,159	1,001,932
Carried forward - - - £.	5,598,524	13,082,748	18,681,272	12,738,989	5,942,283

* The sum of 1,264 *l.* has been transferred from this head to Account No. 63, Special Loans.
† These balances differ from the closing balances of last year's Finance and Revenue Accounts by 17,063 *l.* owing to correction since made.

No. 68.—Account showing Receipts, Payments, and Balances of Deposits, for the Year ended 31st March 1881—*continued.*

	Balance 1st April 1880.	Receipts in 1880-81.	Total.	Payments in 1880-81.	Balance, 31st March 1881.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	5,598,524	13,082,748	18,681,272	12,738,989	5,942,283
Bombay.					
Civil Deposits:					
Revenue Deposits - - - - - -	36,033	178,231	214,264	169,067	45,197
Civil Courts Deposits - - - - -	58,119	115,017	173,136	120,050	53,086
Criminal Courts Deposits - - - - -	2,820	8,338	11,158	8,712	2,446
Personal Deposits - - - - - -	67,767*	146,787	214,554	164,599	49,955
Deposits for Government Loans - - -	- -	44,829	44,829	44,829	—
Trust Interest Fund - - - - - -	- -	17,586	17,586	16,581	1,005
Deceased Men's and Deserters' Deposits - -	1,248	348	1,596	4	1,592
General Deposits - - - - - -	175,559	295,265	470,824	487,570	*—16,746*
Penalties on Native States for Robbery of Mails	1,561	120	1,681	2	1,679
Municipal Fund - - - - - - -	- -	5,144	5,144	- -	5,144
Postal Deposits - - - - - - -	- -	2,829	2,829	2,829	—
European Money Orders, Civil Department:					
Overland Money Orders - - - - -	*—180*	96	*—84*	41	*—125*
Munich Money Orders - - - - -	*—4*	- -	*—4*	- -	*—4*
Italian Money Orders - - - - -	3	1	4	5	*—1*
Australian Money Orders - - - - -	*—8*	- -	*—8*	- -	*—8*
Excess Receipts for Overland Money Orders -	10	6	16	- -	16
Short Receipts for Overland Money Orders -	2	- -	2	- -	2
Other Deposits:					
Military Deposits - - - - - - -	33,581	422,162	455,743	325,688	130,055
Public Works Deposits (Buildings and Roads) -	29,865	38,496	68,361	46,319	22,042
Ditto - ditto - (Railways) - - -	*—9,946*	61,966	52,020	51,363	657
Ditto - ditto - (Irrigation) - - -	8,053	16,923	24,976	20,397	4,579
Postal Deposits - - - - - - -	- -	15	15	2	13
Trust Interest Account (Post Office) - - -	- -	- -	- -	20	*—20*
Marine Deposits - - - - - - -	- -	3,528	3,528	816	2,712
European Money Orders, Post Office:					
Overland Money Orders - - - - -	*—78*	92,963	92,885	92,881	4
Munich Money Orders - - - - -	219	3,309	3,528	3,520	8
Netherlands Money Orders - - - -	- -	51	51	51	—
Swiss Money Orders - - - - - -	- -	366	366	366	—
Italian Money Orders - - - - -	10	1,067	1,077	1,077	—
Danish Money Orders - - - - -	10	293	303	303	—
Excess Receipts for Overland Money Orders -	1	8	9	3	6
Excess Receipts for Munich Money Orders -	- -	1	1	- -	1
Excess Receipts for Italian Money Orders -	- -	1	1	- -	1
Short Receipts for Overland Money Orders -	*—4*	- -	*—4*	13	*—17*
Balances of Local Governments:					
Provincial Services - - - - - -	110,148	37,855	148,003	- -	148,003
Incorporated Local Funds - - - - -	123,814	20,932	144,746	- -	144,746
Incorporated Local Funds Debt Accounts - -	729	136	865	873	*—8*
Total - - - £.	639,332†	1,514,669	2,154,001	1,557,981	596,020
GRAND TOTAL - - - £.	6,237,856	14,597,417	20,835,273	14,296,970	6,538,303

* This balance differs from the closing balance of last year's Finance and Revenue Accounts owing to the transfer of 230 *l.* to Account No. 63, Special Loans.

† This amount differs from the closing balance of last year's Finance and Revenue Accounts by 94,910 *l.* transferred to Account No. 63. Special Loans.

No. 69.—ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS, PAYMENTS, and BALANCES of POLITICAL, PRIZE, and RAILWAY FUNDS, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Balance, 1st April 1880.	Receipts in 1880-81.	TOTAL.	Payments in 1880-81.	Balance, 31st March 1881.
POLITICAL FUNDS:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bahoo Begum's Stipend Fund	188,606	8,846	197,452	22,397	175,055
Nizamut Stipend Fund	488,499	-	488,499	488,499*	—
PRIZE FUNDS:					
Prize Money (Military Prize Funds)	181,081	-	181,081	393	180,688
RAILWAY FUNDS:					
Fire Insurance Fund, Great Indian Peninsula Railway	4,872	191	5,063	2,657	2,406
Extraordinary Casualty Fund, Great Indian Peninsula Railway	143,998	4,430	148,428	77,669	70,759
Guarantee and Contractors' Security Fund, Madras Railway	15,455	1,876	17,331	1,442	15,889
Fine Fund, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	1,872	626	2,498	74	2,424
Guarantee Fund and Deposits, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	7,409	3,525	10,934	886	10,048
Fire Insurance Fund, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway	10,461	435	10,896	336	10,560
Fine and Guarantee Fund, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway	38,434	11,907	50,341	1,273	49,068
TOTAL - - - £.	1,080,687	31,836	1,112,523	595,626	516,897

* Under agreement between the Nawab Nazim and Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in final discharge of personal claims, 106,000 *l.*; by credit to "Miscellaneous" in recovery of charges debited in former years, 294,208 *l.*; by separate credit in General Account, page 2, 88,291 *l.* included in 302,121 *l.*

No. 70.—STATEMENT showing the Distribution of the CASH BALANCES.

1st April 1880 (Opening Balance).	No. of Treasuries.			31st March 1881 (Closing Balance).
£.		INDIA:	£.	£.
		Reserve Treasuries:		
571,175	1	In Calcutta	806,493	
	1	In Madras	372,106	
	1	In Bombay	26,256	
				1,204,855
548,249	1	In the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta:		
		For India, General £. 855,089		
		For Bengal 176,108		
			1,031,197	
527,590	1	In the Bank of Madras	411,440	
654,933	1	In the Bank of Bombay	428,426	
				1,871,063
		Agencies of Bank:		
1,424,974	14	Bengal	1,624,031	
639,782	6	Madras	322,607	
426,888	4	Bombay	225,876	
				2,172,514
		District Treasuries:		
602,625	15	India, General	811,625	
357,462	12	Assam	283,489	
1,956,666	40	Bengal	1,813,028	
1,382,129	41	North Western Provinces and Oudh	1,426,989	
1,007,348	30	Punjab	921,020	
348,771	17	Central Provinces	370,387	
193,631	12	British Burmah	199,442	
1,143,269	16	Madras	1,069,096	
1,244,402	20	Bombay	1,227,593	
				8,122,669
13,029,894		TOTAL TREASURIES IN INDIA £.		13,371,101
		ENGLAND:		
2,270,107	1	Home Treasury of the Government of India		4,127,749
15,300,001		GRAND TOTAL £.		17,498,850

No. 71.—ACCOUNT of LOANS to MUNICIPALITIES, LOCAL FUNDS, and NATIVE CHIEFS, showing the Amounts Advanced and Repaid during the Year ended 31st March 1881, and the Amount of such LOANS at the Commencement and Close of the Year.

	Amount, 1st April 1880.	Amount Advanced.	TOTAL.	Amount Repaid.	Amount, 31st March 1881.	Amount of Loan Sanctioned.	Rate of Interest.	Amount of Interest Received or Credited to Revenue.
LOANS TO NATIVE STATES.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		£.
INDIA, GENERAL.								
Rajah of Joudpoor	166,406	- -	166,406	36,950	129,456	240,000	5 per cent.	8,049
Rajah of Gwalior	446,626	- -	446,626	38,140	408,486	500,000	5 „	21,861
Rajah of Bijawar	2,000	- -	2,000	1,500	500	3,000	5 „	110
Jhabooah State	1,474	- -	1,474	983	491	2,000	5 „	123
Banswara	2,500	- -	2,500	- -	2,500	2,500	5 „	—
TOTAL £.	619,006	- -	619,006	77,573	541,433	- -	- -	30,143
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.								
Dholepur State (Agra)	67,310	- -	67,310	10,699	56,611	104,000	5 per cent.	2,801
MADRAS.								
Mysore State	800,000	- -	800,000	- -	800,000	800,000	5 per cent.	40,000
BOMBAY.								
Loan to Sangli State	79,165	- -	79,165	7,683	71,482	90,000	5 per cent.	3,863
Loan to Akalkote State	6,585	- -	6,585	3,227	3,358	20,000	5 „	273
TOTAL £.	85,750	- -	85,750	10,910	74,840	- -	- -	4,136
TOTAL LOANS TO NATIVE STATES £.	1,572,066	- -	1,572,066	99,182	1,472,884	- -	- -	77,080

LOANS TO PRESIDENCY CORPORATIONS, INCLUDING PORT TRUSTS, &c.								
BENGAL.								
Consolidated Loan of the Calcutta Municipality -	769,831	- -	769,831	13,859	755,972	800,130	4½ per cent. -	32,572
Calcutta Port Fund - - - - - - -	176,500	- -	176,500	- -	176,500	176,500	4½ „ -	7,943
Calcutta Port Trust Consolidated Loan - - -	534,035	- -	534,035	8,678	525,357	534,035	4½ „ -	23,935
Calcutta Hooghly Bridge - - - - - -	183,333	- -	183,333	7,333	176,000	320,000	4½ „ -	8,250
TOTAL - - - £.	1,663,699	- -	1,663,699	29,870	1,633,829	- -	- -	72,700
MADRAS.								
Madras Municipality, Water Supply - - -	143,000	- -	143,000	- -	143,000	143,000	4 per cent.* -	5,720
BOMBAY.								
Bombay Municipality, Water Supply - - -	330,402	- -	330,402	4,381	326,021	- -	- -	13,139
Bombay Port Trust, for value of properties transferred to the Trust - - - - - - - - -	2,719,508†	10,000	2,729,508	689,929	2,039,579	2,719,508	4 per cent. -	100,675
Bombay Port Trust, New Works - - - - -	21,171†	- -	21,171	21,171	- -	28,500	4½ „ -	- -
Bombay Port Trust, for Princes Dock - - -	- -	759,692	759,692	- -	759,692	760,000	4½ „ -	-
Bombay Port Trust, for deficit interest accrued prior to formation of the Trust - - - - - -	- -	70,167	70,167	- -	70,167	70,167	4 „ -	- -
Bombay Port Trust, for Loans not bearing interest under Act VI. of 1879 - - - - - -	- -	84,468	84,468	- -	84,468	84,468	- nil -	- -
New Consolidated Loan of the Bombay Municipality, repayable in 30 years - - - - - - -	504,000	80,000	584,000	- -	584,000	584,000	4½ per cent. -	23,581
TOTAL - - - £.	3,575,081	1,004,327	4,579,408	715,481	3,863,927	- -	- -	137,395
TOTAL LOANS TO PRESIDENCY CORPORATIONS, &c. - - £.	5,381,780	1,004,327	6,386,107	745,351	5,640,756	- -	- -	215,815

* And 2 per cent. additional for Sinking Fund for repayment of Loan.

† The aggregate of these two balances was shown in last year's account against Bombay Port Trust Fund.

No. 71.—Account of Loans to Municipalities, Local Funds, and Native Chiefs, showing the Amounts Advanced and Repaid during the Year ended 31st March 1881, and the Amount of such Loans at the Commencement and Close of the Year—*continued*.

	Amount, 1st April 1880.	Amount Advanced.	Total.	Amount Repaid.	Amount, 31st March 1881.	Amount of Loan Sanctioned.	Rate of Interest.	Amount of Interest Received or Credited to Revenue.
LOANS TO MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		£.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.								
Nagpore Municipality, Water Supply	25,300	- -	25,300	2,058	23,242	37,700	4½ per cent.	1,138
Wardha Municipality	- -	100	100	- -	100	100	—	—
TOTAL £.	25,300	100	25,400	2,058	23,342	- -	- -	1,138
BRITISH BURMAH.								
Rangoon Municipality (Strand Bazar)	16,333	- -	16,333	2,980	13,353	27,000	4½ per cent.	702
Rangoon Municipality (Rangoon Water Supply)	10,000	- -	10,000	- -	10,000	30,000	4½ „	450
Akyab Municipality	626	- -	626	- -	626	1,246	4½ „	—
TOTAL £.	26,959	- -	26,959	2,980	23,979	- -	- -	1,152
BENGAL.								
Dacca Municipality	1,452	- -	1,452	137	1,315	2,500	5 per cent.	64
Darjeeling Municipality	4,000	- -	4,000	64	3,936	4,000	4½ „	178
Burdwan Municipality	1,373	- -	1,373	200	1,173	4,000	6 „	131
Arrah Municipality	305	- -	305	61	244	610	4½ „	14
TOTAL £.	7,130	- -	7,130	462	6,668	- -	- -	387
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.								
Cawnpore Municipality (for Draining the City)	13,912	- -	13,912	1,538	12,374	21,300	4½ per cent.	637
Saharunpore Municipality (for Drainage Works)	1,697	- -	1,697	439	1,258	4,386	4½ „	71
Agra Municipality (for a Grain Market)	2,040	- -	2,040	1,000	1,040	6,500	4½ „	—
Agra Municipality, Supplementary Loan	1,000	- -	1,000	- -	1,000	1,000	4½ „	—
Naini Tal Municipality	2,147	- -	2,147	- -	2,147	2,500	4½ „	101
Naini Tal Municipality (for Protective Works)	- -	10,000	10,000	- -	10,000	15,000	4½ „	—
TOTAL £.	20,796	10,000	30,796	2,977	27,819	- -	- -	809

PUNJAB.								
Simla Municipality	63,056	19,976	83,032	1,683	81,349	99,774	4½ per cent.	3,763
Lahore Municipality	103,831	35,913	139,744	11,569	128,175	110,000	"	4,913
TOTAL £.	166,887	55,889	222,776	13,252	209,524	- -	- -	8,676
MADRAS.								
Ootacamund Municipality	1,073	- -	1,073	47	1,026	1,242	4½ per cent.	48
Negapatam Municipality	1,459	- -	1,459	209	1,250	2,500	4½ "	67
Mangalore Municipality	549	- -	549	91	458	915	4½ "	24
Coonoor Municipality	452	- -	452	18	434	725	4½ "	20
Coimbatore Municipality	240	- -	240	40	200	400	4½ "	10
Ditto - ditto - 2nd Loan	156	- -	156	32	124	200	5 "	8
TOTAL £.	3,929	- -	3,929	437	3,492	- -	- -	177
BOMBAY.								
Bhewndy Municipality	300	- -	300	200	100	1,500	4½ per cent.	11
Dharwar Municipality	3,420	- -	3,420	123	3,297	3,600	4½ "	152
Hyderabad Municipality (for Water Supply)	29,048	- -	29,048	952	28,096	30,000	4½ "	1,339
Indapore Municipality	36	- -	36	36	- -	500	5 "	—
Yeola Municipality	650	- -	650	50	600	900	4½ "	20
Surat Municipality	13,289	- -	13,289	604	12,685	16,000	4½ "	593
Randier Municipality	1,571	- -	1,571	82	1,489	2,000	4½ "	70
Jejoori Municipality	35	- -	35	35	- -	- -	- -	1
Gadag Betigery Municipality (Dharwar)	877	- -	877	87	790	1,800	4½ "	38
Bagalcote Municipality	368	- -	368	44	324	405	5 "	16
Hublee Municipality (Dharwar)	266	- -	266	104	162	1,500	4½ "	9
Barsee Municipality	26	- -	26	- -	26	358	5 "	—
Sholapur Municipality	950	- -	950	299	651	1,500	4½ "	40
Alibag Municipality	709	- -	709	75	634	1,000	4½ "	31
Bejapur Municipality	4	- -	4	2	2	600	4½ "	—
Jalgaum Municipality	6,028	135	6,163	640	5,523	6,500	4½ "	396
Sauganivei Municipality	581	- -	581	20	561	600	4½ "	26
Kumptee Municipality	- -	150	150	15	135	150	4½ "	2
TOTAL £.	58,158	285	58,443	3,368	55,075	- -	- -	2,753
TOTAL LOANS TO MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES £.	309,159	66,274	375,433	25,534	349,899	- -	- -	15,092

No. 71.—Account of Loans to Municipalities, Local Funds, and Native Chiefs, showing the Amounts Advanced and Repaid during the Year ended 31st March 1881, and the Amount of such Loans at the Commencement and Close of the Year—*continued.*

	Amount, 1st April 1880.	Amount Advanced.	Total.	Amount Repaid.	Amount, 31st March 1881.	Amount of Loan Sanctioned.	Rate of Interest.	Amount of Interest Received or Credited to Revenue.
LOANS TO PORT FUND.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		£.
British Burmah.								
Mergui Port Fund	160	- -	160	20	140	491	—	—
Total Loans to Port Fund £.	160	- -	160	20	140	—	—	-
LOANS TO DISTRICT AND OTHER LOCAL FUND COMMITTEES.								
British Burmah.								
Thayetmyo District Fund	500	- -	500	500	- -	1,438	—	—
Tavoy Town Fund	300	- -	300	300	- -	1,000	—	—
Poungday Dispensary Fund	35	- -	35	35	- -	35	—	—
Total £.	835	- -	835	835	—	—	—	—
Bengal.								
Port Canning Municipality	22,500	1,110	23,610	- -	23,610	45,000*	—	—
Dancoonee Drainage	34,426	- -	34,426	3,797	30,629	No fixed amount	5 per cent. -	607
Total £.	56,926	1,110	58,036	3,797	54,239	- -	- -	607
Madras.								
Sydapet Local Fund Board	19,018	- -	19,018	677	18,341	19,979	4½ per cent. -	848
Tinnevelly Local Fund Board	296	- -	296	296	- -	3,000	4½ „ -	3
Calicut Local Fund Board	6,531 †	- -	6,531	467	6,064	8,900	4½ „ -	294
Tellicherry Local Fund Board	5,281	- -	5,281	- -	5,281	6,000	4½ „ -	243
Total £.	31,126	- -	31,126	1,440	29,686	- -	- -	1,388

BOMBAY.								
Surat Local Fund	31,516	- -	31,516	1,264	30,252	35,000	4½ per cent.	1,408
President, Local Fund Committee: Taluka Nasarabad (Khandeish)	442	- -	442	81	361	600	4½ „	41
Local Fund Committee, Broach	5,414	- -	5,414	406	5,008	6,000	4½ „	252
Local Fund Committee, Kaladghee	4,002	1,599	5,601	601	5,000	5,000	4½ „	—
Local Fund Committee, Ratnagiri	15,779	8	15,787	- -	15,787	20,050	4½ „	—
TOTAL £.	57,153	1,607	58,760	2,352	56,408	- -	- -	1,701
TOTAL LOANS TO DISTRICT AND OTHER LOCAL FUND COMMITTEES £.	146,040	2,717	148,757	8,424	140,333	- -	- -	3,696
LOANS TO LANDHOLDERS AND OTHER NOTABILITIES.								
INDIA, GENERAL.								
Talookdars of Ajmere	32,321	- -	32,321	6,351	25,970	82,500	5 per cent.	106
CENTRAL PROVINCES.								
Raja Junajee Bhonsla of Deor	13,487	- -	13,487	6,295	7,192	55,000	4½ per cent.	505
Trimbuckjee Nana Ahir Rao	400	- -	400	400	- -	2,000	5 „	15
Raja of Pathera	1,644	- -	1,644	- -	1,644	2,000	5 „	82
Raja of Kalahandi	400	- -	400	200	200	1,000	4½ „	18
TOTAL £.	15,931	- -	15,931	6,895	9,036	- -	- -	620
Carried forward £.	48,252	- -	48,252	13,246	35,006	- -	- -	726

* Half remitted.

† Falls short from previous year's Closing Balance by 1 *l.* for corrections since made.

No. 71.—Account of Loans to Municipalities, Local Funds, and Native Chiefs, showing the Amounts Advanced and Repaid during the Year ended 31st March 1881, and the Amount of such Loans at the Commencement and Close of the Year—*continued.*

	Amount, 1st April 1880.	Amount Advanced.	Total.	Amount Repaid.	Amount, 31st March 1881.	Amount of Loan Sanctioned.	Rate of Interest.	Amount of Interest Received or Credited to Revenue.
Loans to Landholders and other Notabilities—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		£.
Brought forward	48,252	- -	48,252	13,246	35,006	- -	- -	726
North Western Provinces and Oudh.								
Rajah of Majowlee (Gorakpur)	50,900	- -	50,900	2,100	48,800	Not exceeding 80,000	6 per cent. -	4,686
Raja of Rampur (Etah)	1,262	- -	1,262	512	750	2,500	5 „ -	86
Doorga Prasad of Sarawan Baragaon (Hardoi)	12,178	- -	12,178	- -	12,178	12,848	5 „ -	909
Kaithala Estate (Pratabgurh)	4,464	- -	4,464	610	3,854	5,870	5 „ -	215
Sudhoo Beebee of Mohana (Sultanpore)	10,300	- -	10,300	480	9,820	12,500	5 „ -	510
Bhogaitapore Estate (Hardoi)	3,009	- -	3,009	1,189	1,820	6,495	5 „ -	134
Assifpore Estate (Hardoi)	2,748	- -	2,748	398	2,350	4,520	5 „ -	134
Shahgarh Estate (Sultanpore)	1,400	- -	1,400	1,400	- -	2,898	5 „ -	10
Mahdowna Estate (Fyzabad and Lucknow)	471	- -	471	471	- -	38,100	5 „ -	14
Jasmari Estate (Barabanki)	2,350	- -	2,350	320	2,030	3,600	5 „ -	110
Rajapur Estate (Pratabgurh)	2,150	- -	2,150	140	2,010	2,600	5 „ -	104
Akburpur Estate (Sitapore)	310	- -	310	310	- -	5,500	5 „ -	5
Bhudayon Estate (Sultanpore)	160	- -	160	160	- -	1,340	5 „ -	3
Akhyapur Estate (Barabanki)	965	- -	965	45	920	1,122	5 „ -	48
Birhur Estate (Fyzabad)	488	- -	488	488	- -	3,460	5 „ -	7
Durgagunj Estate (Hardoi)	1,709	- -	1,709	149	1,560	2,275	5 „ -	103
Dhoondpur Estate (Hardoi)	798	- -	798	268	530	1,694	5 „ -	36
Bhagiari Estate (Hardoi)	2,304	- -	2,304	154	2,150	2,835	5 „ -	144
Khapradih Estate (Fyzabad)	3,599	- -	3,599	- -	3,599	3,600	5 „ -	180
Jamu Estate (Sultanpore)	3,400	- -	3,400	580	2,820	4,900	5 „ -	155
Gangeo Estate (Sultanpore)	900	- -	900	200	700	1,560	5 „ -	45

Kori Serdowli Estate (Rai Bareli)	8,986	-	8,986	474	8,512	12,500	5 „	689
Khajuri Estate (Rai Bareli)	1,147	-	1,147	-	1,147	1,750	5 „	91
Bahna Estate (Rai Bareli)	6,872	-	6,872	-	6,872	7,038	5 „	617
Rinorah Estate (Rai Bareli)	29	-	29	29	-	800	5 „	5
Amawan Estate of Mohamed Zaman Khan (Rai Bareli)	2,691	-	2,691	82	2,609	7,500	5 „	203
Amawan Estate of Abdool Hakim Khan (Rai Bareli)	1,198	-	1,198	-	1,198	1,800	5 „	95
Azizabad Estate (Rai Bareli)	1,646	-	1,646	74	1,572	3,400	5 „	127
Korwar Estate (Sultanpore)	16,500	-	16,500	1,300	15,200	19,334	5 „	824
Ramnagar Estate (Barabanki)	5,498	-	5,498	-	5,498	6,049	5 „	275
Bahadurnagar Estate (Kheri)	5,100	-	5,100	1,300	3,800	8,000	5 „	240
Rai Bahadoor Aspal Sing (Allahabad)	2,090	-	2,090	449	1,641	4,500	5 „	101
Raja Dhiraj Sing (Cawnpore)	778	-	778	13	765	950	5 „	39
Koonj Behary Lal (Mainpuri)	1,529	-	1,529	90	1,439	2,500	5 „	118
Dewan Kissen Koer (Benares)	2,225	1,033	3,258	300	2,958	7,652	—	—
Dewan of Parua (Agra)	1,911	-	1,911	73	1,838	2,600	5 per cent.	96
Rao Jit Sing of Nahal (Shajehanpur)	5,753	-	5,753	543	5,210	7,000	5 „	307
Thakur Gurdial Sing (Mainpuri)	4,011	-	4,011	230	3,781	4,800	6 „	251
Syud Ali Shah (Meerut)	5,085	-	5,085	411	4,674	6,000	5 „	260
Rajah Gursaroe (Jhansi)	4,278	-	4,278	534	3,744	5,000	5 „	225
Sirdars Gulal Sing and Autar Sing of Bhira Gobindpur (Rai Bareli)	20,461	-	20,461	-	20,461	22,500	5 „	1,547
Pakranusari Estate (Barabanki)	8,950	-	8,950	590	8,360	10,650	5 „	437
Prince Sahdeo Sing of Pandari Ganeshpur (Rai Bareli)	32,867	-	32,867	-	32,255	35,000	5 „	2,268
Purai Estate (Barabanki)	3,110	-	3,110	3,110	-	3,274	5 „	66
Family of late Imdad Ali Baig (Banda)	623	-	623	11	612	700	5 „	34
Maharani Dakhino Kumar (Rai Bareli)	534	-	534	534	-	1,000	6 „	33
TOTAL £.	249,737	1,033	250,770	20,121	230,649	-	-	16,586
Carried forward £.	297,989	1,033	299,022	33,367	265,655	-	-	17,312

No. 71.—Account of Loans to Municipalities, Local Funds, and Native Chiefs, showing the Amounts Advanced and Repaid during the Year ended 31st March 1881, and the Amount of such Loans at the Commencement and Close of the Year—*continued.*

	Amount, 1st April 1880.	Amount Advanced.	Total.	Amount Repaid.	Amount, 31st March 1881.	Amount of Loan Sanctioned.	Rate of Interest.	Amount of Interest Received or Credited to Revenue.
Loans to Landholders and other Notabilities—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		£.
Brought forward - - -	297,989	1,033	299,022	33,367	265,655	- -	- -	17,312
Punjab.								
Raja Jai Sing of Golair - - - - - - - -	- -	8,600	8,600	- -	8,600	8,600	6 per cent.	—
Samunder Khan - - - - - - - -	688	- -	688	228	460	2,800	6 „	—
Rawalpindi Agriculturists - - - - - -	—1	2	1	1	- -	1,000	5 „ -	2
Sultan Barakat Khan - - - - - - -	222	- -	222	150	72	1,000	6¼ „ -	31
Raja of Nadawn - - - - - - - -	3,773	- -	3,773	775	2,998	5,000	6 „ -	230
Mohamed Hosain Khan - - - - - - -	402	- -	402	100	302	860	6 „ -	13
Abdulla Khan - - - - - - - -	237	- -	237	75	162	5,000	6 „ -	13
Hazara Agriculturists - - - - - - -	—61	87	26	26	- -	1,500	6½ „ -	89
Pundit Narendro Nath - - - - - - -	1,310	- -	1,310	225	1,085	2,000	6 „ -	75
Ali Akbar Khan - - - - - - - -	100	- -	100	40	60	180	6 „ -	5
Inayutullah Khan - - - - - - - -	45	- -	45	10	35	70	6 „ -	2
Sheik Muzafar - - - - - - - -	898	75	973	143	830	1,000	6 „ -	75
Nawab Bahadoor Shere Khan - - - - -	600	- -	600	200	400	1,000	6 „	—
Family of the late Syud Mohadi Shah - - -	407	- -	407	16	391	450	6 „ -	25
Hyat Khan - - - - - - - - -	148	- -	148	13	135	160	6 „ -	9
Guru Jowahir Singh - - - - - - -	15,514	- -	15,514	486	15,028	16,382	6 „ -	932
Nawab of Laharee - - - - - - -	1,800	- -	1,800	500	1,300	2,300	6 „ -	108
Heirs to late Pundit Munphul - - - - -	- -	4,800	4,800	188	4,612	4,800	5 „ -	120
Akbar Khan of Lulpura - - - - - -	- -	1,000	1,000	- -	1,000	1,000	—	—
Total - - - £.	26,082*	14,564	40,646	3,176	37,470	- -	- -	1,729
Madras.								
Ramnad Zemindari - - - - - - - -	142,283	- -	142,283	- -	142,283	147,283	5 per cent. -	7,682
Bunganapalli Nawab - - - - - - - -	26,971	- -	26,971	1,420	25,551	30,000	6 „ -	1,643

Jaghirdar of Soondoor	147	- -	147	13	134	250	4 „ -	5
Shivaganga Zemindari	6,100	4,100	10,200	2,100	8,100	15,000	6¼ „ -	501
Punganur Zemindar	2,630	- -	2,630	- -	2,630	2,630	—	—
Talavari Cotta Zemindari	- -	4,300	4,300	- -	4,300	5,500	4½ per cent.	—
Chintalpati Vanlu Zemindari	- -	1,000	1,000	- -	1,000	1,000	6¼ „	—
TOTAL - - £.	178,131	9,400	187,531	3,533	183,998	- -	- -	9,831
BOMBAY.								
Kaira Thakoors	5,084	567	5,651	449	5,202	27,000	5 per cent. -	196
Loan to Punt Suchew of Bhore	571	3,642	4,213	2,000	2,213	14,400	—	—
Loan to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.	35,314	26	35,340	2,353	32,987	45,000	5 per cent. -	1,672
Loan to Yedneshwer and Sadashew Balcrustna Dixit in Khandesh	4,947	- -	4,947	239	4,708	6,000	4½ „ -	223
Talookdaree Settlement Officer at Broach	24,178	1,300	25,478	1,300	24,178	47,000	5 „ -	6,566
Thakoors of Vullabhpore	900	- -	900	100	800	1,500	4½ „ -	39
Talookdaree Settlement Officer at Ahmedabad	5,557	- -	5,557	- -	5,557	47,000	5 „ -	2,076
Loan to Khan Bahadoor Moorad Khan	28,711	- -	28,711	- -	28,711	28,711	4½ „	—
Loan to Harry Ramchunder Dhundhery	7	- -	7	7	- -	820	—	—
Loan to Wader Fateh Mohamed Khan, Jagirdar	131	- -	131	46	85	340	6 per cent -	8
Loan to the Chief of Jath	6,085	- -	6,085	1,085	5,000	18,000	5 „ -	264
Loan to Konher Rao Anna Saheb Wadekar	100	- -	100	- -	100	200	5 „ -	5
Loan to the Manager, Sindh Encumbered Estate	58,162	2,700	60,862	5,896	54,966	100,000	5 „ -	2,770
Loan to the Manager, Thar and Parkar Encumbered Estate	721	100	821	- -	821	3,000	5 „	—
Loan to Wader Bukshan Zemindar	159	- -	159	- -	159	300	5 „	—
Loan to Meer Golam Mohamed Khan Tanda and Meer Ali Murdan Khan	1,193	- -	1,193	62	1,131	1,400	6 „ * -	58
Loan to the Sultan of Lahej	2,000	- -	2,000	- -	2,000	2,000	—	—
TOTAL - - - £.	173,820	8,335	182,155	13,537	168,618	- -	- -	13,877
TOTAL LOANS TO LANDHOLDERS AND OTHER NOTABILITIES - - £.	676,022	33,332	709,354	53,613	655,741	- -	- -	42,749
GRAND TOTAL - - - £.	8,085,227	1,106,650	9,191,877	932,124	8,259,753	- -	- -	354,432

* Falls short from last year's closing balance by 10,739 *l.*, the balance under the head "Persons Distressed by Famine" having been transferred to Advances Recoverable in the Accounts for 1880-81.

No. 72.—STATEMENT showing the ESTIMATED COST of CONSTRUCTION of PRODUCTIVE the WORKING EXPENSES, the INTEREST on the DEBT incurred

	Estimated Cost of Construction.	Capital Outlay, excluding all Interest Charges.		Revenue during 1880-81.			
		During 1880-81.	To end of 1880-81.	Water Rates, &c.	Collected with Land Revenue.	Total.	
BENGAL.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Orissa Project	1,931,255	45,059	1,922,652	26,978	- -	26,978	1
Midnapore Series	768,300	23,045	772,092	21,646	- -	21,646	2
Tidal Canal	177,270	- -	177,271	5,449	- -	5,449	3
Soane Project	2,736,350	82,140	2,258,129	47,864	- -	47,864	4
Total £.	5,613,175	150,244	5,130,144	101,937	- -	101,937	5
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.							
Ganges Canal	2,923,442	20,541	*2,560,629	180,289	44,301	224,590	6
Agra Canal	800,832	2,926	780,081	25,316	- -	25,316	7
Lower Ganges Canal	2,791,242	172,882	* 2,201,554	102,828	20,783	123,611	8
Total £.	6,515,516	196,349	5,542,264	308,433	65,084	373,517	9
PUNJAB.							
Western Jumna Canal	1,031,965	49,700	741,640	91,013	90,761	181,774	10
Bari Doab Canal	1,652,201	525	1,495,462	107,492	70,400	177,892	11
Sirhind Canal, British Expenditure	2,857,414	200,328	1,455,710	- -	- -	- -	12
Sirhind Canal, Native State Expenditure		85,917	848,568	—	—	—	13
Total £.	5,541,580	336,470	4,541,380	198,505	161,161	359,666	14
MADRAS.							
Godavari Delta System	810,833	13,773	842,735	11,079	167,968	179,047	15
Kistna Delta System	491,384	9,636	526,055	2,979	78,880	81,859	16
Penner Anicut System	125,921	- -	142,886	21	20,416	20,437	17
Cauvery Delta System	- ‡ -	*—3,353*	138,728	513	269,120	269,633	18
Srivaikuntham Weir Project	115,303	1,032	122,340	55	15,776	15,831	19
Madras Water Supply and Irrigation Project	- -	*—10,000*	- -	- -	- -	- -	20
Total £.	- -	11,089	1,772,744	14,647	§ 552,160	566,807	21
BOMBAY.							
Begari Canal	158,821	3,968	121,134	143	6,629	6,772	22
Mithrau Canal	71,542	404	99,818	71	12,176	12,247	23
Hathmati Canal	49,471	181	48,185	266	- -	266	24
Lakh Canal	34,068	274	34,437	30	- -	30	25
Kadva River Works	50,323	1,012	27,619	600	59	659	26
Krishna Canal	72,755	616	75,371	‖ 2,489	- -	2,489	27
Panjhra River Works, including Mookti Reservoir	42,757	*—2,320*	40,682	168	443	611	28
Ekruk Tank	122,824	1,377	120,462	649	- -	649	29
Mutha Storage Lake and Canal	553,806	5,411	551,899	‖ 13,010	- -	13,010	30
Surveys of Projects	- -	*—4,708*	- -	- -	- -	- -	31
Total £.	1,156,367	6,215	1,119,607	‖ 17,426	¶ 19,307	36,733	32
GRAND TOTAL £.	- -	†† 614,450	†† 17,257,571	640,948	¶ 797,712	1,438,660	33

* Expenditure incurred in the Etawah and Cawnpur Divisions, Ganges Canal, amounting to 485,453 *l.* to end of 1879-80, transferred to the Capital Account of the Lower Ganges Canal.

† Interest and Per-centage is only calculated on British expenditure.

‡ Not known.

§ Enhanced Land Revenue due to Irrigation Works in Madras has been approximately ascertained.

‖ Includes 1,768 *l.*, being indirect revenue due to savings effected in the Military and Public Works Departments by the supply of water from the Mutha Canals, and 36 *l.* realised as contributions, and debited per contra to working expenses of the Krishna Canal.

¶ 393 *l.* now brought to account, being omitted from the previous year, *vide* Remarks entered under this account for that year.

** Includes charges by Civil Department for Collection of enhanced Land Revenue.

†† Excluding Sirhind Canal, Native State Expenditure.

IRRIGATION WORKS, the CAPITAL OUTLAY thereon, the REVENUE derived therefrom, in respect of those WORKS, and the FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Working Expenses, 1880-81.	Excluding Interest.				Simple Interest at 4½ per Cent. on past Capital Outlay, plus Half the Outlay of the Year 1880-81.	Including Interest.			
		Excess Revenue.	Excess Expenditure.	Rate per Cent.			Excess Revenue.	Excess Expenditure.	Rate per Cent.	
				Of Excess Revenue.	Of Excess Expenditure.				Of Excess Revenue.	Of Excess Expenditure.
	£.	£.	£.			£.	£.	£.		
1	30,607	- -	3,629	- -	·18	85,506	- -	89,135	- -	4·6
2	18,022	2,724	- -	·35	- -	34,225	- -	31,501	- -	4·4
3	2,559	2,690	- -	1·65	- -	7,977	- -	5,087	- -	2·9
4	47,257	607	- -	·03	- -	99,768	- -	99,161	- -	4·4
5	99,345	2,592	- -	·05	- -	227,476	- -	224,884	- -	4·4
6	81,559	143,031	- -	5·58	- -	114,766	28,265	- -	1·1	—
7	20,651	4,665	- -	·59	- -	35,038	- -	30,373	- -	3·9
8	40,992	82,619	- -	3·77	- -	95,179	- -	12,560	- -	·5
9	143,202	230,315	- -	4·15	- -	244,983	- -	14,668	- -	·3
10	37,343	144,431	- -	19·48	- -	32,256	112,175	- -	15·1	—
11	38,792	139,100	- -	9·30	- -	67,284	71,816	- -	4·8	—
12	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	†60,999	- -	60,999	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	76,135	283,531	- -	7·41	- -	160,539	122,992	- -	3·3	—
15	31,751	147,296	- -	17·4	- -	37,613	109,683	- -	13·0	—
16	33,337	48,522	- -	9·22	- -	23,456	25,066	- -	4·7	—
17	3,156	17,281	- -	12·09	- -	6,430	10,851	- -	7·6	—
18	15,455	254,178	- -	183·2	- -	6,818	247,860	- -	178·7	—
19	3,281	12,550	- -	10·26	- -	5,482	7,068	- -	5·8	—
20	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	225	- -	225	—	—
21	86,980	479,827	- -	27·0	- -	79,524	400,303	- -	22·6	—
22	7,121	- -	349	- -	·3	5,362	- -	5,711	- -	4·7
23	3,815	8,432	- -	8·4	- -	4,483	3,949	- -	3·9	—
24	854	- -	588	- -	1·2	2,164	- -	2,752	- -	5·7
25	475	- -	445	- -	1·3	1,543	- -	1,988	- -	5·8
26	607	52	- -	·2	- -	1,220	- -	1,168	- -	4·2
27	1,837	652	- -	·9	- -	3,378	- -	2,726	- -	3·6
28	412	199	- -	·4	- -	1,883	- -	1,684	- -	4·1
29	1,506	- -	857	- -	·7	5,390	- -	6,247	- -	5·2
30	5,561	7,449	- -	1·3	- -	24,714	- -	17,265	- -	3·1
31	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	106	- -	106	—	—
32	**22,188	14,545	- -	1·3	- -	50,243	- -	35,698	- -	3·2
33	427,850	1,010,810	- -	5·8	- -	762,765	248,045	- -	1·4	—

Note 1.—Estimated Cost of Construction consists of—
Actual cost of those portions of the works carried out formerly for which no estimates exist.
Actual cost of establishment and those items which were formerly excluded from the estimated cost of construction.
Estimates for the remainder.

2.—Capital cost does not include indirect items, such as leave and pensionary allowances, capitalization of abatement of Land Revenue, &c. It includes no interest.

3.—Interest is simple interest, at 4½ per cent. on past capital, plus half the outlay of the year.

No. 73.—STATEMENT showing the ESTIMATED COST of CONSTRUCTION of (PRODUCTIVE) STATE RAILWAYS, the CAPITAL OUTLAY thereon, the REVENUE derived therefrom, the WORKING EXPENSES, the INTEREST on the DEBT incurred in respect of those WORKS, and the FINANCIAL RESULTS.

RAILWAY.	Estimated Cost of Construction.	CAPITAL OUTLAY (For Details, *see* page 13.)		Revenue during 1880-81 (For Details, *see* page 114.)	Working Expenses during 1880-81 (For Details, *see* page 115.)	EXCLUDING INTEREST.				Simple Interest at 4½ per Cent. on past Capital Outlay, plus half the outlay of the Year 1880-81.	INCLUDING INTEREST			
		During 1880-81.	To end of 1880-81.			Excess Revenue.	Excess Expenditure.	Rate per Cent. Of Excess Revenue.	Rate per Cent. Of Excess Expenditure.		Excess Revenue.	Excess Expenditure.	Rate per Cent. Of Excess Revenue.	Rate per Cent. Of Excess Expenditure.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.			£.	£.	£.		
Calcutta and South Eastern	*739,062	8,508	681,987	14,667	9,022	5,645	- -	·8	- -	30,498	- -	24,853	- -	3·6
Nalhati	35,869	—260	34,485	6,732	6,970	- -	238	- -	·7	1,557	- -	1,795	- -	5·2
Northern Bengal	†2,133,536	35,764	2,109,300	170,325	92,519	77,806	- -	3·7	- -	94,114	- -	16,308	- -	·8
Tirhoot	†506,265	48,320	593,584	54,338	31,551	22,787	- -	3·8	- -	25,624	- -	2,837	- -	·5
Patna and Gya	403,802	30,981	357,844	49,828	27,563	22,265	- -	6·2	- -	15,406	6,859	- -	1·9	—
Tirhoot Extension	600,000	5,496	7,613	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	219	- -	219	- -	—
Rangoon and Irrawaddy	†1,262,422	15,183	1,262,603	141,146	85,953	55,193	- -	4·4	- -	56,475	- -	1,282	- -	·1
Nagpur and Chattisgarh	837,460	204,403	586,548	15,905	11,435	4,470	- -	·8	- -	21,796	- -	17,326	- -	2·9
Wardha Coal	†564,131	13,331	577,462	24,586	44,678	- -	20,092	- -	3·5	25,686	- -	45,778	- -	7·9
Ghazipur and Dildarnagar	65,000	14,121	59,354	1,788	2,318	- -	530	- -	·9	2,353	- -	2,883	- -	4·9
Cawnpur and Farruckhabad	322,500	106,895	304,574	4,594	2,894	1,700	- -	·6	- -	11,301	- -	9,601	- -	3·1
Muttra and Achnera	90,000	40,870	46,181	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,159	- -	1,159	—	—
Muttra and Hathras	125,000	—915	108,647	14,012	7,971	6,041	- -	5·5	- -	4,910	1,131	- -	1·0	—
Punjab Northern, Lahore to Rawalpindi and Salt Branch	†3,552,063	617,826	4,414,143	401,140	306,608	94,532	- -	2·1	- -	184,735	- -	90,203	- -	2·0
Indus Valley	†6,328,319	280,290	6,408,609	682,027	480,956	201,071	- -	3·1	- -	282,081	- -	81,010	- -	1·2
Dhond and Munmad	1,350,000	—83,889	994,298	52,988	47,016	5,972	- -	·6	- -	45,506	- -	39,534	- -	3·9
Rajputana	†3,565,313	277,338	3,659,403	460,327	319,157	141,170	- -	2·7	- -	222,281	- -	81,111	- -	1·5
Western Rajputana	1,627,670	458,669	1,648,187											
Holkar	†1,254,878	13,077	1,249,455	151,622	111,049	40,573	- -	1·3	- -	128,460	- -	87,887	- -	2·8
Neemuch-Sindia	2,202,112	441,264	1,832,386											
Sindia	904,292	53,118	834,206	22,880	19,868	3,012	- -	·4	- -	36,344	- -	33,332	- -	4·0
Stores and Reserve	- -	—76,770	276,164	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14,155	- -	14,155	—	—
TOTAL £.	28,469,694	2,553,620	28,047,033	2,268,905	1,607,528	661,377	- -	2·4	- -	1,204,660	- -	543,283	- -	1·9

* The estimated cost of this line is the actual amount disbursed to the Company, the discharging of all debts and liabilities of the Company, and other incidental expenses.
† The original estimates for these works have been closed; the estimated amount now shown is the actual outlay to close of 1879-80, *plus* the original grant for 1880-81.

No. 74.—STATEMENT showing the Total Amount advanced on account of GUARANTEED INTEREST to INDIAN RAILWAY and other COMPANIES to the 31st March 1881; the NET REVENUE of the several COMPANIES to the 31st December 1880, appropriated towards the REPAYMENT of that AMOUNT, and the BALANCE.

N.B.—For the purposes of this account the Net Revenue and the Payments of Guaranteed Interest made in India are brought to account at the contract rates of Exchange.

COMPANY.	Guaranteed Interest advanced to 31st March 1881.			Aggregate of Net Revenue Balances for the several Half-years to 31 December 1880, inclusive, less Moieties of Surplus Profits repaid to Companies.	Net Amount Advanced.
	In England.	In India.	TOTAL.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	6,852,919	17,561	6,870,480	3,621,357	3,249,123
Eastern Bengal Railway	2,398,979	14,283	2,413,262	2,085,632	327,630
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	19,414,952	406,815	19,821,767	13,042,183	6,779,584
Madras Railway	9,721,089	- -	9,721,089	4,237,674	5,483,415
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway	2,671,253	38,695	2,709,948	1,128,514	1,581,434
Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway	8,822,049	46,424	8,868,473	2,905,640	5,962,833
South Indian Railway	2,410,757	- -	2,410,757	968,518	1,442,239
TOTAL, RAILWAY COMPANIES	52,291,998	523,778	52,815,776	27,989,518	24,826,258
Madras Irrigation and Canal	961,702	- -	961,702	—*37,386*	999,088
TOTAL £.	53,253,700	523,778	53,777,478	27,952,132	25,825,346

No. 75.—ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPTS and CHARGES of the PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT, for the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	£.	£.
RECEIPTS:		
Interest realised in the year on the Securities of the Government of India purchased under the authority of Section 17, Act No. III. of 1871,—*see* Account, No. 27, page 74, Interest Receipts	250,640	
Premium on Bills	497	
Miscellaneous Receipts	345	
TOTAL RECEIPTS £.	- -	251,482

Note.—Amount of Securities held on the 31st March 1881 was as follows:

	Amount.	Cost Price.
	Rs.	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
4 per cent.	6,24,62,900	5,99,24,184 2 4

CHARGES:		
Salaries and Charges of the several Currency Offices	21,774	
Repairs of Buildings and other Public Works Charges connected with the Department	90	
Value of Stationery supplied	147	
Value of Printing executed by Government Press	181	
House, Lighting, Police, and Water Rates	485	
Cost of Note Forms received from England, including Freight	2,360	
Pensions	198	
Service Telegrams	129	
Purchase of Service Stamps	178	
Cost of Chests, Bags, and Locks	229	
Charges for Remittance	1,160	
Contingencies	754	
Dead Stock (Cost of Office Furniture, &c.)	95	
Compensation for dearness of Provisions	2	
Travelling Allowances	32	
TOTAL CHARGES £.	- -	27,814
NET PROFIT in 1880-81 £.		223,668

No. 76.—STATEMENT showing, with regard to INDIAN RAILWAY and other GUARANTEED the TOTAL RECEIPTS and WITHDRAWALS on CAPITAL ACCOUNT,

COMPANY.	TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR TO 31ST MARCH 1881.									RECEIPTS		
	RECEIPTS.					WITHDRAWALS.				In India.		
	India.		England.		TOTAL.	India.	England.		TOTAL.	Share Capital.	Capital not bearing Interest.	
	On account of Capital.	Refunds, &c.	On account of Capital.	Refunds, &c.			On account of Stores, &c.	For Discharge of Debentures.				
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	–	285,841	–	25,168	311,009	158,066	133,089	– –	291,155	21,672	–	1
Eastern Bengal Railway	–	76,139	–	79	76,218	68,941	42,519	– –	111,460	16,486	–	2
East Indian Railway	–	– –	–	*7,242	*7,242	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	†74,187	603,230	–	1,148	678,565	286,964	392,982	– –	679,946	496,897	74,929	4
Madras Railway	–	170,562	120	461	171,143	71,745	48,440	– –	120,185	– –	–	5
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway	–	119,238	203,141	1,675	324,054	189,652	131,605	– –	321,257	424,419	–	6
Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway	80	174,075	–	450	174,605	155,700	140,152	– –	295,852	86,306	27	7
South Indian Railway	–	96,309	–	99	96,408	87,334	89,317	– –	176,651	1,221	55	8
TOTAL, RAILWAY COMPANIES £.	74,267	1,525,394	203,261	36,322	1,839,244	1,018,402	978,104	– –	1,996,506	1,047,001	75,011	9
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	–	2,817	–	–	2,817	11,104	51	– –	11,155	3,996	–	10
TOTAL £.	74,267	1,528,211	203,261	36,322	1,842,061	1,029,506	978,155	– –	2,007,661	1,050,997	75,011	11
	£. 1,602,478.		£. 239,583.									

* This sum is in adjustment of certain payments in England in January and February 1880, included in the Account for 1879-80, as withdrawals under the Old Contract, but which it has since been decided to treat as advances under the New Contract.

COMPANIES, the RECEIPTS and WITHDRAWALS on CAPITAL ACCOUNT during the Year 1880-81; to the 31st March 1881; and the BALANCES at that Date:

TRANSACTIONS TO 31st MARCH 1881.

	ON ACCOUNT OF SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.							WITHDRAWALS, LESS REFUNDS, &c.			Balances standing to the Credit of the several Companies.	Amounts Advanced to the several Companies.
	In England.						TOTAL.	In India.	In England.	TOTAL.		
	Share Capital.	Debentures.		Debenture Stock.		Capital not bearing Interest.						
		Amount of Debentures.	Cash Received.	Stock Represented.	Cash Received.							
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	7,528,628	*575,000*	571,250	- -	- -	35,387	8,156,937	3,500,415	4,322,400	7,822,815	334,122	—
2	2,238,996	*612,350*	612,350	*441,308*	374,730	2,288	3,244,850	1,655,490	1,612,229	3,267,719	- -	22,869
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	19,503,103	*928,800*	927,673	*2,701,450*	2,475,559	228,860	23,707,021	10,380,333	13,100,588	23,480,921	226,100	—
5	10,260,001	*400,000*	400,000	- -	- -	10,122	10,670,123	4,943,889	5,496,083	10,439,972	230,151	—
6	3,575,581	*1,815,300*	1,815,300	*384,700*	354,589	11,488	6,181,377	3,205,399	2,843,130	6,048,529	132,848	—
7	10,988,984	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,336	11,079,653	5,554,989	5,444,951	10,999,940	79,713	—
8	3,210,657	*620,000*	615,000	*425,000*	425,000	65,222	4,317,155	1,525,350	2,764,074	4,289,424	27,731	—
9	57,305,950	*4,951,450*	4,941,573	*3,922,458*	3,629,878	357,703	67,357,116	30,765,865	35,583,455	66,349,320	1,030,665	22,869
										NET BALANCE - -	£. 1,007,796.	
10	995,670	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	999,666	914,640	‡ 435,109	‡ 1,349,749	- -	350,083
11	58,301,620	*4,951,450*	4,941,573	*3,922,458*	3,629,878	357,703	68,356,782	31,680,505	36,018,564	67,699,069	—	—

† This amount represents the contribution to Capital paid out of the Casualty Fund of the Railway.
‡ These sums include a loan to the Company of 600,000 *l.*, less 241,572 *l.* repaid.

No. 77.—STATEMENT showing Cost of Telegraph Lines defrayed from the Revenues of *India* to close of 1880-81.

INDIA.

	Expenditure of the year.					Previous Years.	To end of Year.	Deductions under Authority of Public Works Department, Nos. 939 and 221T., dated 15 November 1880, and 2 July 1881, respectively.	Corrections.	Net.
	By Telegraph Department.			By other Departments from their Grants.	Total.					
	Direct Outlay.	15 per Cent. for Establishment on Works.	Total Departmental Expenditure as in Account, No. 19.							
Lines:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Departmental	39,816	5,972	45,788	352	46,140	1,964,764	2,010,904	380,172	—611	1,630,121
Railway	14,121	2,118	16,239	- -	16,239	256,915	273,154	- -	- -	273,154
Guaranteed	1,634	245	1,879	- -	1,879	33,762	35,641	44	- -	35,597
Total Lines £.	55,571	8,335	63,906	352	64,258	2,255,441	2,319,699	380,216	—611	1,938,872
Buildings:										
Signal Offices	116	- -	116	13,660	13,776	285,031	298,807	- -	618	299,425
Quarters for Officers	147	- -	147	- -	147	1,077	1,224	- -	—1	1,223
Cable Houses and Tanks	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,797	2,797	- -	- -	2,797
Store Houses	- -	- -	- -	—16,784	—16,784	46,115	29,331	- -	—6	29,325
Workshop and Press Buildings	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13,858	13,858	- -	- -	13,858
Total Buildings £.	263	- -	263	—3,124	—2,861	348,878	346,017	- -	611	346,628
Tools and Plant:										
First fitting of Railway Offices	438	- -	438	4	442	14,572	15,014	- -	- -	15,014
Other Tools and Plant	575	- -	575	- -	575	19,986	20,561	- -	- -	20,561
Total Tools and Plant £.	1,013	- -	1,013	4	1,017	34,558	35,575	- -	- -	35,575

STORES:		Issues of Stores.								
Europe Stores	53,254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Stores	36,367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL STORES £.	89,621	*—67,099*	22,522	2,439	24,961	187,708	212,669	- -	- -	212,669
SUSPENSE HEADS AFFECTING BUDGET GRANT	*—10,690*	- -	*—10,690*	- -	*—10,690*	19,274	8,584	- -	- -	8,584
CHARGE FOR EXCHANGE PAID IN ENGLAND	- -	- -	- -	7,214	7,214	- -	7,214	- -	- -	7,214
TOTAL EXISTING CAPITAL £.	135,778	*—58,764*	77,014	6,885	83,899	2,845,859	2,929,758	380,216	- -	2,549,542
ABANDONED:										
Lines	14,950	- -	14,950	- -	14,950	478,544	493,494	493,494	—	—
Buildings	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,447	3,447	3,447	—	—
Stores	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	82,000	82,000	82,000	—	—
TOTAL ABANDONED £.	14,950	- -	14,950	- -	14,950	563,991	578,941	578,941	—	—
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE £.	150,728	*—58,764*	91,964*	6,885	98,849	3,409,850	3,508,699	959,157	- -	2,549,542
	CEYLON.									
LINES:										
Departmental	154	23	177	- -	177	6,664	6,841	—	—	—
TOOLS AND PLANT:										
Other Tools and Plant	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	22	22	—	—	—
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE £.	154	23	177	- -	177	6,686	6,863	—	—	—

* The difference of 5,376 *l.* between this amount and 97,340 *l.*, the Total Capital Outlay of the Year shown in Account, No. 19, page 45, consists of :—

Share of Establishment charged to Works adjusted in this Account	£. 5,238
Receipts in England deducted from Charges in this Account	138
	£. 5,376

No. 78.—ACCOUNT showing the Amount of DEBT incurred and transferred for PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS and for the EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, and the Amount of CAPITAL EXPENDITURE on those WORKS, to the 31st March 1881.

	India.	England.	TOTAL.
Debt incurred and transferred to 31st March 1880:	£.	£.	£.
For Productive Public Works	36,840,251	- -	36,840,251
For East Indian Railway	164,923	9,565,939	9,730,862
£.	37,005,174	9,565,939	46,571,113
Debt incurred and transferred during 1880–81:			
For Productive Public Works	* 8,878,798	- -	8,878,798
For East Indian Railway	418,435	- -	418,435
£.	9,297,233	- -	9,297,233
TOTAL DEBT £.	46,302,407	§ 9,565,939	55,868,346

	India.	England.	TOTAL.
Capital Expenditure on Works to 31st March 1880:	£.	£.	£.
For Productive Public Works:			
Irrigation Works	10,643,307	1,207,886	11,851,193
State Railways	17,933,677	6,711,025	24,644,702
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	344,356	- -	344,356
	28,921,340	7,918,911	36,840,251
For East Indian Railway	164,923	9,565,939	9,730,862
£.	29,086,263	17,484,850	46,571,113
Capital Expenditure on Works during 1880–81:			
For Productive Public Works:			
Irrigation Works	† 5,406,467	- -	5,406,467
State Railways	‡ 2,831,653	570,678	3,402,331
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	70,000	- -	70,000
	8,308,120	570,678	8,878,798
For East Indian Railway	418,435	- -	418,435
£.	8,726,555	570,678	9,297,233
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE £.	37,812,818	18,055,528	55,868,346

* Includes 5,640,728 *l.* Debt transferred on account of Net Outlay on Public Works, formerly treated as Ordinary, now transferred to Productive.
† Includes 4,792,017 *l.* Net Outlay on Irrigation Works, formerly treated as Ordinary, now transferred to Productive.
‡ Includes 848,711 *l.* Net Outlay on State Railways, formerly treated as Ordinary, now transferred to Productive.
§ This amount is in course of reduction by means of the Sinking Fund, *see* page 163.

No. 79.—ACCOUNT showing AMOUNT of BILLS Drawn by the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA on the TREASURIES in CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and BOMBAY, AMOUNT of BILLS Discharged in INDIA, and AMOUNT of BILLS Outstanding, during the Year ended 31st March 1881; and the SUMS in STERLING received in ENGLAND on account of those Amounts respectively.

	Bills Outstanding on 1st April 1880.		Bills Drawn on India.		Bills Discharged in India.		Bills Outstanding on 31st March 1881.	
	Amount of Bills.	Sterling received in respect thereof.	Amount of Bills.	Sterling received in respect thereof.	Amount of Bills.	Sterling received in respect thereof.	Amount of Bills.	Sterling received in respect thereof.
	Rs.	£.	*Rs.*	£.	*Rs.*	£.	*Rs.*	£.
IN CALCUTTA - - - - - - -	1,17,64,000	981,201	14,56,56,000	12,128,461	14,31,31,000	11,921,250	1,42,89,000	1,188,412
IN MADRAS - - - - - - -	1,81,000	15,083	36,70,000	303,102	35,37,000	292,050	3,14,000	26,135
IN BOMBAY - - - - - - -	36,23,000	302,319	3,39,51,000	2,808,114	3,53,89,000	2,928,915	21,85,000	181,518
TOTAL SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS -	1,55,68,000	1,298,603	18,32,77,000*	15,239,677	18,20,57,000	15,142,215	1,67,88,000	1,396,065

	Rs.
* Amount of Bills drawn - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	18,32,77,000
Amount of Bills drawn if issued at 2*s.* the Rupee - - - - - - - - - - - -	15,23,96,770
Difference shown as Loss by Exchange (included in Account, No. 60, page 161) - - -	3,08,80,230

	s. *d.*
The average rate of Exchange on Bills drawn during the year was - -	1-7·956

Calcutta,
18 February 1882.

India Office,
12 May 1882.

J. Westland,
Comptroller General.

Thos W. Keith,
Accountant General.

PART II.

ESTIMATE

OF

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,

1881-82.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED REVENUE and

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1880-81.	ESTIMATE, 1881-82.
REVENUE, ORDINARY:	£.	£.
Land Revenue	21,112,995	21,770,000
Tributes and Contributions	742,209	721,000
Forest	709,320	820,236
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	3,135,226	3,411,000
Assessed Taxes	558,720	538,000
Provincial Rates	2,776,370	2,885,000
Customs	2,539,612	2,290,000
Salt	7,115,988	7,213,000
Opium	10,480,051	9,900,000
Stamps	3,250,581	3,328,000
Registration	281,230	280,000
Mint	89,565	58,028
Post Office	1,018,653	976,000
Telegraph	539,087	474,587
Minor Departments	78,492	113,080
Law and Justice	687,764	643,000
Police	241,769	242,000
Marine	246,519	206,013
Education	170,238	179,000
Medical	43,368	42,998
Stationery and Printing	62,462	60,012
Interest	875,679	894,470
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	315,999	314,073
Miscellaneous	731,819	381,270
Railways (Subsidised)	- - -	1,990
Irrigation and Navigation	197,908	129,000
Other Public Works	547,313	556,936
Army	924,127	970,763
„ English Contribution for Afghan War	2,695,000	2,305,000
„ Military Operations in Afghanistan	602,607	267,000
Gain by Exchange on Transactions with London	407,521	391,000
REVENUE, ORDINARY £.	63,178,192	62,362,456
REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:		
Railways:		
State (Gross Earnings)	2,268,905	2,484,800
Guaranteed (Net Traffic Receipts)	2,913,313	3,490,000
East Indian Railway (Net Traffic Receipts, &c.)	2,770,755	3,110,230
Irrigation and Navigation:		
Direct Receipts	639,144	803,971
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Net Traffic Receipts)	*—7,650*	*—10,000*
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	797,319	679,000
REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS £.	9,381,786	10,558,001
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE £.	72,559,978	72,920,457

EXPENDITURE, for 1881-82, compared with the RESULTS of 1880-81.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1880-81.	ESTIMATE, 1881-82.
EXPENDITURE, ORDINARY:	£.	£.
Refunds and Drawbacks	469,206	423,000
Payments in Realisation of Revenue:		
Land Revenue	2,983,679	3,036,941
Forest	465,976	600,088
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	95,404	99,003
Assessed Taxes	21,237	14,000
Provincial Rates	46,435	49,000
Customs	198,927	196,017
Salt	363,537	544,000
Opium	2,028,757	2,061,962
Stamps	107,465	110,624
Registration	173,351	178,000
Mint	92,618	92,617
Post Office	1,175,505	1,148,781
Telegraph	497,834	550,611
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	1,898,773	1,942,165
TOTAL of the Direct Claims and Demands upon the Revenues, including Charges of Collection, and Cost of Salt and Opium £.	10,618,704	11,046,809
Interest on Permanent and Floating Debt, exclusive of that for Productive Public Works	3,669,195	4,093,120
Interest on Service Funds and other Obligations	413,973	443,006
Administration	1,532,056	1,498,903
Minor Departments	401,140	546,110
Law and Justice	3,203,613	3,180,927
Police	2,524,198	2,551,000
Marine	551,586	628,476
Education	998,468	1,056,929
Ecclesiastical	158,638	159,943
Medical	666,735	677,969
Stationery and Printing	485,010	566,906
Political Agencies	531,183	662,032
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	223,741	221,551
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	2,150,553	2,071,873
Miscellaneous	280,130	293,918
Famine Relief and Insurance:		
Relief	34,469	22,965
Protective Works	- -	727,000
Reduction of Debt	- -	750,000
Railways	77,003	281,000
„ Subsidised Railways	- -	39,001
„ Frontier Railways	2,293,615	235,280
Irrigation and Navigation	709,103	878,822
Other Public Works	4,312,997	5,317,299
Army	16,718,006	17,017,210
„ Military Operations in Afghanistan	11,368,489	1,610,503
Loss by Exchange on Transactions with London	3,124,330	3,685,000
1880-81. 1881-82.	67,046,935	60,263,552
Add,—Provincial and Local Surpluses - £. 336,686 - £. 1,357,000 *Deduct*,—Provincial and Local Deficits - £. *38,725* - £. *35,000*	297,961	1,322,000
EXPENDITURE, ORDINARY £.	67,344,896	61,585,552
EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (WORKING EXPENSES AND INTEREST):		
Railways:		
State (Working and Maintenance)	1,607,528	1,716,000
Guaranteed (Interest, Surplus Profits, &c.)	3,677,809	3,689,813
East Indian Railway (Annuity, Surplus, Profits, &c.)	1,116,344	1,439,046
Irrigation and Navigation:		
Working and Maintenance	425,473	453,193
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Interest, &c.)	50,538	49,783
Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works	2,381,745	2,325,952
EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (WORKING EXPENSES AND INTEREST) £.	9,259,437	9,673,787
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE £.	76,604,333	71,259,339
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS £.	3,238,070	2,650,358
DITTO DITTO EAST INDIAN RAILWAY £.	418,435	1,121,300

ESTIMATE, 1881-82.	£.
Revenue	72,920,457
Expenditure chargeable thereon	71,259,339
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure £.	1,661,118

No. 2.—ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED REVENUE (Imperial, Provincial, and Local) in each of

HEADS OF REVENUE.	India, General.		Central Provinces.		British Burmah.		Assam.		
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	
REVENUE, ORDINARY:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue	89,218	95,000	609,292	607,300	899,100	1,140,000	374,761	387,600	1
Tributes and Contributions	265,135	238,700	12,588	14,600	- -	- -	20	- -	2
Forest	10,649	13,600	85,014	98,000	151,661	215,300	16,900	17,000	3
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	22,479	29,300	185,748	200,000	218,525	216,000	195,635	192,000	4
Assessed Taxes	8	- -	25,456	25,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	5
Provincial Rates	6,485	5,500	55,533	55,500	53,371	85,700	29,206	34,500	6
Customs	- -	- -	- -	- -	579,973	602,400	- -	- -	7
Salt	1,629,731	1,894,200	- -	- -	23,473	23,500	- -	- -	8
Opium	16	- -	19,930	22,000	39,473	28,000	48,942	47,500	9
Stamps	26,584	34,100	113,505	116,800	78,456	81,000	62,249	61,500	10
Registration	710	600	5,470	6,000	1,541	1,600	3,585	3,700	11
Mint	23,226	28,700	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12
Post Office	131,598	971,800	24,668	- -	24,229	- -	17,902	- -	13
Telegraph	508,743	422,800	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14
Minor Departments	9,018	13,000	225	400	220	400	33	- -	15
Law and Justice	45,464	41,700	54,341	52,000	46,532	46,500	16,612	16,400	16
Police	2,098	1,300	20,078	20,200	22,668	21,900	6,456	6,600	17
Marine	54,593	77,400	- -	- -	17,657	18,300	- -	- -	18
Education	2,542	2,300	7,818	8,200	3,487	4,300	2,315	2,500	19
Medical	537	700	243	400	870	1,400	69	200	20
Stationery and Printing	9,480	11,300	1,933	2,200	541	500	172	200	21
Interest	287,578	438,200	1,824	1,500	1,152	1,200	1,899	1,200	22
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	97,592	92,900	266	300	499	500	118	100	23
Miscellaneous	28,277	33,500	13,242	11,500	12,735	16,100	4,852	3,500	24
Railways (Subsidised)	- -	—300	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	25
Irrigation and Navigation	512	400	- -	- -	1,836	2,800	- -	200	26
Other Public Works	26,245	29,200	11,840	11,900	9,218	15,800	10,342	10,100	27
Army	486,871	543,200	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	28
„ English Contribution for Afghan War	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	29
„ Military Operations in Afghanistan	515,745	239,600	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	30
Gain by Exchange on Transactions with London	302,525	316,400	215	100	1,080	1,000	3	- -	31
REVENUE, ORDINARY £.	4,583,659	5,575,100	1,249,229	1,253,900	2,188,297	2,524,200	792,071	784,800	32
REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:									
Railways:									
State (Gross Earnings)	634,829	1,017,400	40,491	89,500	141,146	153,000	- -	- -	33
Guaranteed (Net Traffic Receipts)	2,913,313	3,490,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	34
East Indian Railway (Net Traffic Receipts, &c.)	2,770,525	3,110,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	35
Irrigation and Navigation:									
Direct Receipts	- -	700	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	36
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Net Traffic Receipts)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	37
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	38
REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS £.	6,318,667	7,618,100	40,491	89,500	141,146	153,000	- -	- -	39
GRAND TOTAL, REVENUE £.	10,902,326	13,193,200	1,289,720	1,343,400	2,329,443	2,677,200	792,071	784,800	40

the PROVINCES of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1881-82, compared with the RESULTS of 1880-81.

	Bengal.		North Western Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.		England.		Total.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	3,751,808	3,765,000	5,593,703	5,713,000	1,928,982	2,068,400	4,121,286	4,200,100	3,744,845	3,793,600	- -	- -	21,112,995	21,770,000
2	- -	- -	- -	- -	27,898	28,100	344,643	344,600	91,925	95,000	- -	- -	742,209	721,000
3	56,134	62,800	94,223	99,400	67,168	75,000	73,688	75,100	152,281	161,800	1,602	2,236	709,320	820,236
4	855,278	980,000	369,113	404,000	110,721	130,000	627,888	618,000	549,839	641,700	- -	- -	3,135,226	3,411,000
5	165,300	164,500	129,701	122,000	48,839	47,000	59,857	47,000	138,559	132,500	- -	- -	558,720	538,000
6	723,383	714,000	875,245	895,000	254,966	257,500	553,030	612,000	225,151	225,300	- -	- -	2,776,370	2,885,000
7	920,162	852,600	- -	- -	- -	- -	248,806	225,700	790,671	609,300	- -	- -	2,539,612	2,290,000
8	2,398,243	2,400,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,564,336	1,472,000	1,500,205	1,423,300	- -	- -	7,115,988	7,213,000
9	7,780,474	7,540,000	41,088	44,000	23,753	- -	- -	- -	2,526,375	2,218,500	- -	- -	10,480,051	9,900,000
10	1,139,164	1,180,000	535,570	570,000	326,526	334,600	546,991	540,000	421,536	410,000	- -	- -	3,250,581	3,328,000
11	102,969	99,200	58,230	60,000	23,641	23,400	57,153	57,500	27,931	28,000	- -	- -	281,230	280,000
12	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13	100	66,286	29,200	40	28	89,565	58,028
13	206,687	800	129,477	- -	189,133	3,400	123,524	- -	171,435	- -	- -	- -	1,018,653	976,000
14	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	30,344	51,787	539,087	474,587
15	25,967	27,000	7,325	10,800	5,373	3,900	11,006	10,100	3,234	3,000	16,091	44,480	78,492	113,080
16	175,829	160,000	101,796	90,000	82,303	86,600	74,222	73,800	90,665	76,000	- -	- -	687,764	643,000
17	48,613	52,600	37,697	39,000	14,782	13,000	49,359	47,400	40,018	40,000	- -	- -	241,769	242,000
18	127,569	104,400	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,741	2,400	44,959	3,500	- -	13	246,519	206,013
19	48,779	52,800	17,176	15,000	8,602	8,200	25,394	28,800	54,125	56,900	- -	- -	170,238	179,000
20	15,814	13,800	1,291	1,700	1,697	1,600	11,728	10,100	9,009	9,100	2,110	3,998	43,368	42,998
21	12,453	13,400	14,585	10,200	10,896	9,400	6,597	7,000	5,739	5,800	66	12	62,462	60,012
22	76,433	75,600	26,765	19,600	15,396	15,700	94,014	96,500	173,068	188,500	197,550	56,470	875,679	894,470
23	6,865	7,000	1,936	2,800	3,407	3,400	45,896	48,400	55,967	52,700	103,453	105,073	315,999	314,073
24	385,051	97,400	54,269	25,300	21,241	83,000	89,414	70,000	27,281	25,500	95,457	15,470	731,819	381,270
25	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,290	- -	1,990
26	68,253	71,700	90,702	11,700	11,687	13,000	13,814	14,100	11,104	15,100	- -	- -	197,908	129,000
27	73,615	71,000	153,546	126,000	66,337	66,400	76,412	76,700	105,947	136,200	13,811	13,636	547,313	556,936
28	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	189,594	179,600	160,610	179,700	87,052	68,263	924,127	970,763
29	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,695,000	2,305,000	2,695,000	2,305,000
30	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,675	400	85,187	27,000	- -	- -	602,607	267,000
31	4,249	5,000	127	100	589	400	28,079	23,000	69,754	45,000	- -	- -	407,521	391,000
32	19,169,092	18,510,600	8,333,565	8,259,600	3,243,937	3,272,000	9,032,060	8,880,400	11,343,706	10,632,200	3,242,576	2,669,656	63,178,192	62,362,456
33	295,890	321,900	20,394	51,500	1,083,167	837,500	- -	- -	52,988	14,000	- -	- -	2,268,905	2,484,800
34	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,913,313	3,490,000
35	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	230	230	2,770,755	3,110,230
36	101,449	107,200	308,433	454,000	198,505	208,000	14,647	12,300	15,622	21,600	488	171	639,144	803,971
37	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	—7,650	—10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	—7,650	—10,000
38	- -	- -	65,084	87,000	161,161	31,600	552,160	539,000	18,914	21,400	- -	- -	797,319	679,000
39	397,339	429,100	393,911	592,500	1,442,833	1,077,100	559,157	541,300	87,524	57,000	718	401	9,381,786	10,558,001
40	19,566,431	18,939,700	8,727,476	8,852,100	4,686,770	4,349,100	9,591,217	9,421,700	11,431,230	10,689,200	3,243,294	2,670,057	72,559,978	72,920,457

No. 3.—ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE (Imperial, Provincial, and Local) in each of

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	INDIA, GENERAL.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		BRITISH BURMAH.		ASSAM.		
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	
EXPENDITURE, ORDINARY:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Refunds and Drawbacks	126,651	26,500	7,166	9,300	21,529	21,600	5,133	4,600	1
Payments in Realisation of Revenue:									
Land Revenue	74,743	89,700	73,953	74,000	173,145	207,500	89,145	88,900	2
Forest	12,627	15,000	49,472	59,300	71,161	129,900	14,118	16,000	3
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	1,113	1,500	7,030	5,800	1,421	1,300	992	1,000	4
Assessed Taxes	- -	- -	37	100	- -	- -	- -	- -	5
Provincial Rates	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,677	4,200	540	600	6
Customs	- -	- -	- -	- -	25,583	26,200	- -	- -	7
Salt	125,933	277,000	- -	- -	302	400	- -	- -	8
Opium	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9
Stamps	*—25,811*	*—31,400*	3,153	3,300	1,979	2,600	2,090	2,400	10
Registration	364	300	2,734	2,900	694	1,300	2,383	2,400	11
Mint	43,895	39,900	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12
Post Office	57,341	957,300	29,550	4,400	16,132	4,200	23,757	1,700	13
Telegraph	408,955	455,900	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	439,165	472,900	54,975	47,600	- -	- -	7,217	6,400	15
TOTAL of the Direct Claims and Demands upon the Revenues, including Charges of Collection, and Cost of Salt and Opium	1,264,976	2,304,600	228,070	206,700	314,623	399,200	145,375	124,000	16
Interest on Permanent and Floating Debt, exclusive of that for Productive Public Works	1,323,805	1,573,700	324	1,900	- -	- -	- -	- -	17
Interest on Service Funds and other Obligations	230,753	230,600	1,773	1,400	856	900	1,278	1,400	18
Administration	439,832	409,500	41,568	41,900	41,226	41,500	22,239	23,400	19
Minor Departments	189,156	214,700	11,382	18,200	4,967	10,000	1,665	3,800	20
Law and Justice	165,138	170,700	121,619	118,100	137,588	144,400	59,629	59,500	21
Police	34,918	33,400	117,874	118,700	174,817	190,900	80,181	82,100	22
Marine	106,099	243,400	63	100	24,300	30,700	- -	- -	23
Education	13,664	14,300	53,747	55,000	27,000	31,000	21,265	22,800	24
Ecclesiastical	17,568	17,300	4,423	4,300	5,244	5,500	1,795	1,900	25
Medical	14,837	14,700	31,399	31,800	20,449	21,700	9,839	10,100	26
Stationery and Printing	*—59,913*	*—62,500*	12,406	12,000	12,317	15,400	4,460	4,900	27
Political Agencies	263,595	449,600	359	400	7,943	6,400	6,386	5,400	28
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	668	900	- -	- -	677	500	- -	- -	29
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	104,689	97,700	14,216	14,100	12,108	14,500	4,477	5,500	30
Miscellaneous	16,448	17,500	5,727	5,800	10,867	15,500	7,660	7,800	31
Famine Relief and Insurance:									
Relief	124	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	32
Protective Works	- -	51,300	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	33
Reduction of Debt	- -	750,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	34
Railways	51,702	112,300	2,016	4,900	- -	- -	- -	1,200	35
„ Subsidised Railways	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	36
„ Frontier Railways	17,116	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	37
Irrigation and Navigation	5,524	8,900	- -	- -	42,666	37,100	2,833	3,100	38
Other Public Works	754,950	949,700	142,797	162,400	239,148	476,200	122,564	167,400	39
Army	7,990,427	7,373,400	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	40
„ Military Operations in Afghanistan	8,067,964	1,256,800	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	41
Loss by Exchange on Transactions with London	2,458,656	2,455,100	- -	- -	29	- -	- -	- -	42
	23,472,696	18,687,600	789,763	797,700	1,076,825	1,441,400	491,646	524,300	43
Add,—Provincial and Local Surpluses	1,134	- -	4,456	69,100	51,932	- -	18,760	41,000	44
Deduct,—Provincial and Local Deficits	- -	*4,300*	- -	- -	- -	*30,700*	- -	- -	45
EXPENDITURE, ORDINARY £.	23,473,830	18,683,300	794,219	866,800	1,128,757	1,410,700	510,406	565,300	46
EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (WORKING EXPENSES AND INTEREST):									
Railways:									
State (Working and Maintenance)	450,074	628,300	56,113	72,000	85,953	89,000	- -	- -	47
Guaranteed (Interest, Surplus Profits, &c.)	379,434	354,300	430	200	- -	- -	- -	- -	48
East Indian Railway (Annuity, Surplus, Profits, &c.)	123,046	199,600	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	49
Irrigation and Navigation:									
Working and Maintenance	- -	100	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	50
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Interest, &c.)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	51
Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works	1,316,263	1,298,600	18,646	25,000	56,476	55,900	- -	- -	52
EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (WORKING EXPENSES AND INTEREST) £.	2,268,817	2,480,900	75,189	97,200	142,429	144,900	- -	- -	53
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE £.	25,742,647	21,164,200	869,408	964,000	1,271,186	1,555,600	510,406	565,300	54
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS £.	763,274	383,300	189,423	217,600	11,548	214,700	- -	- -	55
DITTO - DITTO - EAST INDIAN RAILWAY £.	418,435	535,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	56

Calcutta, Comptroller General's Office, 6 April 1882.

India Office, 12 May 1882.

the PROVINCES of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1881-82, compared with the RESULTS of 1880-81.

	Bengal.		North Western Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.		England.		Total.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	124,387	119,100	31,408	32,500	15,745	31,600	39,482	52,700	97,705	125,100	- -	- -	469,206	423,000
2	322,655	311,600	658,194	652,500	231,377	227,300	712,795	722,700	646,991	662,200	681	541	2,983,679	3,036,941
3	33,536	39,600	67,921	94,500	49,317	60,000	51,878	62,700	111,878	117,800	4,068	5,288	465,976	600,088
4	26,190	26,500	14,401	16,400	5,623	5,600	19,881	20,900	18,753	20,000	- -	3	95,404	99,003
5	16,840	10,000	695	600	208	200	987	700	2,470	2,400	- -	- -	21,237	14,000
6	17,821	17,800	428	700	16,945	16,600	3,311	4,000	4,713	5,100	- -	- -	46,485	49,000
7	69,805	69,500	- -	- -	- -	- -	22,197	23,100	81,342	77,200	- -	17	198,927	196,017
8	5,902	4,800	- -	- -	- -	- -	146,635	140,000	90,764	121,800	1	- -	363,537	544,000
9	2,026,594	2,058,900	- -	- -	158	- -	- -	- -	1,917	2,000	88	1,062	2,028,757	2,061,962
10	39,867	43,400	10,268	9,900	11,415	13,500	14,303	14,300	18,599	19,400	31,602	33,224	107,465	110,624
11	63,770	60,900	28,507	31,000	13,120	13,200	39,520	42,000	22,259	24,000	- -	- -	173,351	178,000
12	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	636	600	44,696	30,700	3,391	21,417	92,618	92,617
13	297,182	30,500	149,016	18,900	245,733	14,600	97,333	10,800	153,103	8,900	106,358	97,481	1,175,505	1,148,781
14	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	88,879	94,711	497,834	550,611
15	111,957	112,700	115,189	115,000	70,075	68,000	251,640	226,700	823,654	861,600	24,901	31,265	1,898,773	1,942,165
16	3,156,506	2,905,300	1,076,027	972,000	659,716	450,600	1,394,598	1,321,200	2,118,844	2,078,200	259,969	285,009	10,618,704	11,046,809
17	- -	- -	3,848	5,100	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,341,218	2,512,420	3,669,195	4,093,120
18	18,871	17,500	7,303	6,000	4,920	3,100	61,007	68,400	86,651	113,000	561	706	413,973	443,006
19	183,088	185,400	147,609	147,900	119,906	124,300	133,243	135,800	162,772	165,600	240,573	223,603	1,532,056	1,498,903
20	40,836	95,000	35,787	51,000	18,000	25,200	39,832	61,200	29,664	46,400	29,851	20,610	401,140	546,110
21	863,125	868,300	533,440	512,500	317,388	319,300	483,620	477,500	521,800	510,400	266	227	3,203,613	3,180,927
22	401,763	413,200	591,016	600,000	282,888	281,800	424,435	416,000	416,306	414,900	- -	- -	2,524,198	2,551,000
23	108,638	109,700	- -	- -	55	100	9,382	6,000	150,378	4,000	152,671	234,476	551,586	628,476
24	256,874	269,700	161,777	164,500	104,648	108,100	146,376	163,700	212,710	227,500	407	329	998,468	1,056,929
25	19,179	20,100	22,935	21,500	19,907	22,200	34,229	34,400	32,703	32,300	655	443	158,638	159,943
26	147,906	146,500	97,252	96,000	69,801	72,300	136,664	145,000	131,385	132,400	7,203	7,469	666,735	677,969
27	230,141	222,000	42,387	48,200	40,400	42,600	77,704	98,800	50,499	53,000	74,609	132,506	485,010	566,906
28	2,027	1,700	8,625	14,000	68,669	62,300	11,271	20,500	76,021	75,900	86,287	25,832	531,183	662,032
29	3,090	2,500	- -	- -	48	- -	- -	100	1,734	1,000	217,524	216,551	223,741	221,551
30	119,327	95,000	110,097	103,000	61,698	52,400	178,431	177,300	174,546	146,500	1,370,964	1,365,873	2,150,553	2,071,873
31	43,618	40,400	16,886	20,000	21,199	20,000	87,680	109,800	39,222	34,200	80,823	22,918	280,130	293,918
32	*—512*	- -	774	- -	- -	- -	32,252	22,800	- -	- -	1,831	165	34,469	22,965
33	- -	- -	- -	25,000	- -	247,700	- -	6,000	- -	397,000	- -	- -	- -	727,000
34	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	750,000
35	12,575	136,800	2,712	18,000	2,854	1,800	- -	2,200	5,144	3,800	- -	- -	77,003	281,000
36	- -	34,700	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,301	- -	39,001
37	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,581,802	*-131,000*	- -	- -	- -	- -	694,697	366,280	2,293,615	235,280
38	185,187	366,800	45,136	22,100	60,682	50,600	175,946	206,800	185,843	183,400	5,286	22	709,103	878,822
39	926,614	1,229,000	474,587	521,600	334,575	415,200	622,958	616,800	606,555	682,700	88,249	96,299	4,312,997	5,317,299
40	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,949,118	2,806,200	2,673,923	2,855,200	4,104,538	3,982,410	16,718,006	17,017,210
41	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	140,837	*—65,100*	3,089,125	418,300	70,563	503	11,368,489	1,610,503
42	77	- -	24	100	93	- -	71,138	30,500	594,313	1,199,300	- -	- -	3,124,330	3,685,000
43	6,718,930	7,159,600	3,378,222	3,348,500	3,769,249	2,168,600	6,210,721	6,861,000	11,360,138	9,775,000	9,778,745	9,498,952	67,046,935	60,263,552
44	- -	181,600	104,249	428,100	85,590	172,100	11,778	42,100	58,787	423,000	- -	- -	297,961	1,322,000
45	*38,725*	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -				
46	6,680,205	7,341,200	3,482,471	3,776,600	3,854,839	2,340,700	6,222,499	6,904,000	11,418,925	10,198,000	9,778,745	9,498,952	67,344,896	61,585,552
47	167,625	190,800	13,183	34,900	787,564	701,000	- -	- -	47,016	- -	- -	- -	1,607,528	1,716,000
48	2,013	3,300	6,540	19,300	10,417	14,800	11,179	10,100	13,292	23,000	3,254,504	3,264,813	3,677,809	3,689,813
49	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	993,298	1,239,446	1,116,344	1,439,046
50	99,219	94,500	143,202	167,500	76,135	90,900	86,980	76,300	19,811	23,700	126	193	425,473	453,193
51	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	555	*—200*	- -	- -	49,983	49,983	50,538	49,783
52	363,180	337,100	283,311	256,100	- -	400	- -	- -	- -	- -	343,869	352,852	2,381,745	2,325,952
53	632,037	625,700	446,236	477,800	874,116	807,100	98,714	86,200	80,119	46,700	4,641,780	4,907,287	9,259,487	9,673,787
54	7,312,242	7,966,900	3,928,707	4,254,400	4,728,955	3,147,800	6,321,213	6,990,200	11,499,044	10,244,700	14,420,525	14,406,239	76,604,333	71,259,339
55	247,090	403,700	321,258	209,000	1,096,234	641,100	81,089	108,500	*—42,524*	33,100	570,678	439,358	3,238,070	2,650,358
56	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	586,300	418,435	1,121,300

E. T. Atkinson, Officiating Comptroller General.

Thos. W. Keith, Accountant General.

EAST INDIA (FINANCIAL STATEMENT).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 April 1882;—*for,*

COPY

OF

MAJOR BARING'S

FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

AND OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

THEREUPON.

India Office,
3 May 1882.

LOUIS MALLET,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Mr. Pugh.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
5 *May* 1882.

MAJOR BARING'S
FINANCIAL STATEMENT,
AND THE
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
THEREUPON.

ABSTRACT of the PROCEEDINGS of the COUNCIL of the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA, assembled for the purpose of making LAWS and REGULATIONS under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vict. cap. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 8th March 1882.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander in Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Honourable Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E,
The Honourable Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Honourable J. Gibbs, C.S I., C.I.E.
Major the Honourable E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major General the Honourable T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Honourable Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Honourable L. Forbes.
The Honourable C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Honourable A. B. Inglis.
The Honourable Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Honourable W. C. Plowden.
The Honourable W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., LL.D.
The Honourable Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I
The Honourable Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Honourable H. J. Reynolds.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Major the Honourable EVELYN BARING said:—

"My Lord,

I WISH to preface the Statement I am about to make by explaining that the figures are throughout given in pounds, rupees being converted into pounds at the conventional rate of 1*l.* = *Rs.* 10. There are some obvious inconveniences in the adoption of this system, but the alternative procedure of giving the figures in rupees would render a comparison with the Accounts of former years difficult, unless the whole of those Accounts were recast. For the present the continuance of the existing system, which has been in force since the year 1859, is, on the whole, desirable. In those cases where the pounds are true sterling the fact is expressly mentioned. Wherever the true sterling, as well as the conventional sterling figure, is given, the conversion has been made at the rate of 1 *s.* 8 *d.* the rupee. PRELIMINARY.

"The explanations are throughout given on the figures as arranged in

Appendix II., in which the Revenue derived from Productive Public Works is shown separately from other heads of Revenue, and the 'Working Expenses and Interest' on Productive Public Works are shown separately from other Expenditure.

Change in the form of Accounts.

"2. I have one further preliminary observation to make in explanation of a change in the form in which the Accounts and Estimates are presented. Exception has been taken to the system, heretofore adopted, under which the amounts by which any of the Provincial Governments exceeded their Revenue and, consequently, drew on their balances, were credited as Revenue of the Imperial Government under the head of *Provincial and Local Deficits*. For the future, the head of *Provincial and Local Deficits*, as well as that of *Provincial and Local Surpluses*, will appear on the debit side of the account immediately below the total of 'Ordinary Expenditure.' The excess expenditure taken against accumulated balances, and the short expenditure resulting in a further accumulation, will be respectively deducted from and added to the 'Ordinary Expenditure' against Imperial Revenues. This system has been carried out in the Accounts of the year 1880-81, and in the Estimates for 1881-82 and 1882-83. The effect will be that both the Revenue and Expenditure will be reduced by the sum now included in Revenue as *Provincial and Local Deficits*, but the surplus or deficit of the year will be exactly the same as under the former method.

"II.—Accounts of 1880-81.

Accounts of 1880-81.

"3. The Regular Estimate for 1880-81 was as follows*:—

	£.
Revenue	70,672,000
Expenditure	76,891,000
Deficit £.	6,219,000

"The Accounts show the following result:—

	£.
Revenue	72,560,000
Expenditure	76,604,000
Deficit £.	4,044,000

Result inclusive of War Expenditure.

"4. The Revenue, therefore, exceeded the Regular Estimate by 1,888,000 *l.* The Expenditure was less than the Regular Estimate by 287,000 *l.* The net result was better than the Regular Estimate by 2,175,000 *l.*

Result exclusive of War Expenditure.

"5. If we exclude from the Revenue side of the Account the Ordinary War Receipts and the English War contribution, which together amount to 3,298,000 *l.*, and from the Expenditure side of the Account the War Expenditure, which, including Frontier Railways, amounts to 13,662,000 *l.*, the figures would stand as follows:—

	£.
Revenue	69,262,000
Expenditure	62,942,000
Surplus £.	6,320,000

"6. The

* These figures do not correspond with those given in paragraph 33 of the Financial Statement for 1881-82. The differences are—(1) 112,000 *l.* deducted from both sides owing to the alteration, explained above (paragraph 2), which has been made in the method of showing the Provincial adjustment; (2) 16,000 *l.* added to Revenue, and 34,000 *l.* deducted from Expenditure at the Home Treasury, being alterations made by the Secretary of State owing to the fuller information available between the time when the Regular Estimate is published in India and the date when it is presented to Parliament.

"6. The Comptroller General's Report, which was published in the "Gazette of India" of the 4th instant, gives detailed explanations in respect to the differences between the Accounts on the one hand and the Budget and Regular Estimates on the other hand. It is only necessary that I should here allude to the more important of those differences. Reference to Comptroller General's Report for details.

"7. In making the last financial statement I explained* that, of the 5,000,000 *l.* sterling War contribution paid by the English Treasury, it was proposed to bring 2,000,000 *l.* to account in 1880-81 and 3,000,000 *l.* in 1881-82. It was at the time impossible to frame any accurate estimate of the net War Expenditure for 1881-82. But including a sum of 790,000 *l.* for Frontier Railways, 3,000,000 *l.* was taken as a very rough estimate of that expenditure, on the assumption that the evacuation of Southern Afghanistan would be complete by the end of May. Re-distribution of English War contribution.

* *See* paras. 15, 19, 70, and 71 of Financial Statement for 1880-81.

"8. I explained at the time that the distribution of the 5,000,000 *l.* would be re-adjusted before the Accounts of 1880-81 were closed, so as to show as far as possible in the Accounts of 1881-82 an amount equal to the Expenditure in that year on the War and on Frontier Railways, and that it was intended to credit any balance that might remain over in the Accounts of 1880-81.

"9. The form which the English contribution took was as follows:—The debt of 2,000,000 *l.* sterling due from India to England was written off, and it was arranged that an annuity of 500,000 *l.* sterling should be paid to the Home Treasury of the Government of India for six years. The cash transactions connected with this operation will not, therefore, be complete until 1885-86. But it was deemed advisable to bring the whole contribution to account at once, in order that the Accounts of future years should present the normal Revenue and Expenditure, and should not be deranged by a large casual receipt unconnected with the transactions of the year. The operation was convenient and unobjectionable. It was, therefore, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, adopted.†

† The nature of this operation is described in greater detail in the Comptroller General's Report (*see* "Gazette of India," 4th March 1882, page 121).

"10. In September last it became necessary, with a view to closing the Accounts of the year 1880-81, to re-examine the distribution of the 5,000,000 *l.* The best estimate which could then be framed of the War Expenditure for the current year (1881-82), including Frontier Railways, was 2,305,000 *l.* The difference between this sum and 3,000,000 *l.*, viz., 695,000 *l.*, was, therefore, deducted from the receipts of 1881-82 and credited to the Accounts of 1880-81 under the *Army* sub-head of *English Contribution for the Afghan War*.

"11. In the Regular Estimate for 1881-82 the Capital Expenditure to be incurred on the Punjab Northern State Railway was entered as ordinary Expenditure under 32. *Railways*. In the course of the year instructions were received from the Secretary of State to transfer this expenditure to 37. *Productive Public Works*. The result of this operation is that the deficit of the year is diminished by 601,000 *l.* Transfer of Expenditure on the Punjab Northern State Railway to Productive Public Works.

"12. As a consequence of the arrangement made in November 1880 between the Secretary of State and His Highness the Nawab Nazim, the affairs of the Nizamut Stipend Fund were wound up during the year. The result was that a sum of 294,000 *l.*, of which no account was taken in framing the Regular Estimate, was credited to the Government under the head of *XXIV. Miscellaneous*. The details of this transaction are more fully explained in the Comptroller General's Report. (*See* 'Gazette of India' of 4th March 1882, page 103.) Winding-up of the Nizamut Stipend Fund.

"13. The collection of the *Land Revenue* was retarded by the census operations to a less extent than was anticipated last March. The receipts under this head were 157,000 *l.* better than the Regular Estimate. 1 and 4 Land Revenue.

"14. These four figures, viz., the excess receipt of 695,000 *l.* on account of *English Contribution for the Afghan War*, the transfer of 601,000 *l.* from 32. *Railways* to 37. *Productive Public Works*, the extraordinary receipt of 294,000 *l.* Summary.

294,000 *l.* under *XXIV. Miscellaneous*, and the improvement of 157,000 *l.* in the receipts from *Land Revenue*, account for 1,747,000 *l.* out of the sum of 2,175,000 *l.*, by which the net result of the year, as shown in the Accounts, is better than the anticipations formed at the time the Regular Estimate was framed. For further explanations in respect to differences on either side of the Account I must refer to the report of the Comptroller General.

"III.—Reforms in the System of Accounts, &c.

Reforms in the System of Accounts, &c.

"15. In my last Financial Statement (paragraphs 21—31) I mentioned that it was proposed to make various changes in the system of Accounts and other cognate matters. I can now state what has been done.

Finance Accounts to be based on issues.

"16. It was decided last year that in the Finance Accounts the issues from the Civil Treasuries for carrying on Military services should be treated as Expenditure, in accordance with the practice as regards Exchequer issues in England. This has been done in the Accounts for the year 1880-81, and will always be done in subsequent years.

Publication of monthly abstract accounts.

"17. The importance of obtaining early information in respect to the progress of the Revenue and Expenditure of the country was brought prominently to notice in connection with the failure of the War Estimates. I mentioned in the last Financial Statement (paragraph 25) that we proposed that every officer in charge of a Treasury should, for the future, furnish to the Accountant General of his province an abstract account at the close of each month, giving his receipts and outgoings for the past month under five main heads of Revenue and Expenditure. This system has been carried out and has proved very successful. It has generally been possible for the Comptroller General to make up the complete abstract account for all India by the tenth day after the close of the month. The figures thus obtained are of course not absolutely accurate, inasmuch as many adjustments have subsequently to be made; but they are sufficiently accurate to enable a very fair idea to be formed of the progress of the Revenue and Expenditure. These monthly abstracts are now published in the 'Gazette of India.'

Creation of a Deputy Secretary of Finance in the Military Department.

"18. It has been decided that the Military Accountant General should occupy the position and exercise the authority of a Deputy Secretary of Finance in the Military Department. His precise position and functions were defined in a Government Resolution of 22nd July 1881. (*See* 'Gazette of India' of 22nd July 1881.)

Report of the Comptroller General on the Accounts of the year.

"19. I stated last year that in future the Comptroller General would submit to the Government of India annually a report, in which the Accounts of the year would be compared with the Estimates of that year, and explanations given of the causes of increase and decrease. The Comptroller General has accordingly made his report on the Accounts of the year 1880-81, and it has been published for general information. (*See* 'Gazette of India' of 4th March 1882.)

Establishment of an independent Appropriation Audit.

"20. The expediency of establishing in India an independent Appropriation Audit to supplement the present Departmental Audit has been under the consideration of the Government. We are in communication with the Secretary of State upon this subject, but I am not as yet in a position to announce what the final decision of Government will be.

Changes in Treasury administration.

"21. The question of the administration of district Treasuries has been under the consideration of the Government. Numerous fraudulent transactions have taken place within the last few years in almost every province of India. The measures which have been taken to improve the system of Treasury administration were set forth in a recent Government Resolution. (*See* 'Gazette of India' of 21st January 1882.) The question of the inspection of Treasuries is still under consideration. The present system is not altogther satisfactory, and we hope shortly to be able to adopt measures with a view to its improvement.

"IV.—Improvement in the Position of the Subordinate Executive Services.

Subordinate Executive Services.

"22. Before proceeding to compare the Budget and Regular Estimates for the current year, it will be convenient that I should give some explanations in respect to certain subjects which have recently occupied the attention of Government. These explanations are, in fact, necessary to the true comprehension of the figures as set forth in the Regular Estimates. The first subject to which I have to allude is the pay and position of the Subordinate Executive Services of Government.

Importance of Deputy Collectors.

"23. Both from the political and administrative point of view, the class of Deputy Collectors is one of very great importance. A large proportion of the sub-divisional charges of British India is in their hands. The sub-divisional officer is the man upon whom in quiet times the Government has to rely for efficient and equitable administration, and in time of famine or disturbance for energy, resource, and fortitude. Whether recruited from among the Tahsildar and Sub-deputy class, or directly from without, they ought to be the cream of that portion of the native community who are willing to embrace an official career. To fulfil this requirement, they ought to receive sufficient pay throughout their career.

Importance of Tahsildars, &c.

"24. The Tahsildars, Mamlatdars, Sub-deputies, and other similar officers, however designated, are also a class entrusted with very considerable powers, revenue, magisterial, civil, or all combined, as the case may be. A large proportion of the disputes which arise between man and man in ordinary life are decided by them, and go no further. In Western and Southern India, a superior Mamlatdar usually has the powers of a second class, and sometimes those of a first-class magistrate, and occasionally is responsible for as much as six lakhs of rupees of revenue. As a class, they are highly efficient and laborious.

Number and pay of Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars, &c.

"25. There are at present 631 Deputy Collectors and Extra Assistant Commissioners, and 893 Tahsildars, Mamlatdars, Sub-deputies, Mukhtyarkars, Myokes, &c., in all India. The former receive salaries varying from *Rs.* 150 to *Rs.* 800 a month. The salaries of the latter vary from *Rs.* 50 to *Rs.* 250 a month.

Defects of present system.

"26. A study of the details of the subject leads to the following conclusions: (1) that there are great differences in the rates of pay given in different provinces; (2) that in some provinces extremely low remuneration is given for duties of a highly responsible character; and (3) that there is a want of uniformity in the proportions of officers in the several grades, and consequently great irregularity in promotion.

Necessity of equalisation.

"27. It would appear that, though an absolutely uniform scale of pay for all India is not indispensable, there is room for a considerable measure of equalisation. On the other hand, a uniform percentage proportion between grades, whatever they may be in any locality, is required, in order to secure due promotion during the period of service for pension, which is, under the Pension Code, the same everywhere.

Minimum pay of Deputy Collectors.

"28. The Government of India is of opinion that, as a broad rule, no officer holding the power and responsibility of a Deputy Collector should receive less than *Rs.* 300 a month. It may be that in some parts of India *Rs.* 250 is really equivalent to *Rs.* 300 elsewhere; but below *Rs.* 250 it seems undesirable to go, and this rate, even when retained, should be reserved for probationers, or for a grade which would in ordinary course of promotion be passed through in not more than three years.

Maximum pay of Deputy Collectors.

"29. The minimum pay being thus settled, the next question is that of a suitable maximum. *Rs.* 800 a month appears to be by no means too high a maximum for general adoption. If in any provinces there be financial or other difficulties in the way of granting so much,* then the limit should at any rate not be below *Rs.* 600.

"30. Turning

"* In Burma it would seem that, while high cost of living necessitates a minimum of *Rs.* 300, it may be desirable to hold the posts in excess of *Rs.* 600 a-month in abeyance for a time until suitable promotion can be made to them from the grade below.

Maximum and Minimum pay of Tahsildars, &c.

"30. Turning to the question of the Tahsildars, Mamlatdars, &c., the Government is of opinion that *Rs.* 150 a month should be the minimum pay for this class. There may be instances where local peculiarities in the charge render *Rs.* 100 a month sufficient, but this should be admitted with caution; and salaries of *Rs.* 70—or, as in Sind, of *Rs.* 50—should be unhesitatingly raised wherever attached to posts belonging *bonâ fide* to the class under consideration. The maximum, on the other hand, should be *Rs.* 250 a month, which has already prevailed for many years in Western and Southern India. and which will be unexceptionable in any province where the minimum for Deputy Collectors is fixed at *Rs.* 300 a month. Where the minimum for the latter is *Rs.* 250 only, the maximum for Tahsildars, &c. might, as a general rule, remain at *Rs.* 200 (as it mostly now is); but a limited number of posts on *Rs.* 250 should be constituted, to serve as prizes for the numerous officers who, though highly meritorious, cannot be promoted to Deputy Collectorships, owing to imperfect knowledge of English, or other causes. The grades admissible under any circumstances might, therefore, be *Rs.* 250, 200, 175, 150, and in some exceptional cases 100.

Proportion of grades.

"31. I will not lengthen this statement by entering into the question of the proportion of grades at which the establishments should be fixed. I will only observe that this important subject has, in communication with the several Local Governments, received very careful attention.

Cost of proposed reforms.

"32. It is obvious that these changes cannot be carried out without some additional expenditure; but such expenditure is inevitable under the progressing civilisation and circumstances of India, and is, in fact, now actually being incurred. The Local Governments have been availing themselves freely of their resources under the Provincial system of finance, and their power to create new offices not exceeding *Rs.* 250 a month in value. Where these are insufficient, they come up to the Government of India. Large proposals from Assam, Burma, and Sind have been received for separate consideration. The Government of India, however, deems it better to recognise the necessity for general revision, and to meet it by a scheme the most uniform, equitable, and economical that can be devised, than to wait until each Local Government is forced by necessity to adopt or to propose some fragment of reform. The proposed revisions affecting Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars will cost about 50,000 *l.* a year. This is in comparison with the cost at the present time. It does not cover any increases to the numerical strength of the existing establishments, which are as yet only proposed and under discussion. Against this increased charge, however, there is a large saving arising from the reduction in the numbers of the Covenanted Service, including Military, &c., in the Commissions, which it appears only fair to take as a set-off. The reduction since 1st July 1874, has been to the extent of 133 officers. The saving owing to this reduction amounts to a total of 79,800 *l.* a year, while the additional expenditure on account of Deputy Collectors during the same period does not exceed 25,000 *l.* a year, so that, after giving all the increase which is now proposed, the superior administration will still be less costly than it was. As will be presently explained, in revising the Provincial contracts money has been placed at the disposal of the Local Governments which will enable the changes I have described to be carried out. In some Provinces it is hoped that the new scheme will come into operation on April 1st, and in all it will very shortly be adopted.

Tahsildars to be allowed to rise to the rank of Deputy Collector.

"33. It may be desirable to explain that, while laying down distinct scales of pay and proportion for the Deputy Collector and Tahsildar classes, the Government of India has no intention of drawing any impassible line between the two. The Local Governments will remain, as at present, entirely unfettered in their decision as to whether they will fill vacancies in either class by promotion from among the members of the public service immediately below it, or by nomination, after sufficient probation in a somewhat lower office, of young men of good education or family who have been previously unemployed. It is well known that some of the most distinguished native officers in high positions have risen from the very lowest grades in the District Staff, and the Government of India desires it to be distinctly understood that this avenue, by which men of ability and judgment may raise themselves from humble beginnings to any post in the Uncovenanted Service, should remain open as at present.

"34. Before

Increased employment of Natives of India in the Public Service.

"34. Before leaving this subject I wish to observe that, while the number of European officers employed in the Civil Service has been largely reduced, the business of civil administration shows no diminution, but is likely to increase with the progress of the social, industrial, and commercial needs of the growing population. It is the intention of Her Majesty's Government and of the Government of India that a constantly increasing share of the work of the country shall be performed by Natives of India. Not only will this gradual change add to the ties which already bind educated Natives and the chief Native families to the British Government, but the work will be performed more economically than hitherto. The number of Native gentlemen holding offices of trust and position has increased during the last three years, and will continue to do so under the combined influence of the annual admissions to the Covenanted Civil Service in both England and India, and the rules of 1879 regarding appointments to the Uncovenanted Service. A strict observance of the latter by Local Governments and Administrations is indispensible, and will be enforced by Her Majesty's Secretary of State and by the Government of India. In this way the Government of India has every confidence that the intentions of Her Majesty's Government both at Home and in India will meet with fulfilment, and the reasonable aspirations of the people of India be in due time satisfied.

Proportion of Europeans and Natives now employed.

"35. As the question of the degree to which Natives of India are already employed in the work of Government is frequently discussed, and as erroneous statements on the subject are not unfrequently made, it will perhaps be as well that I should state the precise facts as they now stand.

"36. An analysis of the services, according to their composition as regards Europeans and Natives, shows that at the present time the working body of 4,082 officers is made up in the manner specified in the margin.* It must be remembered, in considering the figures given in this table, that under the recent rules the Covenanted Service will gradually come to contain one-sixth of Natives appointed in India, in addition to any Natives who may enter by public competition in England. The number of the latter will, it is hoped, increase hereafter, under the combined influence of the breaking down of social and religious obstacles, and of the facilities now offered to Natives for study in England by the Society presided over by Lord Northbrook, and otherwise. On the other hand, the admission of Europeans to the general Uncovenanted Service has been forbidden, and they will gradually disappear from its ranks.

Nationality.	Covenanted.	Uncovenanted.	Total.
Europeans - -	861	1,197	2,058
Natives - -	12	2,012	2,024
Total - -	873	3,209	4,082

"V.—Provincialisation of Finances and Development of Local Self-Governmemt.

Provincialisation of Finances and Development of Local Self-Government.

"37. The next subject to which I have to allude is the Provincialisation of the Finances and the development of Local Self-Government. The attitude of the Government in respect to these important questions has been described in two recent Resolutions, dated respectively 30th September 1881 and 17th January 1882 (*see* "Gazette of India" of 30th September 1881 and of 17th January 1882). It is unnecessary that I should, on the present occasion, recapitulate all that is said in those Resolutions. The two subjects with which they deal are separate, though connected. In respect to the first, namely, the Provincialisation of the Finances, the arrangements which are to obtain between the Imperial and Provincial Governments for the next five years, commencing from the 1st April 1882, have now been settled. In respect to the second, namely, the development of Local Self-Government, much yet remains to be done.

* "This table has been constructed with the object of showing all branches of the public service which are directly engaged in the government or administration of the country, but not such as are concerned with its moral and material development, or the rendering of service to the community on payment. Thus, Police, Forests, Political, Jails, and Registration have been included. On the other hand, Public Works, Mints, Telegraphs, Education, Survey, Post Office, and some other miscellaneous offices, have been excluded.

"(*a.*) *Provincialisation of the Finances.*

PROVINCIALISATION OF FINANCES.

"38. Turning first to the question of the Provincialisation of the Finances, it will be remembered that the principles of the new arrangements differ, in two important particulars, from those which were adopted on the occasion of the last general settlement in 1877.

Principles of new settlement.

"39. In the first place, all the new Provincial settlements have now been based upon the principle which was adopted in 1879 in respect to Burma. That principle is, that, instead of giving Local Governments, as heretofore, a fixed sum of money to make good any excess of provincialised expenditure over provincialised receipts, a certain proportion of the Imperial Revenue of each province is for the future to be devoted to this object. Certain heads, as few in number as possible, are wholly, or with minute local exceptions only, reserved as Imperial. Others are divided in proportions, for the most part equal, between Imperial and Provincial. The rest are wholly, or with minute local exceptions only, made Provincial. The balance of revenues and charges thus made Provincial, being against the Local Governments, will be rectified for each Province by a fixed per-centage on its Land Revenue (otherwise reserved as Imperial), excepting in the case of Burma, where the per centage will be extended to the Imperial rice export duty and the Salt Revenue also. The advantage of this system over that which has hitherto generally prevailed is, that the Provincial Governments will be given a direct interest, not only in the Provincialised Revenue, but also in the most important item of Imperial Revenue raised within their own Provinces.*

"40. The general result of these arrangements is that about three-fifths of the Revenue of British India, amounting roughly to 42,000,000 *l.*, and about one-fourth of the Expenditure, amounting roughly to 19,000,000 *l.*, will be Provincialised; that is to say, the Provincial Governments will have, to a greater or less extent, according to the circumstances of each head, an interest in and responsibility for their administration. To be more explicit, they will receive the whole of the Revenue under heads which produce about 4,000,000 *l.*, half of the Revenue under heads which produce about 8,000,000 *l.*, a larger or smaller per-centage on heads (chiefly Land Revenue) which produce about 23,000,000 *l.*, and an almost nominal share in Revenues which produce 7,000,000 *l.*; while they will administer the expenditure wholly under heads for which the grants amount to about 15,000,000 *l.*, and to a very small extent under heads for which the grants amount to 4,000,000 *l.*

Relations between the Imperial and Provincial Governments in respect to War and Famine.

"41. In the second place, the relations of the Imperial and Provincial Governments in respect to war and famine have been defined. Under the existing agreements, a Local Government is not entitled to any assistance from the Imperial Government until the whole of its resources are exhausted. For the future the Local Governments must look for no special aid from the Imperial Government, except in the case of severe famine, and then only within certain limits, which are defined in the eighth paragraph of the Resolution of 30th September 1881. Those limits are fixed with reference to the resources of each Province, and not to the amount expended in famine relief. Aid will be afforded at an earlier point than before. On the other hand, the Government of India has declared that it will make no demand on the Provincial Governments except in the case of disaster so abnormal as to exhaust the Imperial reserves and resources, and to necessitate the suspension of the entire machinery of public improvement throughout the empire. A special and permanent annual allotment

*"I may mention that before leaving India Sir John Strachey left on record a draft Resolution under which the new contracts with the Provincial Governments were to be regulated on the plan explained in paragraph 39. The details have, of course, undergone revision, but the principle advocated by Sir John Strachey has been adopted by the present Government. The other main features in the new scheme, viz., (1) the relations between the Imperial and Provincial Governments in time of war and famine, and (2) the project which, for want of a better name, I term the 'de-provincialisation' of the finances, have been grafted on to the original plan since Sir John Strachey left India.

ment of 1,500,000 *l.* for Famine Relief and Insurance having been made in the Imperial Budget, the Governments of the North Western Provinces, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces are henceforth relieved from any obligations which may have been imposed upon them, of setting aside any special Revenues with a view to the relief and prevention of famine in their respective territories. All Local Governments will, indeed, find it necessary to keep in hand a moderate reserve, over and above a mere working balance, of sufficient amount to meet scarcity and distress, not indisputably amounting to severe famine, or other temporary exigencies. But it will no longer be necessary for them to accumulate any great Provincial reserve funds out of which to meet the demands of severe famine. Where any such reserve funds have been accumulated, they will be free to be employed in works of a Productive or a Protective character.

Repayment of War contributions.

"42. The satisfactory position of the finances has enabled the Imperial Government to restore to the Provincial Governments the contributions, amounting to 670,000 *l.*, which were paid by these latter Governments in the years 1879-80 and 1880-81, at a time when, by reason of the Afghan War, the strain on the Imperial finances was severe.

Financial effect of new contracts.

"43. It remains for me to explain what will be the financial effect of the new Provincial contracts. I need hardly say that when the contracts, which are about to close, were made, the Government of India reserved to itself the right of revising them on expiry. It is, indeed, obvious that, in view of the manifold demands on the Imperial Treasury, and the necessity for affording relief to Provinces whose means are straitened, the Government of India cannot forego all its claims on the increments of Revenue which arise from the growing wealth and prosperity of the country. We have, however, wished to approach this question in a liberal spirit, and not to make any revision which will be favourable to the Imperial at the expense of the Provincial Revenues, except in cases where this course can be adopted without embarrassing Provincial Finance or checking the growth of the material prosperity of the Province. I shall presently show (para. 64) that the net result to the Imperial Government has been a loss of Revenue.

Bombay.

"44. *Bombay.*—The settlement which was made with Bombay in 1877 was less favourable to the Provincial Government than in the case of most of the other Provinces. We do not propose, therefore, that Bombay should be asked to submit to any revision favourable to the Imperial Revenue. The new contract will be based on the Regular Estimate of the current year, and a sum of 4,800 *l.* will be added to the Imperial assignment to cover the cost of improving the position of the subordinate Civil Services.

Madras.

"45. *Madras.*—The case of Madras differs entirely from that of any other Local Government. The Government of Madras declined to accept the more independent position offered to it in 1877, and is, therefore, still under the old Provincial arrangement of 1870. Under this arrangement the amount of provincialised Revenue and Expenditure was relatively very small. Taking the figures of the Budget Estimate for the current year, the amount of the provincialised Revenue stood at about 197,000 *l.*, and the amount of provincialised Expenditure at 1,051,800 *l.* The balance of about 855,000 *l.* was made good by an Imperial allotment. Under the new arrangement which has been concluded with the Madras Government, the provincialised Revenue will amount to about 2,178,000 *l.*, and the provincialised Expenditure will of course be equivalent. The Government of India has granted to Madras an extra sum of 20,000 *l.* a year for Provincial Public Works. The Government of Madras has asked for a further sum of about 100,000 *l.* a year for various objects, but as the submission of detailed proposals, and in some cases the sanction of the Secretary of State, must necessarily precede any actual grant for these objects, it has been decided to leave them outside the new settlement to come into operation on 1st April 1882, and to grant hereafter, by means of a revision of the percentage of Land Revenue assigned, whatever extra charge may be finally allowed.

Bengal.

"46. *Bengal.*—The terms of the Provincial Contract of 1877 were exceptionally favourable to the Government of Bengal. It was at that time thought that a considerable burden would be imposed upon Bengal, in order to guarantee to

the Imperial Revenue the interest on the capital spent in Bengal on the construction of Canals and Railways. The Government of India, therefore, consented at the time to abstain from claiming any part of the further increase which might be expected to the Provincial Revenues in consequence of the greater attention which it was thought they would receive from the Local Government. At the same time it was added, that 'while the Government of 'India is most desirous that the Local Government should benefit largely by 'any increase of Revenue to which improved administration may lead, it is 'evidently reasonable and necessary that the Imperial Revenues should eventually 'share in such increases.'

"47. The Railway receipts have increased by 150,000*l.* in the last three years, and are now more than enough to cover the whole of the expenses, including interest. I need not, however, dwell at length on this subject. It is well known that the financial condition of Bengal, partly owing to the great natural resources of the Province and partly to the able and vigorous administration of the present Lieutenant Governor, is very flourishing. We are of opinion, therefore, that, without in any way embarrassing Bengal finances, we may withdraw from Bengal some portion of the grant from Imperial Revenues which it has enjoyed during the last five years, and, indeed, that in justice to other Provinces we ought to do so. A careful examination of the figures leads to the conclusion that the grant might fairly be reduced by 300,000*l.* a year. On the other hand, the measures under contemplation for the improvement of the subordinate Civil Services, as well as the cost of creating a new district (Khulna), will throw an extra charge of about 30,000*l.* a year on the Bengal Government. Making due allowance for this increased charge, a sum of 270,000*l.* a year would remain as the amount of revision in favour of the Imperial Government. In order, however, that the Bengal Government should not be in any way embarrassed by an immediate change, and in order that the Provincial Revenue should have time to grow, we propose to grant a remission of 285,000 *l.*, which will be credited to the Government of Bengal in the Accounts of the current year. This is tantamount to a grant of 57,000 *l.* a year for five years, but the Government of Bengal will be able to spread it over the period in any way which it may find will make the revision press most lightly on its finances. The real amount of the revision adverse to Bengal will, therefore, be 213,000 *l.* annually.

Punjab.

"48. *Punjab.*—The provincialized Revenue of the Punjab has increased during the last five years at only a slightly less rapid rate than in the case of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. Looking at the rate of increase only, a revision in favour of Imperial funds might fairly be demanded; but the Province has many wants. We do not propose, therefore, to demand anything from the Punjab, but the Provincial Revenues will bear the cost (about 4,000 *l.*) which will be involved in improving the position of the subordinate Civil Services.

Assam.

"49. *Assam.*—Assam is a poor Province with many wants. The new contract has, therefore, been based on the Regular Estimate of the year, and an extra grant of 3,100 *l.* will be given from Imperial funds to improve the position of the subordinate Civil Services.

Central Provinces.

"50. *Central Provinces.*—The finance of the Central Provinces is in a very flourishing condition. If the new contract were made on the basis of present figures, the Local Government would start with a balance of 146,000 *l.* in hand, a surplus of above 12,500 *l.*, and a normal increment of 15,000 *l.* more, independently of gain anticipated from the Railway, which is now under construction and is being fast pushed to completion. According to mere percentages, indeed, the position of the Central Provinces is even more favourable than that of Bengal. A revision to the extent of 15,000 *l.* a year might fairly have been claimed. On the other hand, the Central Provinces are notoriously behindhand in administrative organisation and material development. The strength of Extra Assistant Commissioners is insufficient for the due performance of Treasury and other duties, and a large proportion of civil litigation is in the hands of Naib Tahsildars, drawing only from *Rs.* 50 to *Rs.* 70 a month. Further, the system of roads in the Province is very far from complete. For this

state

state of affairs the Local Government is in no way to blame. The establishments were fixed some 20 years ago, since which time trade, population, revenue, and work have increased till it is impossible for the existing staff to do justice to the duties imposed upon them. The present Chief Commissioner deserves high credit for having recognised that the wants of a poor Province can only be satisfied within the limits of its income. Under the circumstances, however, we should not be justified in curtailing, in however small a degree, the financial means of the Province. We have, therefore, waived any demand for revision in our favour on the understanding that the Chief Commissioner will relieve the smaller Municipalities of Police charges without imposing an equivalent, and will provide out of Provincial Revenues for such increases of establishment as may be necessary, including the cost of improving the position of the Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars, under the scheme now put forward, which will be about 3,000 *l.* a year.

Burma.

"51. *Burma.*—The existing contract with Burma was entered into at the commencement of the year 1878–79, and was intended to last for five years. It would consequently run until the end of 1882-83 but for the consent, which the Chief Commissioner has given, to its being superseded by another on the new general terms.

"52. The case of Burma is somewhat special, and I will not lengthen this Statement by entering into the details, which are complicated. It will be sufficient for me to say that we propose to place Burma in such a position as that the Provincial Government will earn an increase during the next five years proportionately equal to that which Bengal has obtained during the agreement now expiring. That agreement, I need hardly say, has operated most favourably to the Provincial Government. An extra grant of 10,000 *l.* a year will be given to Burma for improving the position of the subordinate Civil Services.

Abolition of duty on timber.

"53. On the occasion of the visit recently paid by His Excellency the Viceroy to Burma, it was represented by the merchants interested in the timber trade of Moulmein that various objections might be urged against the duty of 7 per cent. levied upon timber brought from the Karennee territory down the Salwin River. Those objections were held to be valid. The duty has, therefore, been reduced to 1 per cent. The loss of Revenue consequent on this reduction is estimated at 25,000 *l.* a year. Half of this loss will eventually be borne by the Provincial and half by the Imperial Revenues; but it has been arranged that a temporary grant of 10,000 *l.* a year for two years shall be made from the Imperial Revenues to Provincial funds, on the understanding that, should it be eventually determined to establish a Chief Court at Rangoon, the cost of the new establishments will devolve upon the Provincial Revenues.

"54. In order not to complicate the new contract with special provisos applicable to the first year or two only, a cash grant of 20,000 *l.*, and also the sum, if any, by which Burma may, by the new contract, be placed in 1882-83 in a worse position than under the old, will be placed to the credit of the Provincial Accounts before the 31st March 1882.

North Western Provinces and Oudh.

"55. *North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*—The case of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh requires to be treated somewhat more fully than that of other provinces.

"56. The Revenue of the North-Western Provinces has increased, during the currency of the contract about to expire, at nearly the same rate as that of Bengal. The normal annual increment is about 60,000 *l.* The benefit of this increment to the Local Government, however, has not been so great in the North-Western Provinces as in the case of Bengal, owing to the specially favourable settlements which Bengal obtained in 1877. During the last three years the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has surrendered to the Imperial Government a larger sum (116,700 *l.*) than Bengal (113,200 *l.*) out of a Revenue 50 per cent. smaller. As regards Expenditure, the Government of the North-Western Provinces has pursued a policy wholly different from that of Bengal; instead of spending freely, it has saved, with

the result that it has now a balance of about 858,000 *l.* at its credit, which will be increased to 1,063,000 *l.* by the repayment of the contribution of 150,000 *l.* made to the Imperial Government during the war, and the addition of 55,000 *l.*, to which I will presently (para. 57) refer.

"57. After full consideration of the condition of the Provincial finances, we have come to the conclusion that a revision of 150,000 *l.* a year in favour of Imperial Funds might fairly be asked. On the other hand, the cost of improving the subordinate Civil Services in the North-Western Provinces will be about 8,300 *l.*, thus reducing the revision in favour of Imperial funds to 140,000 *l.* in round numbers. In order, however, to give the Local Revenue time to grow, and to facilitate the execution of the policy recently announced, of relieving Municipalities of Police charges, it has been decided to act on the same principle as has been adopted in Bengal, and to grant the Local Government a partial remission during the first year of the contract of the additional sum which will be due to the Imperial Government. A sum of 55,000 *l.* will be credited to the Local Government in the accounts for the current year. This is tantamount to a remission of 11,000 *l.* a year for five years. The reduction in Provincial Revenues will, therefore, really be only 129,000 *l.* a year.

"58. This, however, does not state the whole of the case. A careful examination of the economic condition of the people in the various Provinces of India leads to the conclusion that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there are but slight signs of any improvement in the mass of the people during the last decade. The number of people with incomes of not less than *Rs.* 500 a year, derived from trade and assessed to the Licence Tax in 1880-81, was 1,550 less than the number assessed to the Income Tax in 1870-71 and 1871-72. This would seem to indicate a diminution of the trade-wealth of these Provinces. On the whole, it may be said that nowhere in India is a reduction of taxation more required than in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The Government of India is, therefore, of opinion that, so far from reducing, it will be desirable to increase the Imperial assignment in order to effect some reduction of taxation.

"59. The Lieutenant-Governor has been consulted, and he is of opinion that the best course to pursue will be to remit all taxation on account of patwaris and kanungoes in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh. The amount of the cess levied on this account in the North-Western Provinces is 241,000 *l.* The amount of taxation remitted will be considerably in excess of that imposed under Act III. of 1878 (170,000 *l.*)

"60. In Oudh no cess is levied for the purpose of remunerating patwaris. The patwaris are the private servants of the landlords, and payable by them. It has been estimated that they cost their employers, or should, if properly paid, cost some 75,000 *l.* per annum. We propose that the Government should find this sum, and take the payment of the patwaris into its own hands, when, as a matter of course, they will become Government servants, as they are in the North-Western Provinces, and will be treated accordingly.

"61. The kanungoes in Oudh are paid by Government, and cost about 2,900 *l.* a year. But the present establishment of State-paid kanungoes is altogether insufficient for purposes of supervision. There are 96 kanungoes to supervise 9,605 patwaris, working in 24,785 villages, *i.e.*, an average of 258 villages and 100 patwaris to each kanungo. There are great diversities in the sizes of the various kanungoes' charges, the maximum number of villages in a charge being 652, the minimum 57; the maximum number of patwaris 222, the minimum 33. In the North-Western Provinces the average number of patwari circles in charge of a kanungo is about 40, and this is generally considered to be too large for efficiency. To be fairly manageable, the average charge should not, in the opinion of the best-informed local authorities, be greater than about 30 patwari circles to one kanungo. The cost of providing such an establishment is estimated at 11,600 *l.* a year, *i.e.*, 8,700 *l.* a year in excess of the sum now defrayed by Government.

"62. The

"62. The cost involved by these measures to the Imperial Government is shown in the following table:—

	£.
Remission of Patwari Cess in the North-Western Provinces -	241,000
Payment of Patwaris in Oudh, now made by landlords - -	75,000
Cost of additional kanungoes in Oudh (in round numbers) - -	10,000
Total - -	326,000
Deduct increase of contribution from Provincial Funds to the Imperial Treasury - - - - - -	129,000
Net cost to Imperial Government - - - - - -	197,000

"63. The adoption of this mode of giving a remission of taxation will, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, 'be more likely than any other to affect the tenants at once, for most tenants pay a special contribution towards patwaris' wages, either in cash or kind, and when it became known that the patwari was paid by Government, this contribution would hardly be demanded.' We intend to cause the fact of the remission to be made known by proclamation in the vernacular, of which not less than two copies will be sent to every village in the United Provinces. The Bill relating to kanungoes and patwaris, which will to-day be laid before the Council, contains provisions which will prevent any landlord from recovering from a tenant any cess or rate or portion thereof, payable in money or kind, on account of the remuneration of a patwari, which becomes due after the 30th of June next. I should also observe, that the new position given to the patwaris in Oudh will materially aid the operations of the Agricultural Department in that province.

"64. *General result.*—The general result of the whole of the new contracts is as follows:— General result of new contracts.

"The Imperial Government might resume 470,000 *l.* a year. Of this sum, however, it gives back to the provincial Governments 77,900 *l.* for improving the position of the Subordinate Civil Services, for general purposes in the Central Provinces, &c.; 20,000 *l.* to the Madras Government for Provincial Public Works, and 326,000 *l.* to the North-West Provinces and Oudh, of which 10,000 *l.* is for additional kanungoes in Oudh, and the remainder (316,000 *l.*) is in the form of a remission of taxation. In addition to this, the Imperial Government remits a lump sum of 360,000 *l.*, equivalent to 72,000 *l.* a year for five years, on account of the first year of the new settlements, by means of a transfer to the Provincial Accounts of Bengal (285,000 *l.*), Burma (20,000 *l.*), and the North-West Provinces (55,000 *l.*), to be effected before the close of the current year (1881-82). The total grants and remissions amount to 496,000 *l.* a year. The net result, therefore, is a loss to the Imperial Government of 26,000 *l.* for five years.

"(*b*) *Development of Local Self-Government.*

"65. Turning to the question of the development of Local Self-Government, it is to be observed that a great step in advance was made when, in 1870, India was no longer considered as a single unit for the purposes of Financial Administration. The Provincial units, however, are still very large. The Government is therefore of opinion that the time has come when a further step may be taken in the direction originally indicated by Lord Mayo in 1870. Boards and Committees for the administration of certain local funds already exist in most parts of India. We now wish to widen the sphere of action hitherto assigned to these bodies. The Provincial Governments have, therefore, been invited to hand over to them such items of Revenue and Expenditure as may appear most suited to give them a real interest in the administration of the resources at their command, and, on the other hand, to take over as a Provincial charge some items of Expenditure, such as Police, over which local bodies cannot exercise any real control. I will not, however, at present discuss this question at length. The Local Governments have been consulted upon the subject, and until their answers are received it will be impossible to decide upon the particular measures which it may be eventually deemed desirable to adopt. I will only say, that whilst we recognise that the development of local self-government Development of Local Self-Government.

must be gradual, and not of a nature to outstrip the wants of the country and the standard of political education at which the people have arrived, at the same time we are desirous of making a real step in advance in the proposed direction.

Measures already adopted in Bengal.

"66. I may mention, however, that one important step in advance has already been taken by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who has throughout most cordially co-operated with the Government of India in carrying out the policy now under discussion. It was indicated in the Government of India Resolution of 30th September 1881, that it would be desirable to relieve Municipalities of Police charges and transfer to them other items of charge, such as Primary Education and Minor Public Works, the cost of which, within the limits of the Municipalities, has up to the present time been borne by Provincial Revenues. The intention was, wherever such a course was possible, merely to effect a transfer, and not either to increase or diminish Provincial or Municipal charges in the aggregate. It has been found difficult, however, more especially in the case of the smaller Municipalities, to carry this policy into effect without either increasing municipal taxation or providing extra grants from Provincial Revenues. It appears that out of a total sum of 140,000 *l.* expended by the different municipalities, &c., in Bengal (exclusive of Calcutta, the suburbs, and Howrah), in 1880-81, about 44,000 *l.* was spent on police. The Government of Bengal has, therefore, decided that the charges now borne by Government in municipalities, on account of dispensaries and hospitals, amounting to something less than 10,000 *l.* a year, shall be transferred to those bodies, and that at the same time the Provincial Government should take upon itself the cost of the police. The practical result of these orders will be to set free a sum of about 35,000 *l.* a year, which the municipalities will be able to spend on conservancy, lighting, drainage, water supply, and similar public wants. The Lieutenant Governor has also increased the grant for primary education in the ensuing year by 10,000 *l.*, and has announced that he will be ready to make liberal grants in aid to the funds of district road commitees for the execution of well-considered projects.

And in other parts of India.

"67. In other parts of India, notably in the North-West Provinces, Assam, and the Central Provinces, the transfer of police charges from the municipalities to the Provincial Governments is either in active progress or will very shortly be taken in hand, and generally it may be said that the policy of the Government of India has been cordially accepted by the Local Governments.

"VI.—Regular Estimates for 1881-82.

Regular Estimates 1881-82.

"68. I now proceed to compare the Regular Estimates with the Budget Estimates for the current year.

Comparison of Budget and Regular Estimates, 1881-82.

"69. The Budget Estimates were as follows:—

	£.
Revenue	70,160,000*
Expenditure	69,305,000*
Surplus £.	855,000

"The Regular Estimates are as follows:—

	£.
Revenue	72,913,000
Expenditure	71,336,000
Surplus £.	1,577,000

Amount of Surplus.

"The revenue is, therefore, now estimated at 2,753,000 *l.* and the expenditure at 2,031,000 *l.* in excess of the Budget Estimate. The net result is better than the Budget Estimates by 722,000 *l.*

"70. These

* "These figures are not the same as those given in para. 72 of the Financial Statement for 1881-82. Owing to the alteration made in the form of showing the Provincial adjustments (see *ante*, para. 2), a sum of 821,000 *l.* has to be deducted from both sides of the Account. The net result is the same, viz., a surplus of 855,000 *l.*

"70. These figures, however, would not, without some explanatory remarks, give a true indication of the financial result of the year, or of the actual financial position. It has occasionally been the practice in making a financial statement, after stating what is the amount of surplus or deficit as shown upon the Accounts or Estimates, to make a calculation purporting to show what is the 'real' surplus or deficit; that is to say, what is the net result after eliminating any Revenue or Expenditure of an abnormal character. Very elaborate calculations of this sort are not of much use. It always happens that in the course of the year some abnormal circumstances arise, which to a greater or less extent influence both the original Estimates and the final net result. Further, if we look at a series of years, the actual surpluses or deficits shown in the accounts really represent the net financial result of those years. At the same time it is quite true that, unless allowance be made for any circumstances of very special importance and of a purely extraordinary character, an incorrect idea would be formed of the net result in the particular year of their occurrence. This is particularly true as regards the finance of the year 1881-82. In the first place we have paid back 670,000 *l.* to the Local Governments (para. 42), being the amount contributed by those Governments to Imperial Funds during the Afghan War In the second place, as I have already explained (para. 64), a sum of 360.000 *l.* has been credited to the Local Governments in the accounts of the year in connection with the renewal of the quinquennial contracts. Both of these items have been paid out of surplus, that is to say, neither of these transactions would have been carried out had we not been assured of the possibility of effecting the payments in question without incurring a deficit. If we add together these two items, we arrive at a total of 1,030,000 *l.* On the other hand, the amount of English war contribution credited to the accounts of the year is 2,305,000 *l.* This was greater than the amount expended on the war, including Frontier Railways. I shall presently (para. 85) show that, owing to the difficulty of making an accurate separation between Ordinary Military Expenditure and War Expenditure, it is impossible to state precisely the amount by which this sum of 2,305,000 *l.* exceeds the real amount of War Expenditure incurred during the year, but I shall not be far from the mark if I state the excess at about 250,000 *l.* Deducting 250,000 *l.* from 1,030,000 *l.*, there remains 780,000 *l.* If, therefore, the Provincial Governments had not been paid 1,030,000 *l.*, and if, on the other hand, the receipts had not been swelled by an extraordinary credit of about 250,000 *l.*, the surplus would have been 2,357,000 *l.* Some further corrections of this nature might be made. I have, however, said enough to show that 1,577,000 *l.* falls far short of the sum by which the normal Revenue of the year is estimated to exceed the normal Expenditure.

Explanations in respect to Surplus.

"71. The Budget Estimates for the current year were framed on the unquestionably sound principle that, so long as the embarrassment caused by the partial occupation of a foreign territory continued, all large measures of fiscal reform must be postponed. It is now, indeed, two years since any important alterations in the fiscal system have been made, during which time the personnel of the Indian Administration, both in England and in India, has undergone very considerable changes. It follows, therefore, that so far as the flourishing condition of the finances, which the figures I have given above indicate, results from financial administration, the credit is due not to the present Government, but to its predecessors.

Surplus due to Financial Administration of preceding Governments.

"72. I proceed to give some explanations in respect to a few of the more important differences between the Regular and Budget Estimates.

Explanation of details.

"73. The net Revenue from *Excise* was originally estimated at 2,932,000 *l.** It is now estimated at 3,312,000 *l.*, being 380,000 *l.* in excess of the Budget Estimate. The general principles which guide the Government in respect to the Revenue from Excise are so well known that I need not discuss them at any

IV. and 6. Excise.

* "A Statement (X) has been added to those heretofore published, in which the net figures for 1880-81, 1881-82, and 1882-83 are given. It is thought that this statement may be useful for reference. Under the head of 'Budget 1882-83' two columns are given, viz., 'preliminary' and 'final.' The 'preliminary' column give the figures as they would stand if no fiscal changes were made. The 'final' column give the figures as they stand after allowing for the loss occasioned by the remissions of taxation which, as I shall presently explain, it is proposed to make."

any length. Both from the financial and moral point of view, it is desirable to obtain a maximum of Revenue with a minimum amount of consumption. If the price of liquor is unduly increased, illicit trade at once springs up. If it be unduly diminished, drinking is encouraged. These principles are generally recognised as quite sound. The difficulty in dealing with the subject consists in their proper application. So far as any increase in the Revenue represents the substitution of licit for illicit consumption, it is an unmixed good. So far as it represents facilities for drinking being afforded beyond the ordinary requirements of the population, it is an evil.

Increase in Bengal.

"74. There has been an increase of Revenue in every Province of India, but the principal increase has taken place in Bengal. The net Revenue in that Province, which was originally estimated at 803,000 *l.*, is now estimated at 953,000 *l.*, an increase of 150,000 *l.* There is reason to suppose that in some districts of Bengal an unduly rapid extension of shops under the out-still system has taken place, but the Lieutenant Governor has drawn the attention of local officers to the subject, and in the future it is to be hoped that the number of licenses given will be so regulated as to follow, and not to precede, the demand for liquor.

XIII. & 15. Post Office.

"75. The net cost to the State of the *Post Office* is now estimated at 43,000 *l.* in excess of the original Estimate. The operations of the Post Office afford a good indication of the progress of the country. During the year 1880–81 about 159,000,000 letters, newspapers, parcels, &c., passed through the Post Office, as compared with about 143,000,000 in 1879-80. The system of Post cards, which was introduced into India on 1st July 1879, has been much appreciated by the public. In the nine months from 1st July 1879 to 31st March 1880, 7,472,000 of these cards were used. In 1880-81 the number rose to 14,865,000. The number of Money Orders issued in the first nine months of the current year was 1,601,412, representing a value of about 4,295,000 *l.*, as compared with 1,152,716, representing a value of about 3,344,000 *l.*, during the corresponding period of 1880-81. During the year 1880 81 insured property to the value of about 7,876,000 *l.* was sent through the Post Office. The rate of insurance charged is ¼ per cent. of the value. The amount of property lost, whether from accident, fraud, or highway robbery, was only 1,040 *l.* This result testifies to the general efficiency of the Post Office administration, and to the honesty of the large body of postal employés, the great majority of whom are Natives of India.

Reduction in Registration Fee;

"76. Various reforms have been introduced into the Post Office administration during the current year. On 1st August 1881 the fee for Registration was reduced from four to two annas. It is too soon yet to say what will be the ultimate financial result of this reduction, but it is certain that, since the reduction of the fee, the number of registered letters has largely increased. During the month of December 1881, which is the latest month for which returns have been received, there was an increase in Head Offices alone of about 17 per cent., as compared with April 1881.

and in postage on Newspapers.

"77. In October 1881 the postage on newspapers not exceeding three tolas (1¼ ozs.) in weight, was reduced from six to three pie. It is too early yet to say whether this measure will have any effect upon the circulation of the Vernacular papers, which mainly benefit by the change.

Post Office Savings Banks.

"78. I mentioned, on the occasion of my last Financial Statement (para. 95), that arrangements were being made to utilise the organisation of the Post Office with a view to giving increased facilities to depositors in the Savings Banks. The new scheme will come into operation on 1st April 1882. We are unable at present to introduce it into the Bombay Presidency, owing to legal difficulties in connection with the vested rights of the Bank of Bombay; it will, therefore, for the present, only be introduced in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies. There are at present in those Presidencies 179 Railway and Treasury Savings Banks. None of these will be closed, but from 1st April 1882, 4,035 Post Office Savings Banks will be opened. The advantages of thus facilitating the investment of small sums by the rural population are obvious. Even with the limited number of Savings Banks now open the accumulation of capital steadily increases. There were 63,293 Native, and 44,485 European and Eurasian

Eurasian depositors in 1880-81, as compared with 52,147 Native, and 39,141 European and Eurasian depositors in 1879-80. The value of the deposits was 3,299,000 *l.* in 1880-81, as compared with 2,315,000 *l.* in 1879-80. There was a remarkable and very satisfactory increase (718,000 *l.*) in the amount of Native investments. It is to be hoped that, with the additional facilities now offered, the amounts invested will increase more rapidly than heretofore.

"79. The efficiency of the Post Office administration depends to a great extent on a very careful attention to small details. The requirements of the public have to be watched, and, so far as is possible, anticipated. From this point of view the criticisms and suggestions on postal administration which from time to time appear in the newspapers, both English and Vernacular, are of great assistance. It is desirable that the Post Office authorities should be kept fully informed of the most recent improvements introduced into the postal administration of other countries. With this object in view, a high official of the Post Office will shortly visit the principal countries of Europe as well as the United States.

Life Assurance.

"80. The Government has at present under its consideration a scheme for granting Life Assurances and Annuities, both immediate and deferred, to the employés of the Post Office. This scheme will shortly be introduced. The experience we shall thus gain will enable us to judge whether it will be desirable to extend the scheme to others besides postal employés.

Pay of Postmasters.

"81. The increased work which has been thrown upon the Post Office renders it desirable to improve the position of Postmasters, more especially in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, where their pay has, relatively speaking, been low. The salaries of the Postmasters have, therefore, been increased in those Provinces, at a cost to the State of about 5,000 *l.* a year.

XIV. and 16. Telegraph.

"82. The net cost to the State of the *Telegraph* Department is now estimated at 91,000 *l.*, as compared with the Budget Estimate of 81,000 *l.* In the course of the year important additions were made to the pay of the Telegraph Establishment. About 1,000 miles of line have been opened and about 4,000 miles of new wire erected; 128 additional offices were opened. It is too early yet to judge of the effect on the Revenue of the alterations in the Tariff which were introduced on 1st January 1882, or of the extent to which the sytem of sending 'urgent' and 'deferred' messages is appreciated by the public. The following figures, however, give some indication of the results attained so far. From the Calcutta Office seven per cent. of the messages despatched during the month of January were 'urgent,' 71 per cent. were 'ordinary,' and about 21·5 per cent. were 'deferred.' Comparing the number of messages sent from four of the principal offices in January 1882 with the number sent in January 1881, there has been an increase in Calcutta of nine per cent.; in Madras of 11 per cent.; in Rangoon of 15 per cent.; in Bombay there has been a falling off of five per cent. During the year Postal Telephone Offices have been established as adjuncts to the Telegraph Department. Licenses have also been granted to Telephone Exchange Companies in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Kurrachee.

XXVII. and 34. Other Public Works.

"83. The net Expenditure on *Other Public Works* is now estimated at 215,000 *l.* in excess of the Budget Estimate. The main increase of Imperial Expenditure has taken place in Bengal, where it is expected that the Budget Estimate will be exceeded by a sum of about 83,000 *l.* This is due to additional grants having been made during the year for the new Treasury Building, the new Central Press Building, and the new Military Account Offices, the Imperial Museum at Calcutta, and for several other works. The expenditure on Military Works during the year 1880-81 fell short of the Regular Estimate by 68,000 *l.*; this amount was, therefore, added to the grant for 1881-82. For some years past it has been the practice to give a fixed grant of 1,000,000 *l.* a year for Military Works, on the understanding that any unexpended balance is carried forward for expenditure in the following year.

XXVIII. and 35. Army.

"84. The Regular Estimate provides for a total net *Military Expenditure* of 17,494,000 *l.*; viz., 16,150,000 *l.* Ordinary, and 1,344,000 *l.* War, as against a Budget Estimate of 17,855,000 *l.*; viz., 15,645,000 *l.* Ordinary, and 2,210,000 *l.* War.

War.* The present Estimate of net Military Expenditure is, therefore, 361,000 *l.* less than the Budget Estimate. The difference would have been greater but that a sum of 560,000 *l.* has been deducted from *Frontier Railways* and added to *Military Operations in Afghanistan.* This sum represents the amount of capital expended on the unfinished portion of the Kandahar Railway. It was thought desirable to make this transfer in order that the capital account of the existing railway, which runs from Ruk on the Indus to Sibi and Pir Chowki, should not be burdened with expenditure which does not really belong to it, and which is properly debitable to the war. If we deduct this amount of 560,000 *l.*, the net war expenditure, exclusive of Frontier Railways, would be reduced from 1,344,000 *l.* to 784,000 *l.*, and the Regular Estimate of total net Military Expenditure would be 16,934,000 *l.*, being 921,000 *l.* less than the Budget Estimate.

War Expenditure of 1881-82.

"85. I have already explained (para. 10) that a redistribution of the English contribution between the years 1880-81 and 1881-82 was made in September 1881. According to the original distribution, 2,000,000 *l.* was to be credited to the Account of 1880-81, and 3,000,000 *l.* to the Account of 1881-82. This latter sum of 3,000,000 *l.* was estimated to cover the cost of Military Operations in Afghanistan and of Frontier Railways in the proportion of 2,210,000 *l.* for the former, and 790,000 *l.* for the latter, class of expenditure. The distribution adopted in September, which was the best that could be made according to the information then available, was 2,695,000 *l.* for 1880-81 and 2,305,000 *l.* for 1881-82. According to the Regular Estimate, the net charge for *Military Operations in Afghanistan* during the year 1881-82 will be 1,344,000 *l.*, and the charge for *Frontier Railways* 209,000 *l.* The total net cost of Military Operations proper and of Frontier Railways, taken together, during the year, has, therefore, been 1,553,000 *l.*, being 752,000 *l.* less than the amount of the English contribution which will be credited to the year's account. These figures, however, do not accurately represent the state of the case. It will be observed that, whilst the net War Expenditure recorded under *Army* is estimated at 866,000 *l.* less, the net Ordinary Military Expenditure is estimated at 505,000 *l.* more, than the Budget Estimate. It has, in fact, been found impossible to distinguish accurately between Ordinary and War Expenditure. Orders were issued in the course of last autumn that from 1st January 1882 the charges on account of the troops beyond the frontier should be treated as Ordinary, only special charges, such as compensation for loss of camels, &c., being classified as War Expenditure. It cannot be doubted that a great deal of the expenditure debited to the Ordinary account really belongs to the War. The Military Estimate must, in fact, be treated as a whole. The division into Ordinary and War Expenditure does not pretend to any great accuracy.

Total cost of the War.

"86. It will be convenient in this place that I should state the total cost of the War. Exclusive of the cost of Frontier Railways, the direct cost of the War may be taken at 17,551,000 *l.* (true sterling 14,679,000 *l.*). The Frontier Railways are estimated to cost 4,060,000 *l.* (true sterling, 3,614,000 *l.*). The total cost of the War, if we include Frontier Railways, is, therefore, 21,611,000 *l.* (true sterling, 18,293,000 *l.*). Of this amount 5,000,000 *l.* (true sterling) has been paid by the Government of England, and the remainder by the Government of India.

Year.	Military Operations.	Frontier Railways.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
1878-79 (Accounts) - -	676,000	- -	676,000
1879-80 (Accounts) - -	4,766,000	1,334,000	6,100,000
1880 81 (Accounts) - -	10,765,000	2,294,000	13,059,000
1881-82 (Regular Estimate) -	1,344,000	209,000	1,553,000
1882-83 (Budget Estimate) -	- -	223,000	223,000
Total - - £.	17,551,000	4,060,000	21,611,000

A very accurate calculation is impossible.

"87. This is the best calculation that can be made of the cost of the War, but it does not profess to be very accurate. On the one hand, certain deductions have to be made by reason of the increased receipts from Railways and Telegraphs, consequent on the War. It is impossible to say to what an extent any deduction should be made on these heads, but the amount, if it could be accurately calculated, would, no doubt, be considerable. On the other hand some

* "This calculation excludes the English contribution from the Revenue side of the Account."

some large additions have to be made, both by reason of the fact, to which I have alluded above (para. 85), that a good deal of War Expenditure has been debited to the Ordinary Account, and also because the cost of the Punjab Northern State Railway is not included in this calculation. The construction of that Railway was hurried on by reason of the War, and, in consequence, it no doubt cost considerably more than it otherwise would have done. Further, some small charges have yet to be incurred on account of the War. Provision has been made in the Budget of 1882-83 for a sum of 30,000 *l.* on account of these charges.

" 88. The Budget Estimate provided for a net *Loss by Exchange* of 3,063,000 *l.* It was anticipated that the Secretary of State would draw 17,200,000 *l.* sterling. The value of the rupee was taken at 1 *s.* 8 *d.* There has been a considerable demand for Council Bills lately. The opportunity has, therefore, been taken to remit home money to an extent somewhat in excess of the year's requirements. It is now estimated that the Secretary of State will draw on the Government of India to the extent of 17,504,000 *l.* sterling during the current year, at an average rate of 1 *s.* 7·88 *d.* The net *Loss by Exchange* is now estimated at 3,294,000 *l.*, being 231,000 *l.* in excess of the Budget Estimate. XXIX and 36. Exchange.

" 89. It will be observed that the grant of 1,500,000 *l.* for *Famine Relief and Insurance* is divided into three sub-heads, viz., *Relief*, *Protective Works*, and *Reduction of Debt*. There has been an expenditure of 23,000 *l.* on *Famine Relief* during the current year in Madras, caused by a remission of some of the advances given to cultivators and others in 1876. 31. Famine Relief and Insurance.

" 90. According to the Regular Estimate, the expenditure during the current year on *Protective Works* will be as follows:— Protective Works.

		£.
North West Provinces:		
Betwa Canal		25,000
Bombay:	£.	
Nira and Gokak Canals and Maswad Tank	82,000	
Southern Mahratta Railway	315,000	
		397,000
Punjab:		
Swat Canal	40,000	
Rewari—Ferozepore Railway	207,700	
		247,700
Madras:		
Surveys		6,000
Expenditure in England		51,300
TOTAL £.		727,000

" 91. The annual grant (750,000 *l.*) to be applied to the *Reduction of Debt*, together with a portion (90,000 *l.*) of the same grant for 1882-83, will be devoted to paying off the 5 per cent. loan of 1867 (603,000 *l.*) and the 4 per cent. loans of 1871 (203,100 *l.*), of 1824-25 (31,600 *l.*), and of 1828-29 (5,800 *l.*). Various suggestions have from time to time been made as to the best method of spending this money for the future. I need not, at present, discuss those suggestions. They will, without doubt, be carefully considered by the Commissioners appointed under the Government Resolution published in the *Gazette of India* of 4th February 1882. It was, in fact, with a view to the full consideration by an independent body of the various alternatives which are possible that the Commissioners were nominated; and the Resolution appointing them was drafted with a view to embracing all the different suggestions which have from time to time been made. We should have been glad if we could have given somewhat greater powers to the Commissioners, but it was held that we were precluded by Act of Parliament from doing so. The Commission will be a consultative body. The final responsibility for action will rest with the Government. I trust, however, that the difference will be more nominal than real. The Government will, without doubt, always be disposed to follow the Reduction of Debt.

advice of the Commissioners. I wish on behalf of the Government to thank the gentlemen (Mr. J. Keswick and the Honourable Durga Charan Láhá), who have consented to act as Commissioners. It is, I venture to think, desirable to take any opportunity of this sort which may arise to associate the leading members of the mercantile community with the work of Government in India. A good deal of misapprehension as to the views and intentions of Government not unfrequently arises from the want of free communication between the official and unofficial classes.

Famine Insurance policy.

"92. I take the present opportunity of drawing renewed attention to the leading feature of the Famine Insurance policy. Whether the method which has now been adopted for disposing of the annual grant of 1,500,000 *l.* is the best of which the circumstances admit may be a matter of opinion. There can, however, be no doubt whatever that by the annual expenditure of 750,000 *l.* on works which will to some extent prevent famine, and which will also, it may reasonably be hoped, render the relief of famine, when it occurs, less costly, and by the expenditure of a further sum of 750,000 *l.* on reducing debt in some form or another, we are, in the strictest sense of the word, insured against famine to the extent of 1,500,000 *l.* a year. That sum the Famine Commissioners, after a very full consideration of the whole subject, named as the 'amount not likely to be exceeded as the average charge for famine relief 'over a series of years.' Having made provision for this sum of money to be expended annually, the Government considers that all that is necessary has been done with a view to placing India in a sound financial position to meet future famines. I mention this again, although it has frequently been explained before, because, should unfortunately a famine occur with the result that any anticipated surplus of the year is turned into a deficit, it may not improbably be urged by those who take a very gloomy view of the financial position of India as a proof that their fears have been verified. I venture to think that no such inference would be justified. We do not profess to finance for a surplus in a year of famine. When a serious famine occurs, it is inevitable that the Expenditure of the year should be greater than the Revenue. We anticipate that, under the circumstances assumed, this will be the case, and we consider that all the requirements of sound finance have been met if in ordinary years a sum of 1,500,000 *l.* has been expended, partly as an insurance against the loss which must of necessity accrue when famine occurs, and partly on works which will either tend to prevent the occurrence of famine, or will, at all events, diminish the cost of relieving it when it occurs.

"VII.—Expenditure on Railways.

Railways.

"93. The 'Ordinary' Expenditure on Railways for the year 1881-82 was originally estimated at 417,000 *l.* It is now estimated at 281,000 *l.* The difference is mainly due to the transfer of the estimated outlay during the current year on the Jhelum—Rawulpindi Section and Salt Branch Extension of the Punjab Northern State Railway from *32. Railways* to *37. Productive Public Works.*

XXV. and 32. Railways.

Subsidised railways.

"94. The item of 39,000 *l.* under the sub-head of *Subsidised Railways* is for the purchase of the land necessary to the construction of the Bengal Central Railway, and for guaranteed interest payable to the Company. The item of 2,000 *l.* on the revenue side of the account represents the interest realised on the capital paid by the Company to the Secretary of State.

Frontier railways.

"95. The decrease of 581,000 *l.* under the sub-head of *Frontier Railways* is mainly due to the transfer of 560,000 *l.* to *Military Operations in Afghanistan*, which I have already explained (para. 84).

Railways classed as Productive Public Works. Revenue and expenditure account.

"96. Turning to the Revenue and Expenditure Account of those railways which are classed as Productive Public Works, it will be observed, on comparing the figures under *XXV.* and *32. Railways*, that the Budget Estimate of net receipts appears to have been exceeded by 1,064,000 *l.* Of this apparent improvement, 150,000 *l.* is shown as decrease of expenditure on account of the East Indian Railway. The decrease under this head is almost entirely due to the interest on the East Indian Railway Debentures having, in the Budget Estimates, been included under *32. Railways*, whereas in the regular Estimate, it is charged to *1. Interest on Debt.* The result is that, whilst the charge under

under the former head of account is decreased, that under the latter is increased to the extent of about 150,000 *l.* Hence, the net receipts from *Railways* are really 914,000 *l.* in excess of the Budget Estimate. Almost the whole of this increase is on account of the Guaranteed and East Indian Railways. On the guaranteed lines the main increases have taken place in the Great Indian Peninsula and Eastern Bengal Railways. The net receipts from State Railways are now estimated at 18,000 *l.* more than the Budget Estimate. The net receipts of the Rajputana—Malwa Railway have improved by 110,000 *l.*; but this improvement has been, to a great extent, counterbalanced by the falling off on the Punjab Northern Railway, the net receipts from which are now taken at 88,000 *l.* less than was originally estimated. So long as the war traffic was going on, it was difficult to frame any correct estimate of the normal net receipts on this line.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

" 97. In my last Financial Statement (para. 30) I made the following remarks: 'I am not over sanguine as to the possibility of developing the resources 'of India rapidly through the agency of private enterprise; but the end to be 'attained is so important that the policy merits a further trial.' My main object in making these remarks was to draw public attention to the subject, and to remove the impression which heretofore, whether rightly or wrongly, had prevailed, that the Government of India was disposed to discourage the construction of railways by any other agency than that of the State. This object has been attained. The question has, indeed, now entered a new phase. Numerous offers have been received by the Government to construct railways on terms more or less advantageous to the State. Many of these merit and will receive careful attention. In respect to others, all I need say is that the necessity for the warning which I gave last year to the effect that it was 'important only to give concessions to such persons as can 'afford good security that they have at their command a sufficient amount of 'capital to carry out the undertaking to a successful issue,' has been justified by subsequent events.

Central Bengal Railway.

" 98. I mentioned last year that a company was about to be formed, under the auspices of Messrs. Rothschild, to construct a railway from Calcutta to Jessor and Khulna. The original basis of negotiation was that no Government aid was to be given except the grant, free of charge, of the land necessary to the construction of the line. Ultimately it was decided to give a guarantee of 4 per cent. during the period of construction, which was limited to five years. The transaction was a great advance on anything which had heretofore been accomplished in the way of constructing railways by unaided private enterprise in India.

Railway policy is under discussion.

" 99. In respect to some railways in India, it may be said that they present a sufficiently reasonable prospect of success to justify the hope that the capital necessary to their construction can be raised through the agency of private enterprise on the exclusive security of the success of the undertaking. In respect to others, whose immediate prospect of proving remunerative are less hopeful, it was inevitable that the question of the degree of aid which, in the early stages of the undertaking, may legitimately be afforded by the State, should arise. This important question now forms the subject of correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India. Under these circumstances, I will not at present discuss it, but will confine myself to stating in detail the actual position of affairs, both as regards the progress of railway construction generally and of the main projects which have recently occupied the attention of Government and of the public.

General principle of private enterprise approved by the Secretary of State.

" 100. I wish, however, to say that so far as the broad issue of whether permission should under any circumstances be given to private companies to construct railways in India is concerned, Her Majesty's Government has entirely approved of the views which I propounded on the occasion of my last Financial Statement. In a despatch reviewing that statement the Secretary of State observed, 'I have to express my cordial approval of the views enunciated 'by Major Baring in his Financial Statement regarding the encouragement of 'private enterprise in India, any measures in which direction will be welcomed 'by Her Majesty's Government." I repeat that I am not over sanguine of the results which may be produced by this change of system. The success or

failure of the policy obviously depends to a great extent on circumstances over which the Government can exercise no control. All I claim for the policy is that it should have a fair and impartial trial.

Lines open and under construction.

"101. At the commencement of the year 1881–82 there were 9,619 miles of railway open to traffic, and 646 miles under construction. During 1881–82, 318 miles of railway have been opened to traffic, and the commencement of 1,154 additional miles has been sanctioned. We have, therefore, now 9,937 miles open to traffic, and 1,482 miles which are either under construction or whose construction will be commenced in 1882-83, making a total of 11,419 miles. Of those lines which are under construction it is expected that 491 miles will be opened during the year 1882–83.

Oudh and Rohilkhund Extension.

"102. In the course of the year arrangements were made with the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Company to extend their operations in a northerly direction from Moradabad to Saharanpur with a branch from Roorkee to Hurdwar, a total distance of 134 miles, at a cost of about 1,500,000 *l.* It is expected that this extension, together with the bridge over the Ganges at Benares, will be finished in 1883-84. There will then be through communication, without any break of gauge, from the East Indian Railway at Mogulserai through Oudh to Saharanpur.

Sonpur—Gorakhpur and Bahraich Railway.

"103. A survey has been made of the line from Sonpur to Gorakhpur and Bahraich. The total length of this line, with its branches, is 432 miles. It was originally estimated to cost, on the metre gauge, 2,126,000 *l.*, or about 4,900 *l.* a mile. The consulting engineer of the Government of India considers this estimate too low. The estimates are now being further examined. In the meanwhile the papers on the subject have been published, and we have addressed the Secretary of State, recommending that enquiries should be made with a view to ascertaining whether a Company, unaided by Government in any way except by a free grant of land, could be formed to undertake the construction of the line.

Southern Marhatta system.

"104. One of the most important lines in India, whether from the point of view of protection against famine, or in respect to the development of a tract of country whose progress is now retarded owing to deficient means of communication, is that which is known by the name of the Southern Marhatta system. This system includes (1) the line from Bellary to the Portuguese frontier, which the Government of India is under a treaty obligation to construct; (2) branches to Belgaum on the one hand and to Bunkapur on the other; (3) a direct connection between Sholapur and Gadak. The total length of the line is 444 miles; 315,000 *l.* will be spent on the Sholapur—Gadak and Bellary—Hubli sections in 1881-82 out of the grant of 750,000 *l.* for protective works. A further allotment of 370,000 *l.* out of the same grant has been made for 1882–83. Work is about to commence on the line between New Hubli and the Portuguese frontier. A sum of 150,000 *l.* from ordinary funds has been granted for this purpose in 1882–83. This is the most we can do at present with the funds at our disposal. But, in view of the very great importance of completing this railway system without delay, we have urged upon the Secretary of State the desirability of endeavouring to arrange for its construction by a company. It is especially in respect to lines of this nature that the question of the degree of aid which may be afforded by the State to private enterprise arises.

Railway communication with Assam.

"105. The question of railway communication with Assam has recently occupied the attention of the Government. At a recent meeting of the Indian Tea Association the chairman (Mr. J. Keswick) said, 'What we want for 'Assam is good communications, for good communications will do more to 'settle the labour question than anything else. The soil we know to be of the 'richest description, and with sufficient labour there is no limit to its productiveness.'

Dacca—Maimansinh line.

"106. The projected line from Narainganj to Dacca and Maimansinh is 85 miles long. It is estimated to cost 600,000 *l.*, or about 7,000 *l.* a mile, on the metre gauge. The line is now being located. It would be desirable that this line should be constructed, if only to open out the country about Maimansinh, but its main importance lies in the possibility of a further extension to Gauhati, a distance of about 100 miles from Maimansinh. This extension

extension is being now reconnoitred. No official report on the results of the reconnaissance has as yet been received, but I am informed that the engineer-in-chief is of opinion that the route is impracticable, save at very inordinate expense.

Line from Daudkandhy to Comillah and Chittagong.

" 107. An alternative project would be to make a line through the Cachar hills to Sibsagar. This alternative is supported by many high authorities. No reconnaissance has as yet been made of this route. In the meanwhile the Bengal Government has under consideration a project to make a railway from Daudkandhy to Comillah and Chittagong, a distance of 125 miles. It is estimated that, on the metre gauge, the construction of this line would cost 812,500 *l.*, or 6,500 *l.* a mile.

River communication up the Brahmaputra.

" 108. In the meanwhile, as it is obvious that some long while must yet elapse before railway communication with Assam can be established, arrangements are being made with a company to start a daily service of fast steamers up the Brahmaputra from Dhubri. These arrangements are now almost complete.

Dibrugarh—Sadiya line.

" 109. In the course of the year a concession was made to a company to construct 76 miles of railway in the most easterly portion of Assam, namely, from Dibrugarh to Sadiya (52 miles), with a branch to Makum (24 miles). This proposal has been for a long while under consideration, and the negotiations were already far advanced, when, on the occasion of my last Financial Statement, I alluded to the desire of Government to enlist private enterprise in aid of railway construction in India. The concessions granted to the company were very liberal, and are not to be taken as an indication of what the Government would be prepared to concede in other cases.

Direct connection between the Central Provinces and the East Indian railway system.

" 110. Reconnaissance surveys are being made with a view to considering the possibility of making a direct connection between the Central Provinces and the East Indian Railway system. Various overtures have been received from capitalists of respectability, including some natives of India, which may perhaps eventually lead to the construction of this line. Until, however, the reports of the Engineer officers who are now employed in reconnoitring are received, I am unable to say anything definite, either as to the route the line will eventually take or as to the likelihood of any negotiations with a company being conducted to a successful issue.

Raipur—Vizagapatam line.

" 111. Simultaneously, a reconnaissance is being made of the country between Raipur and Vizagapatam, with a view to judging of the possibility of connecting these points by railway.

Bareilly—Ranibagh line.

" 112. Negotiations are in progress with a view to the construction through private agency, of a railway from Bareilly to Ranibagh, a distance of 66 miles. The cost of this undertaking will be about 220,000 *l.*

Baroon—Daltonganj line.

" 113. A proposal has been received from a local company to make a line from Baroon, on the River Son, to Daltonganj. The length of this line is 56 miles, and the cost, on the metre gauge, is estimated at about 275,000 *l.*, or 4,900 *l.* a mile. This project is now under the consideration of the Bengal Government. The information at present in the possession of Government is not of a nature to enable us to judge thoroughly of the advisability, or the reverse, of making the concessions which have been demanded.

Nilgiri railway.

" 114. Negotiations are pending between the Madras Government and a company, with a view to the construction of a line from Metapaliyam to Coonoor, a distance of 12 miles. The cost of this line is estimated at 132,000 *l.*

Baidyanath—Deogarh tramway.

" 115. A short line is to be constructed from the Baidyanath Station, on the East Indian Railway, to Deogarh and Rohinee, a distance of six miles. A very satisfactory feature in respect to this small undertaking is, that it is to be constructed without any aid from Government except the grant of the land, and that the capital required (25,000 *l.*) has been locally subscribed.

" 116. There

Rohtak—Delhi tramway.

" 116. There is also some prospect that a local company will be formed in the Punjab to make a tramway from Rohtak to Delhi, a distance of 43 miles.

TOTAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

" 117. It may be interesting that I should here state the sum of money which up to the present time has been laid out on railways in India, together with the financial results which have ensued from their construction.

" 118. The total capital outlay on railways in India up to the end of 1882-83* will be 138,937,000 *l.*, viz., 68,292,000 *l.* on guaranteed lines, 31,852,000 *l.* on State lines, and 38,793,000 *l.* on the East Indian Railway.

" 119. The net charge to the State on account of the guaranteed lines has been decreasing since 1872-73, in which year it reached its maximum figure (2,054,000 *l.*). In 1881-82 it is estimated that the net charge will only be 115,000 *l.* In 1882-83 it is at present estimated that the net charge will be 261,000 *l.*

" 120. The net charge to the State on account of State lines reached its maximum figure (725,000 *l.*) in 1879-80. In 1882-83 it is estimated at 206,000 *l.*

" 121. From 1879-80, when the East Indian Railway was taken over by the State, up to the end of 1882-83, it is estimated that this line will have yielded a net profit to Government of 4,133,000 *l.*

The net charge to the State has been diminishing since 1872-73.

" 122. If the subject be considered as a whole, it may be said that the total cost of the railways to India from their commencement to the end of 1882-83; that is to say, the total sum by which the net receipts have fallen short of the interest paid on the capital outlay, is estimated at 25,569,000 *l.* The maximum net charge to the State in any one year amounted to 2,163,000. This figure was reached in 1872-73. In 1877-78 the railways for the first time yielded a net profit (132,000 *l.*). This was due to the large amount of traffic during the famine. In the following year (1878-79), when the country was suffering from the effects of the famine, the net charge was heavy (1,350,000 *l.*). If we balance the abnormal receipts of the year 1877-78 against the abnormal losses in 1878-79, it may be said that since 1872-73 the net charge to the State has been steadily diminishing, until during the current year it is estimated that a net profit of 723,000 *l.* will be realised. This result may possibly be exceptional, and it would be unsafe to rely on a continuance of the high receipts which have recently been obtained. But according to the moderate Budget Estimate of 1882-83, the net gain to the State during the coming year will be 261,000 *l.*

" 123. It may also be interesting that I should state the financial position of each railway considered separately. The following tables show—(1) the capital outlay on each line to the end of 1881-82; (2) the estimated net receipts during the current year; (3) the percentage return on the capital outlay.

" 1. *Guaranteed Railways.*

	Estimated Capital Outlay to end of 1881-82.	Net Receipts. Regular Estimate, 1881-82.	Percentage.
	£.	£.	
Eastern Bengal	3,555,509	300,000	8·43
Madras	11,424,764	200,000	1·75
South Indian	4,547,039	120,000	2·64
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	8,756,881	580,000	6·62
Great Indian Peninsula	25,749,956	1,800,000	6·99
Oudh and Rohilkhund	6,321,766	195,000	3·08
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	11,957,111	295,000	2·47

" 2. *State*

* " Up to the end of 1880-81 the figures are Actuals; for 1881-82 the figures of the Regular, and for 1882-83 those of the Budget Estimate have been taken.

"2. *State Railways.*

	Estimated Capital Outlay to end of 1881-82.	Net Receipts. Regular Estimate, 1881-82.	Percentage.
	£.	£.	
East Indian Railway	38,307,683	3,110,000	8·12
Rajputana	5,617,039	320,000	5·70
Western Rajputana			
Nimach	3,423,441	60,000	1·75
Holkar			
Sindhia	869,206	9,500	1·09
Wardha Coal	593,592	7,500	1·26
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	828,567	10,000	1·21
Rangoon and Irawadi	1,289,305	64,000	4·96
Dhond and Manmad	997,628	14,000	1·40
Northern Bengal	2,101,600	94,000	4·47
Tirhut	575,285	24,000	4·17
Patna and Gaya	380,014	17,000	4·47
Nalhati	33,624	100	·29
Calcutta and South Eastern	679,486	—4,000	—·59
Cawnpore—Farrukhabad	324,841	12,500	3·84
Muttra—Hathras	109,287	3,500	3·20
Ghazipur—Dildarnagar	67,853	500	·74
Muttra—Achnera	66,890	100	·15
Indus Valley	8,028,093	115,000	1·43
Punjab Northern (Lahore to Rawalpindi, including Salt Branch)	4,534,743	21,500	·47

"124. These tables enable us to arrive at the following conclusions:— Conclusions to be drawn from the figures.

"(1.) In respect to the guaranteed lines, 38,062,000 *l.* of the capital which has been laid out up to the end of 1881-82 is paying more than 4 per cent., and 34,251,000 *l.* is paying less than 4 per cent.

"(2.) The East Indian Railway, on which 38,308,000 *l.* has been expended, is paying about 8 per cent.

"(3.) In respect to the State lines, 9,963,000 *l.* of the capital laid out up to the end of 1881-82 is paying more, and 20,555,000 *l.* is paying less than 4 per cent. It is to be borne in mind that this latter figure includes 12,563,000 *l.* for the Indus Valley and Punjab northern lines, which were avowedly constructed for strategical purposes, that many of the lines are scarcely finished, and that others have only very recently been opened to traffic.

"VIII.—Supply of Stores to Government.

"125. In the last Financial Statement (para. 105) I alluded to the desirability of substituting articles of local manufacture, when possible, for such articles as the Government has been in the habit of importing from Europe. The objects of this policy are twofold. In the first place, to diminish the Home charges; in the second place, to encourage by all legitimate means the establishment of new industries in India. In respect to this latter question, the Famine Commissioners observe (Report, Part II., Chapter VI.) that— Supply of Stores to Government. Objects of the policy of purchasing stores locally.

'At the root of much of the poverty of the people of India, and of the risks to which 'they are exposed in seasons of scarcity, lies the unfortunate circumstance that agricul- 'ture forms almost the sole occupation of the mass of the population, and that no 'remedy for present evils can be complete which does not include the introduction of 'a diversity of occupations, through which the surplus population may be drawn from 'agricultural pursuits and led to find the means of subsistence in manufactures or 'some such employments.'

* * * * * * *

'So far as the products of any industries established in India can be economically 'used by Government, they might properly be preferred to articles exported from 'Europe, and generally the local markets should be resorted to for all requisite sup- 'plies they can afford. We are aware that steps have been taken within the last 'few years to enforce this principle, but more can certainly be done, and greater atten- 'tion may properly be paid to the subject.'

 "126. It

Limits to influence of Government.

"126. It would be easy to exaggerate the extent to which any Government action can exercise an influence upon the important economic question to which the Famine Commissioners allude. This was pointed out by the Commissioners in their Report. At the same time Government can do something in the proposed direction, and what it can do it ought to do and is desirous to do.

General orders on the subject have been overlooked.

"127. General orders have on previous occasions been issued to the effect that, wherever feasible, stores of Indian origin or manufacture should be substituted for imported goods; but the tendency of general orders is to be overlooked; when, therefore, a general order was issued last June prescribing that for the future every effort should be made to supply the wants of Government by the purchase in the local market of articles of *bonâ fide* local manufacture, it was deemed necessary, in order to ensure attention to the order, to follow it up by a specific prohibition in every case, in which this could reasonably be done, of the importation of stores. The prohibition could not, of course, be made absolute; it was necessarily limited to cases where the articles required could be obtained in quantities sufficient for requirements at prices not higher than, and of a quality not appreciably inferior to, the prices and quality of the imported goods for which they were to be substituted; also, where an Indian made article different from the imported article, but equally serviceable, was obtainable, orders were given that the former was to be preferred. Since last June the Financial Department has been actively employed in watching the operation of the orders given by the Government, and seeing that they are rigorously adhered to. The Military and Public Works Departments, which are the two largest consumers of stores, gave their adhesion to the policy under discussion, and have co-operated in carrying it into execution. The local governments and administrations have also lent valuable assistance by insisting on a careful observance of the orders by the chiefs of the departments subordinate to them. I take this opportunity of expressing a hope that the various departments concerned, as well as the local governments and administrations, will continue to watch this subject carefully. Without their cordial co-operation and assistance, it will be almost impossible to give effect to the policy of the Government. General orders, as I have already said, are of little avail. The question is essentially one of detail, and unless each indent on England be carefully examined in detail, with a view to the exclusion of such articles as can be obtained locally, no considerable advance in the desired direction will be made.

Results attained up to present time.

"128. It was considered that the most efficient and speedy way of ensuring the practical execution of the orders was to call for statements of the stores received by departments from England during the two previous years, and to specify distinctly the stores entered in the lists which were not in future to be obtained elsewhere than in India. This has been done with every list of stores which has been received, and a similar process has been gone through with every current indent for stores received in the Financial Department. The work has been very laborious, and much credit is due to Mr. O'Conor, the Assistant Secretary in the Financial Department, for the manner in which it has been executed. The result so far is, briefly, that in the Civil departments, stores, which had hitherto been imported to the annual value of about 80,000 *l.*, will in future be obtained in India of Indian manufacture. The largest values are represented by cotton and woollen goods, but the list includes a great variety of other articles; for instance, agricultural and other implements, building materials, such as cement and fire-bricks, chemicals, drugs and medicines, earthenware, glass-ware, hardware, iron-ware in great detail, leather, liquors, oils, paints, soap, paper and stationery, printing materials, rope and twine, silk goods, scientific instruments, &c. This list indicates the great capacity of India as a manufacturing country; capital and acquired skill are necessary for the full development of this capacity, and it is hoped that this will be forthcoming if the prospect is held out of a continuous demand on the part of the State for all the articles which it requires. The Government has, accordingly, offered contracts for terms of years to anybody able to supply articles not now made in the country of sufficiently good quality and at reasonable prices.

Civil Departments.

Capacity of India as a manufacturing country.

prices. In some cases such offers have elicited answers which are encouraging. In others no reply has been made to the offers of the Government.

Military Department.

" 129. In addition to the total of 80,000 *l.* mentioned above, the Military Department has already substituted Indian goods to the value of 166,700 *l.* for articles hitherto imported, among the chief items being beer and woollen goods (blankets). Arrangements have also been made to manufacture in India, through the agency of private enterprise, a portion of the boots required for the army, and it is hoped that eventually India will be able to supply the whole demand. The change is still in active progress in the Military Department, and in the course of another year or two it is hoped that the total amount of stores purchased in India will be increased.

Public Works Department.

" 130. The Public Works Department has not as yet been able to do much in the same direction. The requirements of that department mainly consist of girders, rails, and other articles made of wrought iron. Unfortunately India cannot yet manufacture wrought iron or steel, although it is hoped that before long a commencement will be made. Great facilities exist for the manufacture of these articles in more than one province, and only wait for efficient private enterprise to take them up.

Total reduction of European stores up to present time.

" 131. A reduction of about 250,000 *l.* out of the whole value of the Government stores imported into India is not much, but it is a good beginning. With the development of the woollen industry, which has been started under favourable conditions at Cawnpore and Lahore, paper-making, leather manufacture, and brewing, all of which are now thriving, there is good reason to hope that eventually a material impression will be made on the totals of the imports on account of the State.

Result as shown by comparison of total imports.

" 132. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the effect of the orders which were recently issued to be seen on a general review of the imports. Indents which had been sent to England in 1880, or before, are now being complied with; reserve stores must be exhausted, and time must be given to local manufacturers to complete their arrangements to make and deliver goods. I give, however, the following figures, in order to show the facts of the case as they now stand.

" 133. The total value of the stores imported on behalf of Government in 1879-80 was 1,424,000 *l.* In 1880-81 it was 2,808,000 *l.* The increase in 1880-81 over 1879-80 is to a great extent apparent and not real, owing to the classification of stores for the East Indian Railway, after it became the property of the State, as Government stores, whereas formerly they were classed in the trade accounts under general trade. A great quantity of material was also imported for the Frontier and other State lines of railway. The increase was, in fact, almost entirely under this head. In the 10 months of the current year, for which we have returns, the value of the imports has amounted to 1,806,000 *l.*, as against 2,349,000 *l.* in 1880–81 and 1,070,000 *l.* in 1879–80. Of this sum of 1,806,000 *l.*, 1,014,000 *l.* was for 'Railway Plant and Rolling Stock,' which cannot be obtained in India, as against 1,322,000 *l.* in 1880–81, and 322,000 *l.* in 1879–80 under the same head. Excluding this item, the figures for the three years would stand thus: —

	£.
1879-80 - - - - - -	748,000
1880–81 - - - - - -	1,027,000
1881–82 - - - - - -	792,000

" The value of imports, other than railway material, during the first 10 months of 1881–82 is, therefore, 235,000 *l.* less than during the corresponding period of 1880-81, and 44,000 *l.* more than during the corresponding period of 1879–80. Little, however, is to be learnt by comparisons of this sort. The only way to watch the development of the policy is to compare the total quantities of any particular article supplied to the State, and note the proportion in which those quantities have been obtained locally or imported from Europe.

Jail manufactures.

" 134. In connection with the subject now under discussion, I may mention that the question of jail manufactures is at present under the consideration of

Government. A circular has been addressed to local governments, with a view to ascertaining the precise nature of the articles which are sold either to the public or to Government, and, more especially, the system which is adopted in calculating the selling price of those articles. There can be little doubt that, in some instances at all events, articles manufactured at jails are sold at prices which preclude the possibility of fair competition. Moreover, it must in some places happen that one large jail can supply articles sufficient to meet the whole local demand; so that, irrespective of price, local enterprise is in danger of being crushed out. If the question be considered from the purely financial and economic point of view, it may, I think, be held that any diminution of the charge for jails thrown on Government is dearly bought at the expense of checking the growth of native industries. The question, however, is not purely financial and economic. Behind it lies the far more difficult question of how prisoners can best be employed. I am not at present in a position to state the nature of the decisions at which the Government will ultimately arrive. All I can now say is, that we recognise the importance of this difficult question, and that it will receive careful consideration.

" IX.—The Opium Question.

The Opium Question from an economic point of view.

" 135. The main financial and political feature of the year which is about to close is that, whereas at its commencement we were at war, or at all events were still burdened with a heavy war expenditure, we are now at peace. With the advent of peace the Government has been able to turn its attention to questions of domestic policy. We have, during the course of the summer, passed under review the several branches of the Indian fiscal system, and I am now in a position to announce the decisions at which we have arrived in respect to several important points connected with that system. The first question to which I propose to allude is Opium.

Extent to which the Opium Revenue is precarious discussed.

" 136. It has been often stated that the revenue which India derives from opium is precarious. It will be desirable to examine to what extent this description is correct.

" 137. The general belief that the opium revenue is precarious appears, to a great extent, to be based upon the violent fluctuations which in past years have taken place in the prices realised for Bengal opium at the Calcutta sales. Sir John Strachey, in his recent work on the Finances of India (Chap. XIV), has shown that the facts of the case do not altogether warrant any such inference. The fluctuations of price in past years were to a great extent due to the fact that great variations took place in the number of chests of opium offered annually for sale.

Dangers to which it is exposed.

" 138. Nevertheless, the opium revenue is exposed to some dangers of an exceptional nature. Moreover, those dangers are somewhat more prominent at present than they have been in past years.

The crop is precarious.

" 139. The policy of the Government for the last two years has been to offer 56,400 chests of Bengal opium for sale annually, The opium crop is precarious. To ensure a continuous supply of 56,400 chests a year, it is necessary to maintain a reserve, in order that the surplus of good years may be used to supply the deficiencies in bad years. The average annual production of 'provision' opium—*i.e.*, opium for sale by public auction, which is mostly exported to China*—for the last 20 years, has been 50,154 chests. The crops of the years 1875-76 and 1876-77 were exceptionally good, producing respectively 68,051 and 67,167 chests of provision opium. The result was that a strong reserve was constituted. It has, therefore, been possible for the last four years to

* In addition to the quantity exported, about 4,000 chests of Bengal Opium are consumed in India. This is termed " Abkari " Opium.

to offer a large number of chests for sale.* But in order to effect this object, it has been necessary to draw on the reserve, which, in consequence, has been steadily diminishing, as the following figures will show:—

	Chests in reserve.
1878 - - - - - - - - - -	48,482
1879 - - - - - - - - - -	31,622
1880 - - - - - - - - - -	25,183
1881 - - - - - - - - - -	21,752
Estimate for 31st December 1882 - - - - -	15,084

" 140. This process of depletion cannot continue indefinitely. An exceptionally good crop may, indeed, again replenish the reserve; but we cannot rely on a fortuitous circumstance of this sort. An average crop, or, at all events, a succession of average crops, will oblige us to resort to one of two alternatives. We shall be forced either to increase the production or to diminish the amount offered for sale. Depletion of reserve.

" 141. The reports from the local authorities generally point to the conclusion that any considerable extension of cultivation, either in the Behar or the Benares agency, is not to be anticipated. In order to maintain the existing cultivation, it has recently become necessary to raise the price paid to the cultivators for crude opium from *Rs.* 4-8 to *Rs.* 5 a seer. The increased cost of production resulting from this enhancement of price is estimated at 215,000*l.* Difficulty of extending cultivation.

" 142. Whether, in the event of its being necessary to diminish the quantity of opium offered annually for sale, we may expect to be recouped any loss of revenue by increased prices, depends largely upon the competition of the Persian and the indigenous Chinese drugs. Question of enhancement of price discussed.

" 143. The quantity of opium exported from Persia has increased during the last 10 years from 870 to 7,700 chests. It is believed that the cultivation of the poppy in Persia has not as yet reached its natural limits. The quality of Persian opium is being gradually improved. Still, the evidence afforded by the Chinese consular report tends generally to show that Indian opium is preferred to Persian by those who can afford to pay for the former of the two drugs. On the whole, it may be said that the competition of Persian opium constitutes a danger to the Indian revenue, but that the danger is not at present very serious. Competition of Persian Opium.

" 144. Turning to the question of the competition to be apprehended from the indigenous Chinese drug, a careful perusal of the Consular reports enables us to arrive at the following conclusions:— Competition of Chinese Opium.

" (1) The production of opium in China has greatly increased of late years, and is still increasing. There is no reason to suppose that it has as yet nearly reached its natural limit. Consequent on the increased production and on the greater cheapness of the Chinese drug, there is a danger that amongst the poorer classes of the population, at all events, the Indian drug will be displaced by the Chinese.

" (2) Up to the present time the Indian drug has been able to hold its own amongst the wealthy classes by reason of its superior quality. The quality of some of the Chinese drugs is improving, but even the best are still inferior to Indian opium.

" 145. To

	Chests.
* 1878-79 - - - - - - - - - -	55,500
1879-80 - - - - - - - - - -	59,100
1880-81 - - - - - - - - - -	56,400
1881-82 - - - - - - - - - -	56,400
Average - - -	56,850

Summary of conclusions on a review of the economic aspects of the question.

"145. To sum up this brief review of the economic aspects of the question; the facts which I have so far elicited, that is to say, the necessity of raising the price paid for crude opium, the difficulty of extending the area under cultivation in India, the necessity which may be forced on us of reducing the quantity of Bengal opium annually offered for sale, and the increase in the production and the improvement in the quality of the Persian and Chinese drugs, all point to one conclusion, namely, that it is by no means improbable that the opium revenue may undergo some diminution. Although the amount of revenue derived during the last four years has been very large, it would be unwise to count upon its continuance at so high a figure. There has quite recently been a sharp fall in the price realised for Bengal opium at the Calcutta sales, and the Malwa trade has for some while been very stagnant. To this extent, therefore, the opium revenue may be said to be precarious.

CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION FROM THE MORAL POINT OF VIEW.

"146. I have so far dealt with questions of fact. I now come to a much more difficult branch of the question. I must now leave the domain of fact and approach that of sentiment and morality, which opens a wide field for difference of opinion.

The problem is eminently a practical one.

"147. A great deal has, from time to time, been written as to the effects of opium, both on the individual and on the Chinese nation. I do not think that anything is to be gained by discussing this subject at any length. That opium when used in moderation for medicinal purposes is beneficial; that in China it is very often used to excess; that when used to excess its effect is baneful; and that it would be better for the Chinese if they smoked less opium, are truisms which may be generally accepted.

"The common-places on the subject may, to some extent at all events, be admitted by all parties. Even if it be conceded to the Anti-Opium Society that the effects of the drug are to the full as baneful as they allege, we should, whether from the Chinese or the Indian point of view, be no nearer than at present to the solution of the problem which we have in hand. It is useless to discuss what ideal condition of things would commend itself either to Chinese or to Indian statesmen. The problem we have to treat is eminently a practical one.

Direct connection of Government with the trade.

"148. I pass on, therefore, to the consideration of the two points as to which the position of the Government of India has been especially attacked.

"149. The first of these is the direct connection with the trade. It may be readily admitted that the Government of India being, as regards Bengal, manufacturers and dealers in the drug, are placed in a somewhat invidious and false position. But when we are invited to discontinue the present connection with the trade, we naturally ask, what is the precise nature of the alternative policy which is to be adopted? Does that policy merely involve the cessation of the connection between the Government of India and the opium trade in Bengal? or does it aim at a total suppression of the opium trade between India and China? I think it may be inferred that the direct connection is merely regarded as a specially objectionable incident, and that the ultimate aim of the policy advocated by those who are opposed to the existing system under which the revenue is raised in Bengal, is to prohibit the trade altogether.

A consistent anti-opium policy must aim at a total suppression of the trade.

"150. In point of fact, in order to be consistent, those who object to the existing order of things in respect to opium must of necessity go further than merely condemning the direct connection between Government and the trade. The avowed object of their policy is to stop the alleged demoralisation consequent on the extensive use of opium in China. No one can for one moment pretend that the mere cessation of the direct connection between the Indian Government and the manufacture of opium would of itself in any way tend to bring about this result.

Economic objections to the present system.

"151. The economic objections to the manner in which the opium revenue is raised, whether in Bengal or Bombay, may be admitted to be considerable. In the former case the Government itself engages in private trade, a course which is open to obvious objections. In the second case, a very heavy export duty is imposed. In both cases the course adopted interferes with and restricts the free production of and trade in opium. It cannot be doubted that it would be profitable to any private trader to pay for crude opium a much higher sum than

than is now paid by the Government to the cultivators of Bengal. If, therefore, supposing such a thing to be possible, no restriction were placed upon the cultivation of the poppy, and if at the same time the export duty were taken off, it is certain that an immense stimulus would be given to the production of opium, and that China would be flooded with the Indian drug. Thus, in direct proportion to the removal of the economic objections, the moral objections would be intensified in degree. So long, therefore, as the plea of the Anti-opium Society is confined to the contention that the Indian Government should cease its direct connection with the opium trade, it may be said, with perfect truth, that their policy is based purely on theory. Not only can it effect no practical good, but it almost certainly would do a great deal of harm. It would increase the consumption of opium in China. It would, by cheapening the price of the Indian drug, cause the poorer classes of Chinamen, who now smoke native opium, to substitute Indian opium in its place. It would, moreover, encourage the use of opium amongst the native population of India, some of whom, notably the Sikhs, are already addicted to the practice; and it would result in a diminution of the food-supply of India by reason of the cultivation of the poppy over tracts where cereals are now grown. If, therefore, the policy is to be not merely theoretical, but is to be productive of some practical good, it must aim, not only at the disconnection of the Indian Government with the manufacture and sale of opium, but at the total suppression of the cultivation of the poppy. I shall presently (paragraphs 174-179) revert more particularly to the financial aspects of this question.

Morality of the direct connection.

" 152. As to whether it be more immoral for the Government to be directly connected with the manufacture and sale of opium than merely to derive a revenue from the manufacture and sale of the drug by others, that is a point on which, without doubt, much difference of opinion may exist. I do not think that any useful object would be gained by a discussion of this point, or of the cognate question of whether, in Mr. Fawcett's words, there is 'much 'difference between raising revenue from opium and raising 26 millions as we 'did in this country (England) to a great extent out of the intemperance, 'improvidence, and vice of the people.'

Relations with China.

" 153. I turn to the second point, in respect to which the position of the Government of India has been especially attacked, namely, the policy pursued towards the Chinese Government in relation to the opium trade.

" 154. It has been stated that the treaty under which opium is admitted into China was extorted from the Chinese Government; that the Chinese Government is now forced to admit opium; and that it is both able and willing to put a stop to the consumption of opium in China, if the foreign import trade were stopped.

Erroneous statements on this subject.

" 155. These are grave accusations. I think, however, that I can show that it is wholly incorrect to say that the article in the Treaty of Tientsin, which provided for the admission of opium, was extorted from the Chinese Government; that Indian opium is in no way forced upon China, but that, on the contrary, the Chinese Government derived a large revenue from the import trade, which it is very unwilling to sacrifice; that the statement that the Chinese Government is willing to put down the use of opium must be received with great qualifications; and that irresistible evidence is forthcoming to show that it is not able to stop it, even if its willingness to do so be freely admitted.

The Chinese were not forced to admit opium when the Treaty of Tientsin was signed.

" 156. I need not go into the history of the various wars which have from time to time been waged with China, or examine whether the policy of those wars was justifiable or the reverse. It may be very true that the Chinese were with difficulty got to assent to the terms of the Treaty of Tientsin. There is nothing very remarkable in the fact that at the close of a war the vanquished party should accept, with great reluctance, the terms on which the victors insist. But as regards the particular point which we are now discussing, namely, the admission of opium into China, we have excellent evidence to show that it is wholly incorrect to say that this provision of the treaty was extorted from the Chinese. Mr. Lay, who was Chinese Secretary to Lord Elgin's Mission, and who personally conducted the Tariff negotiations, has

specifically stated that 'the Chinese Government admitted opium as a legal 'article of import, not under constraint, but of their own free will deliberately.' Mr. Laurence Oliphant, who was Secretary to the Mission, has confirmed Mr. Lay's statement, and has added that he informed the Chinese Commissioner that he had 'received instructions from Lord Elgin not to insist on the 'insertion of the drug in the Tariff, should the Chinese Government wish to 'omit it. This he (the Chinese Commissioner) declined to do. I then proposed 'that the duty should be increased beyond the figure suggested in the Tariff; 'but to this he objected, on the ground that it would increase the inducements 'to smuggling.' Mr. Lay's and Mr. Oliphant's statements appeared in the *Times* of 22nd October and 25th October 1880. Their evidence, I venture to think, is a conclusive answer to the charge that the clause of the Tientsin Treaty, under which opium is admitted into China, was extorted from the Chinese.

Neither are they forced to admit it now.

" 157. No less conclusive is the evidence that the foreign drug is not now forced on the Chinese Government, but that, on the contrary, it would view with dislike the cessation of a trade from which it derives a large revenue. The account which Sir Thomas Wade gives of a conversation he recently held with the Chinese Ministers affords remarkable testimony on this point. In a telegram to Lord Granville of 7th February 1881, he says: 'I went to the 'Yamên on the 16th to speak of various matters. Four ministers received 'me. Adverting to opium, I observed that the authorities in some places were 'taxing opium, native and foreign; in others, were trying to increase the sale 'and consumption of both. Without at all denying the right of the Chinese 'Government to do as it chose, I should wish to know which course the Go-'vernment approved. They said the question was embarrassing. The Chinese 'Government would be glad to stop opium smoking altogether, but the habit 'was too confirmed to be stopped by official intervention. No idea of abolish-'ing the trade at present was in the mind of the Government. Alluding to 'the desire of well-disposed people at home to see England withdraw from 'the trade, I asked if it would be of any use to diminish yearly the ex-'ports from India. The Indian Government might be thus enabled to pro-'vide otherwise for loss of income. They said, so long as the habit exists 'opium will be procured, either from India or elsewhere. Any serious attempt 'to check the evil must originate with the people themselves. The measure 'I suggest would affect Chinese revenue, but would not reach the root of the 'mischief.'

The Chinese Government is unable to stop the use of opium.

" 158. I turn now to the question of whether the Chinese Government is both able and willing to stop the use of opium.

" 159. Numerous edicts, couched in the most peremptory terms, have been from time to time issued to prohibit the use of opium and the cultivation of the poppy. In issuing these decrees, the Chinese Government may be credited with a certain amount of sincerity. Without doubt, the Emperor of China, his ministers, and the most enlightened portion of the population of China, deplore the extensive use of opium. If they could afford the loss of Imperial revenue consequent on the importation of foreign opium,—if they could exercise any real control over the numberless corrupt officials who earn a livelihood from the use of the native drug—if they thought it were possible to deal with a great social evil of this sort by legislation, and to coerce a large part of the population of a vast empire into a groove contrary to their inveterate habits and the current of their every-day life—it is not improbable that they would gladly see the use of opium abandoned. But, whatever be the views which the Chinese ministers entertain on this question in the abstract, nothing is more certain than that they, equally with the Indian Government, would be embarrassed by the loss of revenue which would be caused either by a cessation of the foreign trade in opium or by the suppression of the manufacture and sale of the drug in China; that, save on rare occasions, when some specially energetic official may have produced a temporary effect, they have up to the present time never earnestly endeavoured to check the use of the drug, and that they recognise, both by word and deed, their complete inability to do so. A mass of evidence from the consular reports might be adduced in support of these conclusions.

" 160. I now

Practicability of closing the direct connection with the trade.

" 160. I now proceed to deal with the final branch of the subject, namely, the practicability of adopting any measures which shall render the connection of the Government of India with the opium trade in Bengal less direct.

Opinions on the occasion of the former discussions.

" 161. This subject has been already frequently under the consideration of the Government of India. It was fully discussed in 1858, and again in 1864, when Sir Charles Trevelyan recorded his opinion in favour of a change of system. 'The opium monopoly,' he said, 'forms no exception to the general 'category of Government monopolies. It will be found, when the trial is 'made, that its abolition will be attended with the same good effects as the 'throwing open of the India and China trade, and the abolition of the Bengal 'salt monopoly.' In other words, Sir Charles Trevelyan looked at the question from a purely economic point of view. He did not in any way contemplate interfering with the cultivation of the poppy; on the contrary, the object of his policy was evidently to extend it. It was again considered in 1868, at the instance of Sir William Muir. On the occasion of each discussion the balance of opinion was strongly in favour of the continuance of the monopoly system.

Doubts as to true nature of policy proposed.

" 162. In attempting to deal with this question, we are at the outset met by the difficulty to which I have already alluded Is the final object of the policy, which we occasionally are invited to adopt, to be the severance of the direct connection between the Government of India and the opium trade, and the substitution of private enterprise in the place of the Government monopoly? or are we to aim at the total suppression of the cultivation of the poppy and of the opium trade, in so for, at all events, as British India is concerned? It is absolutely necessary to have a clear idea as to which of these two alternative policies is to guide the action of Government. It is difficult, if not impossible, to effect any compromise between them.

Discussion of the question on the assumption that the aim of the policy is total suppression in British India.

" 163. For the reasons which I have already given, I think it may be assumed that the ultimate aim of a consistent anti-opium policy must be to suppress the manufacture and sale of opium altogether, or, at all events, to limit it to the Native States of India. I proceed, therefore, in the first instance, to discuss the question of abolishing the monopoly on the hypothesis that we are to aim at a total suppression of the trade in so far as Bengal is concerned.

" 164. It has been alleged that the careful development of the resources of India, combined with economy in expenditure, would provide for any gradual loss of money which the abandonment of the opium revenue in Bengal might entail.

Bengal net revenue.

" 165. The average net revenue derived from the sale of Bengal opium during the last 10 years is 4,358,000 *l.* During the last three years the average revenue has been 5,450,000 *l.* In dealing with a fluctuating revenue of this sort it is difficult to speak with great accuracy, but I shall perhaps be not very far from the mark if I assume that the total abandonment of the revenue derived from opium in Bengal would cost about 5,000,000 *l.**

Stimulus to Malwa trade.

" 166. This, however, does not represent the whole of the case. On the one hand the cessation of the poppy cultivation in Bengal would probably give a stimulus to the Malwa trade. Malwa opium, I need hardly say, is manufactured wholly in the Native States of India. We cannot interfere with the growth of the poppy in those states, neither could we prevent opium being exported from them without maintaining a costly preventive line, the establishment of which would be open to great and obvious objections. It is quite impossible to frame any estimate of the degree to which we should recoup any loss of revenue by increased receipts on account of export duty; but it may be predicted with certainty that the total loss would not nearly be recouped.

" 167. On

* " I ought to explain that the receipts under the head of *Opium* include—(1) the money realised at the Calcutta sales; (2) the receipts from the Malwa pass duty; (3) that part of the sale proceeds of opium, sold in the Excise Department, which is taken as representing cost price. About one-third of the sale proceeds are credited under *Opium*, and about two-thirds under *Excise*. The average net provincial receipts for the last 10 years on account of the sale of Bengal opium, which have appeared under *Excise*, amount to 381,000 *l.* It is impossible to say how far these receipts would be affected if the monopoly were abolished. Probably Malwa would, to a certain extent, take the place of the Bengal drug; but if this were the case, the Imperial Government would lose the amount of the pass-duty upon the number of chests consumed locally. All that can be said on this subject is that some loss would certainly be incurred, both by the Imperial and provincial Governments, over and above the 5,000,000 *l.* mentioned above.

"167. On the other hand, whilst the operation of the causes which would tend to mitigate the loss of revenue are uncertain, the same cannot be said of those which would tend in an opposite direction.

Aggravation of exchange difficulty.

"168. In the first place, the diminution of the export trade from India to China would aggravate the exchange difficulty. It is almost needless to observe that one of the elements which regulates exchange between England and India is the balance of trade between the two countries. The China trade, however, exercises a very important influence on exchange. England owes China a large sum of money annually, which represents the excess of imports from China over exports from the United Kingdom. China, on the other hand, owes India a large sum annually, mainly for opium.* This debt is, in a great measure, paid by transferring to India a portion of England's debt to China. If, therefore, the export trade from India to China were diminished by, say, 4,000,000 *l.* a year,† it is clear that a very depreciatory influence would be exercised on exchange between India and England. It is impossible to estimate the loss which would thereby be caused to the Indian Treasury, but it cannot be doubted that it would be considerable.

Necessity of providing for present staff.

"169. In the second place, provision would have to be made for the present staff employed under the Bengal monopoly system, either by pensions, gratuities, or the bestowal of other places under Government. This would probably result in a heavy charge being thrown on the Government for some years.

"170. For the sake of argument, however, I leave out of account these important but uncertain factors. I assume that the loss to the Indian Government would, as stated above, be 5,000,000 *l.*

The total loss of revenue in Bengal could not be recouped.

"171. It cannot be too clearly understood that neither by any means tending to develop the resources of the country, nor by any increase of taxation which is practically within the range of possibility, nor by any reduction of expenditure, could the Government of India in any adequate way at present hope to recoup the loss which would accrue from the suppression of the poppy cultivation in Bengal.

The sacrifice of the Bengal opium revenue would render India insolvent.

"172. As regards the development of which the resources of the country are capable, it is to be observed that a great deal has been done in the last 30 years. Yet it may safely be stated that those resources are as yet only half developed. Hopes are now entertained that a stimulus may be given to the rapid construction of railways through the agency of private enterprise; but it is evident that, however successful this policy may eventually prove to be, some years must elapse before its full effect can be produced. Again, it is a notorious fact that any aggregate increase of taxation is open to the strongest economical and political objections; whilst, in respect to some branches of the fiscal system, a reduction of taxation is very necessary. As regards any economy which may be affected in expenditure, it is to be observed, in respect to the civil branches of the service, that, even if the most radical reforms which have from time to time been suggested were carried into effect, any economies in this direction could bear but a slight proportion to the revenue which would have to be abandoned if the poppy cultivation in Bengal were altogether suppressed, whilst, on the other hand, it is certain that, as civilisation advances, new wants will be developed, which will involve an increase of civil expenditure. As regards military expenditure, proposals have already been made to the Secretary of State which, if they receive the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, will result in considerable economy. No economies in the military branches of the service could, however, be effected, which would in any adequate manner balance the total loss of the Bengal opium revenue, without incurring political dangers of the most serious description. It is the duty of the Government of India to speak very plainly on this subject. The difficulties of this problem have to be fairly faced. The hard facts of the case, whether from the Chinese or the Indian point of view, have to

* "In the last year (1880-81), for which the returns are complete, the balance of trade in favour of India was 11,282,555 *l.*

† "This is allowing 1,000,000 *l.*, by comparison with the estimate of 5,000,000 *l.*, for increase in the Malwa trade.

to be borne in mind. Those facts can neither be altered, nor can their significance be attenuated, by any enunciation of abstract principles. It is, therefore, essential that all who are interested in the question should have clearly before their eyes the opinion of those who for the time being are responsible for the conduct of the Indian finances. That opinion, as I venture to formulate it, is, that the Government of India is at present quite unable to devise any means by which the loss of revenue consequent on the suppression of the poppy cultivation in Bengal could be recouped, and that, until such means be devised, the loss of the Bengal opium revenue would result in the normal annual expenditure of the Government being greater than its receipts; that is to say, that India would be insolvent. I wish to state this in language which admits of no misapprehension, in order that those who may have to deal with this matter should do so with a perfect knowledge of the facts of the case, and after due warning that any present attempt to abandon the opium revenue, whilst conferring a very doubtful benefit on the population of China, would do incalculable harm to the 250 millions of people over whom we rule in India.

And unjust to the people of India.

" 173. From the language which is occasionally used on this subject in England, I am led to infer that many influential persons, animated by a laudable zeal to benefit the population of China, are perhaps somewhat forgetful of the duty we owe to the population of India. It has been calculated that the average income per head of population in India is not more than *Rs.* 27 a year; and although I am not prepared to pledge myself to the absolute accuracy of a calculation of this sort, it is sufficiently accurate to justify the conclusion that the tax-paying community is exceedingly poor. To derive any very large increase of revenue from so poor a population as this is obviously impossible, and if it were possible, would be unjustifiable. Apart from the practical issues involved, there are, indeed, two aspects of the question from the point of view of public morality. If, on the one hand, it be urged that it is immoral to obtain a revenue from the use of opium amongst a section of the Chinese community, on the other hand it may be replied that to tax the poorest classes in India in order to benefit China, would be a cruel injustice, and it is to be remembered that no large increase of revenue in India is possible unless by means of a tax which will affect those classes. To tax India in order to provide a cure, which would almost certainly be ineffectual, to the vices of the Chinese, would be wholly unjustifiable.

Probable loss involved in substituting private enterprise for the present Government monopoly.

" 174. I turn now to the consideration of the question on the supposition that the ultimate aim of the policy is not the total suppression of the poppy cultivation in Bengal, but merely the severance of the direct connection between the Government and the opium trade, and the substitution of private enterprise for the Government monopoly.

" 175. The actual cost of a chest of Bengal opium, including interest on the capital employed and all indirect charges, is *Rs.* 421.* The average price realised at the Calcutta sales for the last ten years is *Rs.* 1,280 per chest. The average profit, therefore, realised on a chest of Bengal opium may be taken at *Rs.* 859.

Rate of export duty.

" 176. The next point to be decided is the export duty which a chest of Bengal opium would stand in the event of this method of deriving revenue being substituted for the Government monopoly. It is certain that, in order to arrive at a correct conclusion on this point, we must leave a large margin of profit to the exporter. The trade would be very speculative. The risks being great, no one would embark in the trade unless a large margin of profit were left. Moreover, it is probable that a private individual would have both to give more liberal advances to the cultivators, and to pay a higher price for crude opium than is paid by Government. The local officers, who have from time to time been consulted, are unanimous in thinking that the security afforded by dealing with Government is an important element in deciding the cultivators to grow the poppy. No private individuals could offer so good a security. Again, it is quite impossible to foresee the consequences on the China market of the withdrawal

* " I take the average cost of production of Behar and Benares opium."

withdrawal of the Government from the trade. Bengal opium holds its own by reason of its high quality. The Government mark is regarded as a sufficient proof of the purity of the drug. It is almost certain, therefore, that if the manufacture were in the hands of private individuals, the price of Bengal opium in China would fall. Under these circumstances, I think, it is taking an optimist view to suppose that Bengal opium would stand an export duty of *Rs.* 600 a chest.*

Loss roughly estimated at 2,128,000 *l.*

"177. The average number of chests of Bengal opium sold in the last ten years (1871-72 to 1880-81) was 49,337. It is very difficult to say what number of chests would be exported if the Government abandoned the monopoly. On the whole, however, I do not think that with a duty of *Rs.* 600 we ought to reckon on an export of more than 45,000 chests a year. I put forward this estimate under great reserve, for, in dealing with a subject of this sort, any estimate that can be framed must be little more than a conjecture. A duty of *Rs.* 600 on 45,000 chests would give 2,700,000 *l.* a year. The net revenue derived from Bengal opium may be taken at about 5,000,000 *l.* This figure, however, includes the receipts from the Excise Department on account of Abkari opium.

The average receipts on this account for the last ten years amount to 172,000 *l.* The receipts from the Calcutta sales may, therefore, be taken at 5,000,000 *l.*—172,000 *l.*† = 4,828,000 *l.* The difference between this figure and 2,700,000 *l.*, viz., 2,128,000 *l.*, represents the probable loss which would be incurred from the abolition of the Government monopoly.

Maintenance of a preventive establishment.

"178. This calculation, however, does not represent the whole of the case. It is certain that, if the change of system under discussion were carried into effect, a large preventive establishment would have to be maintained, and that, even with such an establishment, it would be well nigh impossible to prevent smuggling.

Withdrawal from monopoly would stimulate consumption in China.

"179. These considerations lead irresistibiy to the conclusion that there is only one way by which the system of levying an export duty might possibly be substituted for the Government monopoly without a financial loss which it would be impossible for the Government of India to afford. As the profit to be derived on each chest of opium would be considerably diminished, it would be necessary, in order to recoup the loss, that the number of chests produced should be largely increased; and without doubt, if the export duty were very low, production would considerably increase. In other words, the Government of India, by withdrawing from the trade, would probably intensify the evils which the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade so much deplore. The Chinese market would be glutted with Indian opium at a relatively cheap price.

"180. I venture to think that this is a conclusive argument against any change of system. We are in this dilemma, that if the average production of opium fell off, a loss of revenue would be involved, which it is out of the question that the Government should incur; and on the other hand, if the hazardous experiment which we are invited to try should succeed, the results would be not only to increase the amount of opium-smoking amongst the Chinese, but to run a great risk that its use in India would be much extended.

The Government is opposed to withdrawal.

"181. For these reasons the Government of India deprecates any attempt to withdraw from the monopoly. The system at present works well. It cannot be too clearly understood that any change whatsoever would involve a great risk to

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* The export duty on Malwa opium is at present *Rs.* 700 a chest; but it is to be born in mind that although the weight of a chest of Malwa and of a chest of Bengal opium is equal, namely, 140 lbs. avoirdupois, or a Chinese *picul* (133⅓ lbs.), *plus* 5 per cent., which is appropriated by the middlemen in the trades as perquisites, the consistence of the different classes of opium is different. Malwa opium contains generally from 90 to 95 per cent. of fine opium; that is to say, that at the lower of these two consistences, it contains 126·128 lbs. avoirdupois of pure opium. A chest of Behar opium is of 75° consistence; that is to say, it contains 105·107 lbs. of pure opium. A chest of Benares opium is of 70° consistence; that is to say, it contains 98·1 lbs. of pure opium. A duty, therefore, of *Rs.* 700 on Malwa opium is analogous to a duty of *Rs.* 583 a chest on Behar opium, or of *Rs.* 544 a chest on Benares opium.

† As the Akbari opium is sold at cost price to the Excise Department, these 172,000 *l.* may be entirely left out of the calculation. On the one hand, the Imperial Government would not have to spend this sum of money; on the other hand, it would not receive it. It is, however, to be borne in mind that in addition to the loss of 2,128,000 *l.* to the Imperial Government, the provincial governments would certainly lose some portion of their excise revenue (average 381,000 *l.*) by the abolition of the monopoly.

to the Indian revenue, whilst it would almost certainly not contribute to the objects which the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade have in view. In fact he greater the degree of success which attends the experiment, the less will the objects which the Society have in view be attained.

It is just possible that at some future time the Government may be able to deal with the question.

"182. Although, however, the actual financial situation of India precludes for the present any attempt to tamper with the opium revenue, it does not necessarily follow that this state of things should always prevail. Reform in other branches of the fiscal system must for the present engage the attention of the Government. Again, money must be found in one form or another to push on that development of the country which a leading member of the anti-opium society has himself recognised must be a preliminary to any reform in the system under which the opium revenue is collected. Without taking too optimist a view of the future, we may be permitted to hope that fiscal reform, accompanied by as rapid an extension of railways and canals as the financial exigencies of the situation will permit, may possibly bring within the scope of practical politics plans which cannot now be considered as otherwise than visionary. If we are ever to abandon the revenue now derived from the poppy cultivation in Bengal, by far the wisest plan will be to maintain the monopoly in the hands of the Government. From the administrative point of view, the suppression of the cultivation in Bengal presents but few difficulties. We have only to diminish the price paid for crude opium, and the cultivators would substitute other crops in the place of the poppy. If, however, private enterprise be allowed to occupy the field, vested interests will be created, and the difficulties of ultimately dealing with the question will almost certainly be enhanced. In the meanwhile, the best hope of ever carrying out the policy which commends itself to the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade will be to derive for the present as large a revenue as possible from opium, and to utilise it to the best advantage. It is just within the range of possibility that if this policy be adopted, it may ultimately place the Government of India in such a situation as would enable it to suppress the cultivation of the poppy in Bengal altogether, should it be thought desirable to do so.

Native opinion on the subject.

"183. One further point demands attention. It cannot be doubted that native opinion in India would strongly resent any additional burdens being placed upon the taxpayers with a view to the abandonment, either whole or partial, of the opium revenue. It is, moreover, more than probable that the views of the British Government on this subject would be misunderstood. 'There 'must,' a native newspaper said a short time ago, 'be some selfish motive at 'the bottom of the movement made in England for the suppression of the Indian 'opium trade.' No doubt an opinion of this sort is very foolish. The high motives which guide the action of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade cannot for a moment be doubted. However much we may consider that the views they express do not take sufficient account, whether from the Chinese or Indian point of view, of the practical difficulties connected with the problem they have set themselves to solve, no reasonable person can fail to respect their motives. I trust that I have said nothing which can in any way be construed in an opposite sense. Without doubt the gentlemen who take an active part in the agitation against the opium trade would be the first to protest if they thought the Indian ryots were suffering from any grievous injustice. But, on the other hand, it cannot be doubted that the opinions foreshadowed in the native print from which I have quoted above are prevalent in India; that they would find louder and more frequent expression if it became generally understood that there was any serious intention of moving in the direction proposed by the Anti-Opium Society; that, even supposing England were to award a considerable compensation to India, it is exceedingly improbable that such compensation would adequately meet the loss involved in the abandonment of the opium revenue; and that, in consequence, a sense of injustice would be engendered amongst the natives of this country, who would consider either that their interests had been sacrificed from selfish motives, or, at all events, that, in our regard for the Chinese, we had done an injustice to our own subjects. The fact that the measure would contribute to alienate from us the feelings of the natives of India is certainly an element which ought not be neglected in dealing with this question.

 "184. I now

"184. I now proceed to deal with the question of the degree of reliance which should be placed on opium in balancing our estimates of revenue and expenditure.

THE OPIUM ESTIMATE.

"185. The opium revenue was this year estimated at 6,500,000 *l.* net. In comparing this estimate with the actual net revenue of past years, a great deal depends on the number of years for which an average is taken. The average net revenue for the last 10 years (1871-72 to 1880-81) is 7,062,000 *l.*; for the last five years, 7,441,000 *l.*; for the last four years, 7,731,000 *l.*; for the last three years, 8,135,000 *l.*; and for the last two years, 8,351,000 *l.* The revenue has been rising during the last four years. The result is, that the further we go back the lower the average becomes. But whatever standard of comparison be adopted, there can be no question that at present 6,500,000 *l.* net is an under estimate.

"186. This estimate has during the course of the year formed the subject of a good deal of discussion and criticism. The matter has been carefully reconsidered by the Government, and I am now in a position to announce the result of our deliberations.

Under estimate of Opium in former years.

"187. In dealing with other items of revenue and expenditure, the Budget Estimate for the coming year is usually based on the regular Estimate of the year about to close, due allowance being of course made for any exceptional circumstances which may have occurred in the current year, or which may be expected to occur in the coming year. The opium estimate has, however, received exceptional treatment. A much wider margin has been left for a possible diminution in receipts than would be considered necessary in dealing with other branches of the revenue. It is generally recognised that some extra amount of caution should be adopted in framing this estimate, but it has been urged that, under present circumstances, an estimate of 6,500,000 *l.* errs on the side of excessive caution, and that this sum is far less than we may expect to receive after all reasonable deductions have been made from the actuals of the last few years.

Is it safe to take off taxes in reliance on Opium?

"188. Whether, however, we take the Opium estimate at 6,500,000 *l.*, and reduce our nominal surplus by the amount of Revenue which we really expect to derive, or whether we take an Opium estimate of any other higher figure, say 8,000,000 *l.*, and increase our nominal surplus by 1,500,000 *l.*, is, relatively speaking, a matter of secondary importance. The really important issue involved is, to what extent we may take off taxes or incur additional expenditure in reliance upon Opium.

Average receipts since 1871-72.

"189. Before proceeding to answer this question, I invite attention to the figures given in the following table:—

YEAR.	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.	TOTAL Net Revenue.
	Number of Chests Sold.	Price per Chest.	Net Revenue.	Net Revenue.	
		Rs.	£.	£.	£.
1871-72	49,695	1,388	5,305,402	2,351,811	7,657,213
1872-73	42,675	1,386	4,259,162	2,611,261	6,870,423
1873-74	42,750	1,266	3,584,758	2,738,841	6,323,599
1874-75	45,000	1,207	3,264,266	2,950,817	6,215,083
1875-76	45,510	1,260	3,707,170	2,545,690	6,252,860
1876-77	47,240	1,270	3,334,338	2,946,475	6,280,813
1877-78	49,500	1,266	3,773,764	2,747,692	6,521,456
1878-79	55,500	1,225	5,319,459	2,391,212	7,700,671
1879-80	59,100	1,170	5,112,325	3,139,345	8,251,670
1880-81	56,400	1,362	5,926,836	2,524,458	8,451,294
1881-82 (Regular Estimate)	56,400	1,324	5,621,500	2,216,500	7,838,000

"190. It

" 190. It will be observed that the increased receipts of the last few years (except in 1879-80) have been mainly derived from the Bengal sales, and not from the pass-duty on Malwa Opium. The receipts on account of Malwa Opium have varied according to no very precise law. The high receipts (3,139,345 *l.*) for 1879-80 were, it is believed, largely due to over speculation. Turning to Bengal Opium, it will be noticed that the great increase in the receipts has taken place during the last four years, and that this increase has been contemporaneous with the period during which a relatively large number of chests has been offered for sale.

Increased receipts due to Bengal sales.

" 191. We know, from the present state of the reserve (*vide ante*, para. 139), that we shall be able to offer 56,400 chests for sale during the whole of the financial year 1882-83; but we cannot speak with any confidence as to our ability to continue the sale of 56,400 chests annually after the close of the year 1882-83. When the yield of the poppy crop now in the ground is known, the desirability of giving the year's notice required by custom of a diminution in the number of chests of Bengal Opium to be offered for sale in 1883-84, will be matter for consideration. The position of affairs, therefore, is as follows: the net receipts from Opium for the year 1881-82 are now estimated at 7,838,000 *l.*, being 613,000 *l.* less than the actuals of 1880-81. This considerable difference shows the necessity for caution. Further, we must look forward to the possibility of a diminution of the Revenue during the year 1883-84, by reason of a smaller number of chests than heretofore being offered for sale.

Future prospects.

" 192. In answering, therefore, the question of how far we may safely take off taxes in reliance on the Opium Revenue, a great deal depends on the nature of the tax we take off. If we abandon a source of Revenue which involves a permanent and absolute loss of money, and which, moreover, from whatsoever reason, it would be difficult, in the event of the Opium Revenue failing, to restore to its former position, then the course would be open to great objection. If, on the other hand, we reduce a duty with a fair hope that the reduction will increase consumption, and thus, after a while, recoup us for any loss, and if, moreover, the duty can, without any great fiscal disturbance, be re-imposed in the event of the Opium Revenue falling off, then the reduction of taxation would be unobjectionable. The Salt Duty falls within the latter of these two categories.

" 193. It has been decided, therefore, to estimate the net Opium Revenue in 1882-83 at 7,250,000 *l.*, and simultaneously to afford some substantial relief to the tax-payers in the shape of a reduction of the Salt Duty. This estimate leaves a margin of 588,000 *l.* as compared with the Regular Estimate for the current year, and is 1,201,000 *l.* below the actual receipts of 1880-81. Bengal prices, as I have already remarked, are falling, and the Malwa trade is unusually depressed. Under these circumstances, it would not be prudent to take a higher estimate than that which is now proposed.

" X.—The Salt Duty.

" 194. If the policy which has been pursued by successive Governments of India for the last 12 years in respect to salt be considered as a whole, it cannot be doubted that that policy has been eminently successful. The duty has, in the aggregate, been considerably reduced, yet the net Salt Revenue, which in 1868-69 stood at 5,176,000 *l.*, stands, according to the Regular Estimate of the current year, at 6,809,000 *l.** In Sir John Strachey's words, it has been 'found financially more profitable to levy the Salt Duty at a 'moderate rate on a maximum consumption than at a high rate on a restricted 'consumption.'

The Salt Duty.

General success of past policy.

" 195. There have, indeed, been some disadvantages to counterbalance the advantages which the policy has bestowed on the country in general. Whilst the inhabitants of Bengal and Northern India have been relieved of taxation, those of Madras, Bombay, and the Native States of Rajputana and Central India have been obliged to pay a higher price for their salt. The number of persons who have been relieved of taxation has, however, been numerically larger than the number on whom additional taxation has been imposed.

" 196. The

* " See Statement X. This figure is what the Regular Estimate would be, supposing no change to be made in the rate of duty."

Rates of duty now levied.

"196. The actual situation is as follows: a duty of *Rs.* 2-8 is levied all over British India, except on salt imported by sea into or manufactured in Bengal, and on salt consumed in the trans-Indus districts of the Punjab and in Burma. In Bengal the tax is *Rs.* 2-14 a maund. In the trans-Indus districts of the Punjab salt is consumed which is produced at the Kohat mines, and on which a duty varying from 2½ to 4 annas a maund is levied. A preventive line extends for some 320 miles along the Indus. In Burma the duty is only 3 annas a maund.

Advantages of reduction.

"197. The advantages to be gained by a reduction of the Salt Duty are twofold. In the first place, it is exceedingly desirable to reduce the price of a necessary of life which is used by the poorest classes. In the second place, the general financial situation will, as I shall presently show (para. 201), be much strengthened.

Levy of general Rate of *Rs.* 2 a maund.

"198. We propose, therefore, to reduce the Salt Duty to *Rs.* 2 a maund everywhere except in Burma and the trans-Indus Districts of the Punjab. The differential duty of 6 annas now levied in Bengal will thus disappear. It is not proposed to make any change in Burma, or, for the present, in the trans-Indus districts of the Punjab.

Increase of consumption consequent on a reduction of duty.

"199. The extent to which the reduction of duty will stimulate consumption remains to be considered. The annual average licit consumption in the principal provinces of India per head of population according to the new census is stated in the margin. The differences are remarkable, but they must be viewed with modifications due to a variety of circumstances. It is especially to be borne in mind that the people of Northern India, both by reason of the climatic influences to which they are exposed, and to the fact that their staple food consists of wheat and pulse, require less salt than those of Southern India. At the same time, the reports of the political officers in Rajputana go to show that the inhabitants of the Native States, in which the Salt Duty was recently enhanced, have greatly diminished the consumption both of themselves and of their cattle. I do not conceive that, in respect to this particular question, the inhabitants of Rajputana differ materially from those of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab. I am, therefore, led to infer that if the rate of duty were lowered, the consumption of salt in Northern India might be considerably increased. Further, the consumption in Madras has not for the last 12 years reached the figure of 6,693,000 maunds, at which it stood in 1868-69, when the duty was raised from *Rs.* 1-8 to *Rs.* 1-13 a maund. It is almost certain, therefore, that consumption will be increased by so large a reduction as 30 per cent. in Bengal and 20 per cent. elsewhere. In matters of this sort the wisest policy is generally to act with boldness. A slight reduction in the duty would very probably not reach the consumer.

Provinces.	lbs.
Madras	12
Bombay	10
Bengal	9·1
Punjab	7·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6
Sind	5

Salt Estimate for 1882-83.

"200. We have no reliable data on which to make any very precise estimate of the increase of consumption which may be anticipated. So many disturbing causes have been at work in the last few years, during which the main changes have taken place, as to invalidate the accuracy of any calculations based on the figures which are available. For instance, in Madras the falling off in consumption from 6,215,000 maunds in 1877–78 to 5,988,000 maunds in 1878–79, must have been due not only to the enhancement of price, but also to the loss of life during the famine, which was estimated by the Famine Commissioners at 5 per cent. of the total population. Again, it is difficult to say to what extent the rise in the Salt Revenue of Northern India is due to increased consumption in British territory alone, and to what extent it represents the consumption of salt in the Native States since the abolition of the Customs Line. Further, sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable a fair estimate to be formed of the normal consumption in the Native States. The old stocks, which remained on hand when the Customs Line was abolished, have scarcely yet been exhausted. On the whole, however, after a careful examination of the detail, I think that we

we may safely take the Net Revenue for 1882-83 at 5,410,000 *l.*, being about 1,400,000 *l.* below the Regular Estimate for 1881-82 (6,809,000 *l.*) *

"201. I have said that, by reducing the Salt Duty, the general financial position will be strengthened. We hope that we shall be able to maintain the duty at *Rs.* 2 a maund, and we have at present no reason to suppose that we shall be unable to do so. By a return to a higher rate we should, of course, to some extent, at all events, sacrifice the main object we have in view, viz., to afford some relief from taxation to the poorest classes. At the same time I should observe that if any unforeseen circumstance, such as a heavy fall in the value of silver, takes place, and if, at the same time, the reduction in the Salt Duty does not result in any considerable increase in the consumption of salt, it would be open to us to return temporarily to a higher rate. This is an expedient to which the Government would have recourse with great reluctance. I allude, however, to the possibility of its adoption, for it is clear that should an emergency arise of a nature to diminish our other sources of Revenue or to increase our Expenditure, we shall be in a better position to meet it if the Salt Duty is *Rs.* 2 a maund than if it were levied at a higher rate.

Increase of strength to the general financial position.

"202. The method adopted for calculating the selling price of salt, exclusive of the duty, has recently been under the consideration of the Government. The general principle which should guide the action of Government in this matter is plain enough. Government salt should be sold at a price which covers the cost of production. If all the legitimate charges consequent on production and manufacture are not included, the State loses money and the private manufacturer of salt is placed at a disadvantage. If, on the other hand, a sum in excess of the legitimate charges is included in the calculation, the consumer really pays a higher price for his salt than is contemplated by the Legislature. This subject was fully discussed in a recent Government Resolution (*see* 'Gazette of India' of 21st January 1882). I need not, therefore, allude to it in detail. It will be sufficient for me to say that a distinction has now been made between those charges which, on the one hand, are common to all systems of collecting the Revenue, *i.e.*, Customs, Excise, and Monopoly, and which arise out of the taxation of salt by the Government, and those which, on the other hand, are incidental to its manufacture. The former will be excluded from the calculation on which the selling price of Government salt is based. The latter will be included.

Method of calculating sale price of Government salt.

"XI.—THE CUSTOMS DUTIES,

"203. I now turn to the important question of the Customs Duties. I need not dwell at any length on the history of the reforms which during the last few years have been made in the Tariff. Every member of this Council must be familiar with the nature of those reforms.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES.

"204. In 1875 the Tariff was carefully revised. The general rate of import duty was reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent., and a duty of 5 per cent. was imposed on foreign raw cotton. Cotton goods, oils, seeds, and spices were freed from export duty.

The Tariff of 1875.

"205. In March 1878 certain descriptions of grey goods were exempted from duty. The duty imposed on foreign raw cotton in 1875 was abolished. Prior to that time the articles liable to pay Customs duty on importation were classified into 62 major heads. Twenty-nine of these heads were exempted from duty.

The changes in March 1878.

"206. These measures, which were avowedly of a tentative nature, failed to give satisfaction. In February 1879, therefore, a Commission, consisting of Messrs. Hope & Maclean, was appointed to inquire into the matter. Briefly it may be said that the result of their investigations was to show that 'the really 'proximate source of the complaints which have arisen is the fact that there is 'little essential difference between the cloths which have been exempted, and 'large classes of cloth, otherwise styled, which have not.' It was determined, therefore, to exempt from duty all cotton goods containing no yarn of a higher number than 30*s.*, and a notification to that effect was issued on 13th March 1879. Thus the matter now stands.

The changes in March 1879.

"207. The

* "See Statement X. This is what the figure of the Regular Estimate would be supposing no reduction to be made in the duty."

Effect of recent changes on the cotton trade.

"207. The effect produced on the cotton trade by the recent changes in the Tariff has been very remarkable, as the following figures of value of imports in lakhs of rupees (tens of thousands of pounds, at *Rs.* 10 the pound) will show:

	Grey Piece Goods.		Other Goods.	Total Cotton Goods.
	Free.	Dutiable.		
Average 1875-76 to 1877-78 - - -	- -	1,078	860	1,938
„ 1878-79 - - - - -	33	832	826	1,691
„ 1879-80 - - - - -	458	581	927	1,966
„ 1880-81 - - - - -	983	372	1,306	2,661
„ 1881-82 (Estimate) - - -	957	285	1,020	2,262

The Revenue from grey goods is fast disappearing.

"208. If we look at the figures month by month since April 1879, the results are still more remarkable. The monthly value of the duty-free grey piece-goods has risen from 5 to 82 per cent. (in January 1882) of the total imports of those goods, whilst the value of the dutiable grey piece-goods has declined in similar proportion, *i.e.*, from 95 per cent. to 18 per cent. In shirtings only the duty-free per-centage in January last was 94 per cent. The character of the trade has, in fact, completely altered. It has adapted itself to the new circumstances, with the result that the Revenue derived from the duty on grey goods is, to use the words of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 'dying a natural death.'

Administrative inconvenience of the present Tariff.

"209. There can be no question that, whether from the point of view of administrative convenience or from that of fiscal principle, the actual condition of affairs is open to grave objections. As regards administrative inconvenience, I will not lengthen this Statement by entering into the detail of the numerous complaints which are from time to time addressed to the Financial Department by those interested in the cotton trade, nor of the difficulties experienced by the Custom House officers in giving effect to the present law. I will only remark in general terms that the difficulty of distinguishing between dutiable and duty-free goods is very great. Honest traders are exposed to loss and inconvenience from no fault of their own. A small portion of yarn which is dutiable is occasionally mixed up in the same piece with that which is duty-free. This may happen not only without the cognisance of the importer, who must rely upon the invoice he receives from Manchester, but even without the knowledge of the manufacturer himself. It is difficult in such cases to say whether the apparent intention to evade the duties is fraudulent or accidental. Thus a constant battle is being waged between the importers and the Custom House officers. An attempt has, indeed, been made to frame regulations which shall obviate this state of things. Such regulations are, however, but the most feeble palliatives, and cannot attain the desired object. So long as the existing distinction is maintained, the minute inspection and consequent delays necessary to prevent a practice of evading the duty from springing up, must always be inconvenient to the trade, however considerate the Customs officials may be.

Objections to principle of present Tariff.

"210. Next, it is to be observed that, though direct protection to local manufacture no longer exists, the immediate effect of the partial repeal of the cotton duties has been to protect one class of Manchester grey goods against another, the line drawn being an arbitrary one. The manufacture and trade in grey goods for India has, in fact, been forced artificially in one direction by the Customs impost. A very remarkable instance of the effect of the present system is given in a memorial from Messrs. Leech & Sons, which was recently addressed to the Government of India. Messrs. Leech & Sons are Lancashire manufacturers,

manufacturers, whose Calcutta agents are Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co. They set forth that ever since the year 1834 they have supplied certain grey shirtings to the Indian market marked with a stamp in which they have a proprietary right. These grey shirtings are made of yarns averaging No. 32 *s.*, that is to say, they come just within the dutiable category, which comprises all yarns above 30 *s.* Other manufacturers have been able to produce a different class of goods, and so adapt themselves to the altered condition of the trade. Messrs. Leech, however, are unwilling to adopt a similar course. They are in this dilemma: either they will be driven out of the market by competition with duty-free cloths, or they must change their machinery, which will involve a heavy outlay of capital and a considerable risk of losing the position which they by their own exertions have acquired in the trade. The result of this anomalous state of things is that, during the last four months of the year 1880, Messrs. Leech paid no less than 36 per cent. of the total duty collected at the Port of Calcutta on grey goods.

Manchester is protected against India.

" 211. This, however, is by no means the only anomaly which exists under the present Tariff. Not only is one class of Manchester goods protected against others, but to some extent English goods are protected against those manufactured in India. In April 1879 the Calcutta authorities represented that large classes of course grey piece-goods were distinguished or decorated by a narrow border, coloured or white, and made of yarn finer than 30 *s.*, and that, unless this trivial want of uniformity were condoned, they would be deprived of the exemption intended for them. Borders not exceeding 1½ inches in width were consequently allowed to pass free. Soon afterwards the Bombay authorities asked for a similar favour on behalf of the 4½-inch borders, which are in chief use among the colour-loving population of Western India. The application was granted. The result is that, while imported goods may pass free, though containing coloured (or white) borders of fine yarn aggregating over six per cent. the piece, the Indian mills have had to make their borders of yarn paying duty. The disadvantage to them was, perhaps, not very heavy, but it has helped to induce them to begin to dye and double the yarn made by themselves. The Bombay Commissioner of Customs in a recent report stated that

' yarn dyed and doubled in Bombay is now sold at prices as good as, or better ' than, those realised by imported yarn of similar quality. The duty is saved, ' and if the experiment is found profitable, the industry will extend.'

Injustice of taxing white and coloured goods.

" 212. The defects in the present Tariff which I have so far indicated apply mainly to grey goods only. They could, for the most part, be rectified by the abolition of the duty on those goods. I do not know, however, on what principle the taxation of white and coloured goods can be justified if grey goods are exempted from duty. On this point I invite attention to the following observations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. In a letter, dated 17th January 1880, the Committee of the Chamber says :—

' Another anomaly is that white and coloured goods made of 30 *s.* yarn or under, and coloured yarns of 30 *s.* and under, are not admitted free like grey cloths and grey yarns. The intention which Government had in view, in taking its first steps towards the reduction of these duties was no doubt to remove the protection which our local mills were supposed to enjoy, and it was not thought that their production could possibly compete with anything but certain grey goods. There is no doubt, however, that the Natives do largely bleach and dye goods and yarns for themselves all over the country; and it therefore comes about that importers, who devote themselves more exclusively to white and coloured goods, are handicapped to the extent of the duty. There is no apparent reason why an importer should not be allowed to bleach or dye a piece of grey shirting made of 30 *s.* yarn, or under, if he chooses to do so, because there is no duty on colour *per se.* The duty on dyed yarn, for instance, is charged only upon the grey weight, and not upon the dyed weight. What practical difference, therefore, can there be to the customs whether 30 *s.* yarn is dyed or not, and *pari passu* what difference can be drawn in such a case betwixt yarn and goods made of such yarn, whether grey, coloured, or bleached?

' The Committee submit that there are strong and weighty reasons why what appears to them a substantial grievance should be removed. It is seen how the trade in duty-free grey goods and yarns has developed, and it seems only right and fair that merchants who devote themselves to the importation of white and coloured goods should be put in a position to extend their efforts in similar lines. It can be shown that even now many important classes of goods under these denominations could be imported made of duty-free yarns, and there is no reasonable doubt that the variety could be largely extended were the duty removed.'

 " 213. I now

THE GENERAL IMPORT DUTIES.

"213. I now turn from the cotton duties to a consideration of the general import duties. The Calcutta Trades Association in March 1879, and again recently, urged with much force the many anomalies in the existing system under which these duties are levied. In a letter of 10th February 1882, the Association characterises the duties as 'protective, capricious, and opposed to 'economic principles,' and adds, that 'while harassing to the importer, they 'yield a revenue so insignificant as hardly to cover the cost of collection 'when the larger sources of revenue (*i.e.*, the Cotton Duties) are removed.'

"214. The Tariff of 1875 was complete in itself for the purposes for which it was designed, but the practical declaration on 18th March 1878, that a duty was indefensible if it either was *at all* protective or did not yield a sum absolutely as well as relatively large, introduced two disruptive forces into a machine not constructed to meet them, and necessarily shattered it.

The duties are protective,

"215. The effect of applying the protective objection is well illustrated by the following extract from the speech of Sir William Muir (then Financial Member of Council) on the Tariff Bill, when before the Legislative Council on 5th August 1875. 'If Honourable Members,' he said, 'will cast their eye 'down the import schedule, they will find hardly any article which, in conse-'quence of the vast area and varying conditions of our soil and climate, cannot 'be more or less produced in some part of our dominions.' Apparel of many kinds, hardware, jewellery, innumerable manufactures of metal, provisions and stores of many kinds, spices, sugar, tea, tobacco, with raw silk and fabrics of silk and wool, are all made in India, some to a large extent, and every import duty on them is protective. On what principle, again, are silk and woollen goods, or goods having cotton mixed with silk or wool, to be denied the exemption accorded to cotton goods? 'The duty on *Woollen Fabrics*,' the Calcutta Trades Association rightly argues, 'must, if only for the sake of consistency, 'follow the cotton duties.'

and yield only a small Revenue.

"216. The effect of applying to individual dutiable items the objection of small receipts is equally destructive. Under the Tariff before 1878, the heads fitted into each other, so that articles of the same general nature were taxed under one designation or another, and disputes were avoided. But the exemption of 27 main heads on 18th March 1878, introduced endless confusion and inconsistency, since certain heads were freed which were really parts of, or connected with, others left dutiable. Thus, the freed head of 'Chemical pro-'ducts and preparations' overlaps the dutiable one of 'Drugs and Medicines.' 'Seeds' are in some cases also 'Spices,' 'Drugs,' or 'Provisions,' while both 'Oils' and 'Fruits' overlap 'Provisions,' the first-named articles in each case being alone exempt. 'Oils' also overlap 'Drugs' and 'Perfumery.' A carriage may be imported duty-free, but all the principal materials for building one in India are dutiable. The glass panels of a sideboard and the plates of a mirror are dutiable as "Glass," but the woodwork of the one and the gilt frame of the other are exempt as "Furniture." Manufactures of leather are free, but a leather portmanteau is dutiable because it is fitted with a metal lock. Spades are classed as agricultural implements and are thus exempted from duty, but shovels are dutiable. A garden engine is free, but a syringe, used for exactly the same purpose, is dutiable. Again, there are many heads still dutiable which seem to have just as good claims to exemption, whether in respect of yielding little duty, or on their own merits, as those which were exempted in 1878. Stationery, for instance, paid only 5,350 *l.* in 1880-81, of which the chief part came from schoolboys' slates. In the same year shells and cowries paid 1,102 *l.*, corks 1,600 *l.*, gums 3,237 *l.*, and paints 8,840 *l.*

Raw material is taxed.

"217. Another objection to some of these duties is, that the raw materials of industry and articles contributing to production are taxed. Dyes, ivory, paints, colours and painters' materials, and, above all, unwrought metals, are illustrations of this objection.

Further practical objections.

"218. Nor are these the only objections to the existing tariff. Many practical difficulties arise in giving effect to the law as it now stands. Of these difficulties I may mention a few examples.

Import of articles by post.

"219. *First*, comes that of dealing with dutiable articles imported by letter post. There is no agency, except in the Presidency towns, by which the duty can

can be fixed and levied on the contents of letters; but the Calcutta Trades Association reasonably objects to the levy of duty at the Presidency towns alone. The objection might be mostly got over by exempting jewellery from duty, but it has no better claim to exemption than a dozen other articles.

Special claims for exemption.

"220. *Secondly*, come the special claims for exemption in individual cases, such as organs and painted windows for churches, mess necessaries, volunteer uniforms, gas and water pipes, and many other articles. There are always a dozen reasons, and occasionally some pressure in favour of these exemptions, and any general rule can hardly be maintained.

Difficulties of definition.

"221. *Thirdly*, difficulties of definition are great, and lead to much minor injustice. The Financial Department had not long ago to issue elaborate orders explaining to Customs officers the difference between machines and machinery.

Interference with trade, &c.

"222. To sum up this branch of the subject, I submit that the General Import Duties, which are still levied on thirty-one main heads, comprising many hundreds of items, not only are open to the numerous economic and practical objections which I have already enumerated, but also cause an amount of friction, scrutiny, and interference with trade quite incommensurate with the net Revenue they produce.

General Import Duties open to great objections.

"223. The arguments in favour of abolishing the General Import Duties are even stronger than those which may be adduced in respect to the abolition of the Cotton Duties. The maintenance of the former, if the latter are to be abolished would, from every point of view, be open to great objection.

"224. Whether, therefore, we look to the Cotton Duties or to the General Import Duties, it it clear that it is undesirable to maintain the present Tariff.

Proposals to remedy existing defects.

"225. Various methods have from time to time been suggested to remedy the anomalies of the existing system. It has been proposed to levy a low and uniform rate of duty on all cotton goods, to excise Indian cotton, or to impose a low registration fee on all imports and exports. I need not discuss the merits and demerits of these proposals, for we are fortunately in a position to adopt a more thorough and satisfactory remedy.

Real question to be decided by Government.

"226. A good deal of the controversy which has arisen on the subject of Customs reform in India, appears to be due to the fact that it has generally been assumed, and I admit that the assumption has until quite recently not been at all unreasonable, that the whole or partial repeal of the Customs Duties must of necessity be accompanied by the imposition of fresh taxation, probably direct taxation, which would be more unpopular than the present method of raising revenue by the levy of duties on imported goods. I am not called upon to discuss the relative merits and demerits of direct and indirect taxation, either in general or in respect to the particular form of taxation which, under present circumstances, is most suitable to India. The question is one which for many years past has divided Indian financiers and administrators into two opposite schools, and high authorities may be quoted on either side of the controversy. The substitution of a direct for an indirect tax is, however, not now under discussion. The issue the Government has had to decide is wholly different. That issue I may formulate in the following words, the ordinary Revenue of India exceeds the ordinary Expenditure. A remission of taxation is therefore possible. What form should that remission take?

Abolition of Cotton and General Import Duties.

"227. After a full consideration of the various alternatives which might be adopted, the Government is of opinion that the form which a remission of taxation may most beneficially assume is the abolition of the whole of the Cotton Duties and of the General Import Duties. The Special Duties, namely, those on wine, beer, spirits and liqueurs, will remain; so also will the duty on arms and ammunition, salt and opium. With these exceptions, we propose that no import duties of any kind shall in the future be levied.

"228. I have said that the adoption of this measure is possible without the imposition of any fresh taxes. It remains for me to adduce arithmetical proof in support of this position.

 "229. The

Loss of Revenue from abolition of Import Duties.

"229. The loss of Revenue involved in the Customs reforms now proposed is estimated as follows:

	£.	£.
Cotton Duties		655,000
General Import Duties		564,000
TOTAL Gross Loss		1,219,000
Deduct:		
Refunds	35,000	
Saving in Establishments	75,000*	
		110,000
TOTAL Net Loss		1,108,000

The loss is much less than the surplus for 1882–83, supposing no changes to be made in Salt or Opium.

"230. Supposing no change to be made during the coming year in the Salt or Customs Duties, and that the net Opium Revenue were estimated, as during the year 1881–82, at 6,500,000 *l.* net, there would remain a surplus of 2,105,000 *l.* This is 997,000 *l.* in excess of the loss which will be involved in the proposed Customs reforms. I state the case in this form as I wish to draw attention to the fact that, in taking off the Customs Duties, we are not increasing our reliance on Opium. We could take off those duties if we maintained the relatively low Opium estimate of 6,500,000 *l.* net. The case of Salt is different. In reducing the Salt Duty we do, to the extent of 750,000 *l.*, increase our reliance on Opium.

"231. It is, of course, desirable to estimate for a moderate surplus. But to keep on taxes in order to secure too large a surplus is unjustifiable and opposed to sound financial principles. It is to be borne in mind that the surplus both of the current and of the coming year represents the excess of Revenue over Expenditure after providing 1,500,000 *l.* annually as an Insurance against Famine, of which sum 750,000 *l.* is applied to the Reduction of Debt.

General observations.

"232. Before leaving this subject, I may perhaps be permitted to express a hope that the solution which the Government now offers of this difficult and important problem will be accepted by this Council and by the public opinion of India and England as satisfactory, and that it will finally set at rest the angry controversy which has for some years been waged. That controversy has unfortunately taken a form which no true friend of England or of India can view without regret. It has been represented (erroneously, as I venture to think) that in respect to the question now under discussion there is an antagonism of interests between the two countries.

"233. I am not now concerned to go into the whole of the past history of this question, or to discuss whether, viewed by the light of subsequent events, the particular measures which have at each step been adopted to attain the desired end were the best of which the circumstances admitted. This much, however, I will say. As an incident of her connection with England, India has a right to profit from English experience and English economic history. That experience and that history show that by the adoption of Free Trade a country benefits, indeed, all the world, but more specially benefits itself. It may, perhaps, be urged that the fiscal conditions of England and India are so different that no analogy can be instituted between the two countries. For the purposes of the present discussion I believe this argument to be unsound. The wealth of India, like that of other countries, is in proportion, not only to its natural resources, but to the degree of liberty it may possess in the use of those resources. By the adoption of the measures now proposed, India will be more free to exchange her exportable produce for the products of foreign lands than would be possible were the import duties maintained. The desirability of removing, so far as is possible, all checks on the Indian import trade was pointed out by Sir Charles Trevelyan so long ago as 1864, in the following words: 'Our object,' he said, 'should be to remove, as far as possible, every obstruction to the freedom of trade

* "The saving in 1882–83 will not be so much as 75,000*l.*, by reason of the cost incurred in giving gratuities on discharge, &c."

'trade, as was done in the analogous case at home. The great embarrassment 'of the trade of India has always been the want of imports to meet the vast 'quantity of exportable produce which the country is capable of sending forth. 'If we desire to relieve the trade of India, and to give free scope to its further 'extension, we should give all possible encouragement to her imports.'

The reform will contribute to the extension of the railway system.

"234. In addition to these general arguments, which would readily admit of further development, there is one consideration which applies specially to India, and which, I venture to think, is at the present moment of considerable importance. The desirability of rapidly extending our railway system is universally recognised. The main obstacle to any such rapid extension is the difficulty of attracting railway capital to India on terms which shall not be too onerous to the State. No fiscal measure of general application would be so likely to give a stimulus to railway construction as the removal of all restrictions on trade.

And will be most beneficial to India.

"235. I am, indeed, very far from saying that a free-trade policy should be carried out at all hazards. 'There is not,' Mr. Gladstone once said,* 'a free trade Government in this or any country which has not freely admitted that the state of the Revenue is an essential element in the consideration of the application even of the best principles of free trade." The question is essentially one of Revenue. Objectionable as is the present condition of the Tariff, we should be obliged, were our general financial position less favourable than it is, to bear for a time with some, at least, of the existing evils; but, under present circumstances, there is no necessity for withholding from India any longer the full advantages of free trade. The Government, therefore, brings forward these proposals in the firm belief that their adoption will be of the utmost benefit to India, and with the knowledge that, under present circumstances, they will be unaccompanied by any counterbalancing disadvantages.

Minor Tariff reforms.

"236. We propose to take the present opportunity for introducing two minor reforms into the Tariff.

Methylated spirit.

"237. Methylated spirit at present pays a duty of 10 per cent. It is used to make varnish and ether; also to preserve specimens in museums. We propose, at the instance of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to reduce the rate of duty to 5 per cent. An analogous reduction will be made in the Excise duty. The loss to the Revenue will be trifling—about 250 *l.* a year.

Perfumed Spirits.

"238. Under the existing law, Perfumed Spirits imported in bottles not containing more than half a pint pay a 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty. It has been pointed out by the Bombay and Bengal Governments that large quantities of Eau-de-Cologne are imported and used as potable spirit. The law is thus evaded, and the Revenue from Excise suffers. In consequence of the abolition of the General Import Duties, "Perfumery" will no longer be taxed, but we propose that perfumed spirit imported in wood or in bottles containing more than 4 oz. (rather less than a quarter of a pint) should be taxed as "Spirit" at the rate of *Rs.* 4 the imperial gallon, with an increasing duty in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds London proof.

"XII.—The License Tax.

The License Tax.

"239. The last point, involving any question of fiscal principle with which I have to deal, is the License Tax. The main question which the Government has had to decide in connection with this subject is, whether a remission of taxation being possible, the License Tax should be abolished in preference to other taxes.

Opinions of Local Governments.

"240. In the autumn of 1880, His Excellency the Viceroy addressed a confidential circular to the heads of the several local Administrations with a view to obtaining their opinions as to the desirability of maintaining the present License Tax. The Governor of Madras (the Duke of Buckingham) and his colleagues were of opinion that the tax, though suitable for Municipal purposes, was

* Debate in the House of Commons, 12th June 1879.

was objectionable as an Imperial resource, owing to the defective nature of the staff available in the rural districts for its assessment and collection. The Government of Bombay preferred another form of direct taxation to the License Tax.

"With these exceptions there was unanimity of opinion on the following points:—

"(1.) That the doubt and uncertainty produced in the minds of the people by frequent changes in the modes of taxation were greater evils than the taxes themselves, and that, therefore, any hasty change was much to be deprecated.

"(2.) That any objections which originally existed on account of the pressure of the License Tax on the poorer classes had been met by raisin the minimum assessable income to *Rs.* 500.

"(3.) That the people were becoming accustomed to the tax, and that the method of its assessment and collection had been much improved.

Justice of direct taxation.

"241. The License Tax at present yields an annual net Revenue of about 524,000 *l.* This sum is paid by 228,447 persons.* The justice of imposing some tax upon the trading classes of the community cannot be questioned. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in a letter addressed quite recently (February 21st) to the Government of India, said, while speaking in condemnatory terms of the incidence of the present License Tax, that 'they are alive to the difficulty of bringing by any other means a large body of Her Majesty's subjects under contribution to the expenditure of the State in any proportion approximate to the advantages they derive from such expenditure.' The fact that those classes, who perhaps more than any others have benefited by British rule in India, pay so little, has long been recognised as a blot upon the Indian fiscal system.

There are some practical objections.

"242. That there are some practical objections to direct taxation generally, and that those objections apply in India as elsewhere, and even somewhat more in India than elsewhere, may be readily admitted. The question which the Government has had to decide is the degree of urgency to be attached to those objections.

Decision not to abolish the License Tax.

"243. The repeal of the License Tax would relieve the small number of people who now pay it, and would do little more. The mass of the tax-payers would obtain no relief. The general financial situation would in no way be strengthened. On the other hand, by the abolition of the import duties, and by the reduction of the duty on salt, relief will be afforded to the whole country, a stimulus will be given to trade, the general financial situation will be much strengthened, and it may reasonably be expected that in course of time the actual loss to the Treasury will be to some extent recouped by increased railway receipts and increased consumption of salt. There can, I venture to think, be no question on which side the balance of advantage lies. Under these circumstances the Government has decided not now to propose the abolition of the License Tax.

Is the present system to remain in force?

"244. If, however, the License Tax is not to be abolished, the question remains for consideration, whether an immediate attempt should be made to remedy the defects which, it is admitted, exist in the present Acts regulating its assessment and collection.

Defects of present License Tax recognised.

"245. The difficulty of making practice agree with sound theory in the administration

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	£.
* Madras	29,017
Bombay	52,973
Bengal	68,179
North Western Provinces and Oudh	49,545
Punjab	28,733
Total £.	228,447

ministration of any system of direct taxation is well known, but the inconsistencies and defects of the License Tax Acts, which at present apply to the several Provinces of India, are glaring, and many of them are unquestionably quite remediable. Thus, excepting in the Madras Presidency, a summary License Tax is levied throughout the greater part of India. In Madras the tax approaches, in some respects, nearest to an Income Tax. Again, everywhere, excepting in the Bombay Presidency, the maximum fee leviable is *Rs.* 500. In Bombay it is *Rs.* 200. In Northern India there are two classes, sub-divided into eight grades. In Bengal there are six classes. In Madras there are eight classes. In Bombay there are eleven classes. In British Burma and Assam the tax is not levied at all. Some of these inconsistencies are difficult to defend. For instance, there can be no sort of reason why a rich trader in Bombay should not pay as much as another in a similar situation at Agra or Delhi In fact, whatever opinions may be held in respect to direct taxation generally in India, there can be no doubt that the present License Tax is open to serious objections. Not only are there great inequalities in its incidence in various Provinces, but also it is open to the very great objections that, in respect to those classes who are taxed, it falls with disproportionate hardship on the less wealthy, and, further, that other classes, who might with justice be called upon to pay the tax, are altogether exempted.

No immediate change proposed.

"246. It is clear, therefore, that the License Tax in its present form cannot be incorporated into the permanent fiscal system of the country. Whilst, however, fully recognising the validity of the objections which may be urged against the tax as it now exists, we do not propose that any changes should be made at present.

Desirability of finality in dealing with this question.

"247. It is exceedingly desirable that any changes that are made should be final. The frequent changes in the *personnel* of the Indian Government have exercised a very baneful effect upon the manner in which the question of direct taxation has been treated. Fixity of policy has been conspicuous by its absence. In the last 22 years no less than 23 Acts of the Legislature have been passed, in which successive Governments have either rung the changes on the various expedients for imposing direct taxes, or have for the time being adopted a policy opposed to any direct taxation whatsoever. It was impossible under such a procedure that any system of direct taxation should take root in the country. It was certain that these frequent changes would keep alive rather than allay the unpopularity originally attendant on the imposition of any direct tax. The practical result of the system which has been followed has been that the fundamental principle, that the tax which each individual is bound to pay ought to be certain and not arbitrary, has been violated. Frequent changes have rendered it difficult for the tax-payers to ascertain the true amount due from them, and have facilitated arbitrary and illegal exactions on the part of the tax-gatherers.

"248. After full consideration, therefore, we are of opinion that it will be desirable to continue to levy the License Tax in its present form, objectionable though it be, at all events until the experience of another year has enabled us to judge more thoroughly than is at present possible of the policy which should in the future be adopted in respect to this Tax.

Special reasons for postponing change of system.

"249. The Indian fiscal system may now be said to be in a state of transition, and, if we were to make any change now, we could feel no assurance that some further change might not be required in connection with the financial arrangements of 1883-84. The special features in connection with the actual financial position which render it desirable to postpone the further consideration of this question are:

"(i.) That the economy which may result from our proposals in connection with military re-organisation is as yet uncertain.

"(ii.) That the proposed Customs reforms and the reduction of the Salt Duty will certainly increase the Railway receipts, but to what extent it is impossible to foresee.

"(iii.) That increased consumption will partially recoup us the loss consequent on the reduction of the Salt Duty, but to what extent is uncertain.

"(iv.) That during the year 1882-83 we have to provide a sum of 223,000 *l.* in order to complete the Frontier Railways, a charge which will not recur.

"(v.) That, for the reasons I have already given, we cannot count with certainty on being able to take so high an Opium Estimate in the future as that which we propose for 1882-83.

"(vi.) That it is within the range of possibility that we may be in a better position a year hence to judge of the future of silver than is at present possible.

No new general tax will be imposed.

"250. Although, however, the consideration of the question is postponed, I may at once say that the Government does not contemplate the imposition of any new general direct tax payable by all classes of the community. There are good reasons for supposing that during the last decade there has been, generally speaking, a considerable advance in the trade-wealth of the country, whilst the improvement in the position of the agricultural classes has been proportionately less rapid, at all events in some Provinces. The agricultural classes in most parts of the country are already sufficiently taxed. Whilst we consider that an amendment of the present system of direct taxation, so as to embrace in a more equitable manner all classes of the non-agricultural community, is not only open to no valid objections, but would, if it should become necessary, be just in itself, we should be opposed to the imposition of any direct tax which would add to the amount already contributed by the agricultural classes in the form of Land Revenue or Provincial Rates anything in excess of their fair share of the public burdens. So long as the agricultural classes contribute their fair share of the public burdens in either of these forms, we should not consider it necessary that they should be embraced in any system of direct taxation to which the non-agricultural community might be subject.

Summary of attitude of Government in respect to this question.

"251. In order to prevent any future misapprehension, it may be desirable to sum up in a few words the attitude of the Government in respect to the License Tax. It is as follows. We recognise the evils of the present Tax. We recognise that in its present form it cannot be incorporated into the permanent fiscal system of the country. Beyond this we do not at present go. We reserve to ourselves complete liberty of action in the future, either to propose the abolition of the License Tax, to recast it, or even, should such a course appear desirable when the financial arrangements for the year 1883-84 come under consideration, to allow it to continue in existence in its present form for a while longer.

XIII.—Budget Estimates, 1882-83.

Budget Estimates, 1882-83.

"252. The Budget Estimates for the coming year have been framed on the assumption that effect will be given to the various reforms to which I have alluded. They give the following results:—

	£.
Revenue	66,459,000
Expenditure	66,174,000
Surplus £.	285,000

Observations on the Surplus.

"253. It has been laid down by successive Governments that, after providing for all ordinary expenditure, the Indian Budget should show a surplus of 500,000 *l.* to meet any unforeseen charges that may arise in the course of the year. The surplus which is at present anticipated during the year 1882-83 falls short of that sum by 215,000 *l.* The Estimates have been very carefully framed. Ample provision have been made for all expenditure that can now be foreseen. The net Opium Revenue has been taken at 588,000 *l.* less than the Regular Estimate for 1881-82, and at 1,201,000 *l.* less than the actual receipts of 1880-81. The net Railway receipts are taken at 468,000 *l.* less than the Regular Estimate for 1881-82.* A very moderate allowance has been made for increased comsumption of salt consequent on the large reduction of duty. A reference

"* Part of this difference appears under XXV & 32. *Railways.* Part is included in 1. *Interest on Debt.*

reference to the columns in Appendix II., in which the Budget Estimates for the coming year are compared with the Regular Estimates of the current year, will show that in most cases allowance has been made for a decrease of Revenue and for an increase of Expenditure.* At the same time it is to be borne in mind that the Opium trade is at present in a somewhat unsettled state. It is not at all impossible that even our present moderate estimate for Opium (7,250,000 *l.* net) may prove too high. Again, a bad harvest in India, or a partial cessation in the demand for wheat or other Indian produce in Europe, may produce a heavy falling off in the traffic receipts of Railways and at the same time depreciate exchange. High prices would also influence the Military and other Estimates. The instability of the value of silver is a permanent source of danger to the Indian Revenue. The consumption of salt may increase even less than is now anticipated. These, and other points, have all to be taken into consideration. There must always be some uncertainty as to the ultimate effect of such important reforms as those which are now proposed. Those reforms are, however, so desirable in themselves that we consider that the Estimates for the coming year may justifiably be based on a surplus of only 285,000 *l.* Further, it is to be borne in mind—and this is a consideration of great importance—that we already have in hand the surplus of the current year (1,577,000 *l.*), which amounts to more than three times the normal surplus (500,000 *l.*) for which it is, generally speaking, considered desirable to make provision.

Military Expenditure.

"254. In the last Financial Statement (para. 104) I alluded to the fact that a Commission composed of high authorities had pronounced the possibility of reducing the cost of the Army, and I expressed an opinion that, when once we were free from Afghan complications, the question of reducing Military Expenditure was of all others that which most seriously demanded the attention of Government.

Subject of Military Reduction has been considered.

"255. This important subject has been fully considered by the Government during the course of the year, and although it has been deemed impossible to accept the proposals of the Commission in their entirety, at the same time the highest military authorities in India are of opinion that the cost of the Army can be materially reduced without the military strength of the Empire being impaired; indeed, that certain measures of re-organisation would not only prove economical but would also improve the efficiency of the Army.

Military Estimates for 1882-83.

"256. The whole military system has been carefully reviewed, and the proposals of the Government of India are now before the Secretary of State. I will not, however, dwell on this subject any further, as, in the course of the debate on the Bills which I am about to introduce, my Honourable Colleague in charge of the Military Department proposes to deal fully with it. The Budget Estimates for the year 1882-83 provide for a net Military Expenditure of 15,260,000 *l.*, being less than the ordinary net expenditure of any year since 1876-77.

XXIX & 30. Exchange.

"257. *Loss by Exchange* has been taken at 2,775,000 *l.* net, being 519,000 *l.* less than the regular Estimate for the current year. The requirements of the Home Treasury during the course of the coming year are estimated at 15,592,000 *l.* (true sterling). Of this amount, 250,000 *l.* will be received from Her Majesty's Government at home in consideration of the Indian Government supplying the Hong Kong Military Treasure Chest. The remainder, viz., 15,342,000 *l.*, is the estimate of the amount of Council Bills to be drawn. The rate of exchange has been taken at 1 *s.* 8 *d.*

"XIV.—Issue of Stock Notes.

Issue of Stock Notes.

"258. Before I proceed to discuss the Estimate of Ways and Means for the year, it will be desirable to allude to a recent decision of the Government which bears upon this important question.

"259. The

"* There is a net *decrease* of expenditure in 1882-83 of 1,292,000 *l.*, but this decrease appears almost entirely under two heads. In the first place, the *Army* Expenditure is taken at 2,602,000 *l.* less than in 1881-82. This large difference is, of course, mainly due to the provision made in 1881-82 for War Expenditure. In the second place, there is a decrease of 529,000 *l.* under the head of *Loss by Exchange*. This is due to the requirements of the Home Treasury being about 1,500,000 *l.* less in 1882-83 than in 1881-82.

Imports of Treasure.

"259. The value of the net imports of gold into India from 1860–61 to 1880–81, inclusive, was 78,308,300 *l.*; and of silver, during the same period, 151,478,300 *l.* It cannot be doubted that a considerable portion of this large amount is hoarded, either in the shape of coin or ornaments. Nothing, indeed, is more remarkable in India than the contrast between the large quantities of the precious metals which are imported annually, and the small amount of floating capital which is available for purposes of temporary accommodation in the market.

Advantages of attracting petty investments.

"260. The question of whether it would not be possible to devise some means for borrowing from *bonâ fide* local investors the amount we require annually for Productive Public Works, has for long occupied the attention of the Government. The advantages to be derived from any such scheme, supposing it to be practicable, are obvious. In the first place, we diminish the amount of the remittances to England, which have to be made either in the form of Secretary of State's bills or commercial bills when the holders of sterling or rupee securities are resident out of India. In the second place, we encourage thrift and the accumulation of capital, and afford a safe investment to the poorer classes. In the third place, we give to a certain number of people a direct interest in the stability of the Government.

Mr. Hope's scheme.

"261. In 1879 a scheme based on a consideration of the American 'Refunding Certificates' and of the system of French 'Rentes,' was laid before the Government of India by Mr. Hope. In August 1880 the Secretary of State drew the attention of the Government of India to the subject in the following terms: 'I concur in the opinion that, desirable as is the object of obtaining 'subscriptions to loans in small amounts from the residents in the country, 'it would not be wise to attempt to accomplish that purpose by any measure 'distasteful to the large holders of your securities. The experience of other 'countries, especially France, shows, however, that a very large amount of 'money may be obtained in small sums from the natives of the country, if 'facilities for their investment are afforded, and I request your Excellency 'will carefully consider whether any such scheme can be applied to the circumstances of India without being open to the objections pointed out by your 'Government.'

Scheme worth trying.

"262. We have accordingly reconsidered this important question. The opinions, both official and unofficial, which were collected in 1879, show that the principles involved meet with almost unanimous approval. Doubts, however, were expressed as to whether a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent. was sufficiently high to attract small investors in India. My own view of the question coincides with that set forth in the "Bombay Gazette" of 12th November 1879, in the following terms: 'In this particular matter the best 'kind of 'ventilation' will be that of a practical experiment. No one can 'say positively whether the plan will succeed or not, until it is tried; while 'to try it would not cost much either in money or in trouble. The idea is 'pretty generally accepted as a good one, if it will work; but whether it will 'work or not can only be ascertained after a period of probation. After that, 'should the plan not prove successful, then no harm would have been done, 'and only the expense of printing a few Government Resolutions, together 'with the supply of the Notes themselves, will have been incurred.' We propose, therefore, to try the experiment.

"263. The difficulty indicated by the Secretary of State, namely, that nothing should be done to depreciate our ordinary stock, has, we hope, been obviated by providing that the new "Stock Notes," as they will be called, shall be issued in denominations of small amount, that the interest shall be payable yearly instead of half-yearly, and that the Notes will be non-enfaceable to Europe. For the rest, the details of the scheme, into which I need not enter as they are fully explained in the Government Resolution attached to this Statement—(*see* Appendix B), have been framed with a view to making this new form of investment as attractive as possible to small local investors.

"264. It is not improbable that the Stock Notes will compete with the Savings Banks deposits. But if they do so, no harm will have been done; for, for all purposes of encouraging thrift, and the accumulation of capital amongst the people, they will answer the same purposes as the Savings Banks, whilst, from the Government point of view, Stock Notes will be a more convenient form of

of investment than the Savings Banks, inasmuch as in the former case the capital will not be redeemable for at least 20 years, whilst in the latter case it is payable at call. It is thought that the obligation not to discharge the Notes for at least 20 years will be appreciated by investors, more especially as in consequence of the adoption of this course the rate of interest can legitimately be fixed slightly (¼ per cent.) above that which is given for Savings Banks deposits.

"XV.—WAYS AND MEANS.

WAYS AND MEANS, 1882.

"265. I now proceed to state the Estimate of *Ways and Means* for the coming year.

Closing balance, 1881–82.

"266. Last March it was estimated that the year 1881-82 would close with a balance of 10,000,000 *l.* It is now estimated that the closing balance of the year will be 14,200,000 *l.*

Closing balance, 1882–83.

"267. We estimate that the balance on 31st March 1883 will be 10,848,000 *l.* This estimate provides for a capital expenditure during the year of 2,765,000 *l.* on *Productive Public Works*, and of 485,000 *l.* on the East Indian Railway.

Minimum balance in autumn months.

"268. In deciding whether a loan is necessary to meet this Capital Expenditure, which, I need hardly say, stands outside the ordinary account, the important point to consider is, not so much the estimated closing cash balance on 31st March 1883, as the minimum balance during the months of October, November, and December. During these months, the balances are always lower than at any other period of the year. It is, of course, economical to work with as low a cash balance as possible, but in view of the limited extent to which temporary accommodation can be obtained in the Indian market, it is not at all desirable to let the Government cash balance sink too low. The business of the country can be carried on with a cash balance of 8,000,000 *l.*, but it is not desirable that the balance should be allowed to sink below 8,500,000 *l.* A closing cash balance of 10,848,000 *l.* would correspond with a balance of about 7,400,000 *l.* in the month of November. According to this estimate, therefore, the balances would require strengthening during the year to the extent of 1,000,000 *l.* to 1,500,000 *l.*

Special points to be considered.

"269. On the other hand, the following points have to be taken into consideration :—

"In the first place, the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure are cautious. Unless anything unforeseen occurs, the results will probably show an improvement over the Estimates.

"In the second place, the creation of the Post Office Savings Banks will probably strengthen the balances to a greater extent than 80,000 *l.*, for which sum only credit has on this account been taken.*

"In the third place, the issue of Stock Notes will contribute a certain addition to the balances of the year. No credit has, however, been taken on this account in the present estimate of *Ways and Means.*

"In the fourth place, it is not impossible that during the course of the year the Bombay Port Trust may repay to the Government a loan of 760,000 *l.* No credit has, however, been taken on this account.

"The experience of a few months is necessary in order to enable us to judge of the extent to which these various considerations will affect the Estimate of *Ways and Means* for the year.

Usual reservation.

"270. It has been usual, in notifying the intentions of Government in respect to borrowing, to speak under reserve. Indeed, of late years a note has always

"* Should the new Savings Bank scheme result in a large increase of deposits, it will eventually, in all probability, become necessary either permanently to strengthen the Cash Balance or to adopt some special method for financing these deposits. The whole of this money is, I need hardly say, held at call.

always been attached to the Estimate of *Ways and Means* (*see* Statement VII) to the effect that

'the estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed, and to be supplied to 'the Home Treasury by Bills, are the best that can now be made; but they are subject to 'modification as the year goes on: the Government must not be understood to pledge 'itself that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the 'exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in 'India or in England, as the case may be.'

Special attention drawn to reservation.

"271. I take the present opportunity of drawing special attention to this reservation. I am fully aware of how desirable it is that the Government should state as distinctly as possible what are its intentions in respect to borrowing. At the same time I must point out that to frame, twelve months in advance, an accurate estimate of the cash necessary to carry on the whole work of Government in India, is at all times a matter of very great difficulty. The difficulty is especially great this year owing, in the first place, to the large fiscal reforms which are about to be introduced, the full effect of which upon several heads of Revenue, notably *Salt* and *Railways*, can only be learnt by experience; and, in the second place, owing to the uncertainty which must for the present prevail as to the extent to which the new Stock Notes will be taken up. All that the Government can do is to place the public fully in possession of the facts of the case as they now stand, and to indicate what is the most probable conclusion that is to be drawn from these facts. I cannot at present go further than to say (1) that it is uncertain whether we shall require any loan or not; (2) that if we have to borrow at all, if is not probable that we shall require more than 1,500,000 *l.* at most; and (3) that unless any extraordinary and unforeseen circumstance, such, for instance, as a famine, should arise, it is probable that our requirements will not be greater than could be supplied by the local banks temporarily, under arrangements by which they would be repaid before the opening of the export season. But it must be clearly understood that I can at present give no sort of pledge as to the course the Government will ultimately pursue, and that we reserve to ourselves the most complete liberty of action during the year to take whatever steps further experience may show to be necessary.

"XVI.—Conclusion.

Conclusion.

Length of Statement.

"272. I regret the length to which this Statement has extended. It is difficult, in making an Indian Financial Statement, to draw the line between saying too much and saying too little. The English practice of merely giving the broad features of the finance of the year has many advantages. The objection to applying this method to India is that, if the details are not given in the Financial Statement, they do not come under the consideration of the public at all until the Accounts are finally made up. Last year I endeavoured to make my Statement as short as possible. The result, so far as I could judge from the comments of the Press both in England and India, was that the broad features of the financial position were generally well understood, but that misapprehension prevailed on some points which might, perhaps, have been removed had my Statement been less brief. This year my Statement is necessarily much longer, as the subjects which I have had to treat are of greater importance; but I have endeavoured, so far as is possible, to avoid descending into too great detail. I think it is, on the whole, better to omit explanations on matters of comparatively minor importance than to run the risk of the main issues being obscured amidst a mass of detail. I need, however, hardly add that there is not a single item in the Estimates about which full explanation cannot be given, if the necessity for doing so should arise.

Recapitulation.

"273. It will be desirable, finally, to recapitulate briefly the main facts of the present Financial Statement, to state the issues which call for the decision of this Council, and to indicate the features of the Statement which, although they do not necessitate legislation, are of sufficient importance to demand special attention.

"274. The main facts are as follows:—

Deficit of 1880-81.

"(i.) The accounts of the year 1880-81 close with a deficit of 4,044,000 *l.* This deficit was wholly due to the expenditure on the war. Excluding the net expenditure on account of the war, there was a surplus of 6,320,000 *l.*

"(ii.). We

Surplus of 1881-82.

" (ii.) We estimate that the year 1881-82 will close with a surplus of 1,577,000 *l.* after payment to the Provincial Governments of 670,000 *l.* for their Afghan war contribution, and of 360,000 *l.* in connection with the renewal of the quinquennial contracts. On the other hand, about 250,000 *l.* of the English war contribution has been credited to the year in excess of the War Expenditure, thus abnormally increasing the surplus. But for these extraordinary items of Revenue and Expenditure, the surplus would have been 2,357,000 *l.*

Surplus of 1882-83.

" (iii.) We estimate the surplus of the year 1882-83 at 285,000 *l.* If no taxes were taken off and the Opium Revenue were taken at 7,250,000 *l.* net, the surplus would be 3,171,000 *l.* (*see* Statement X).

Proposals involving legislation.

" 275. The proposals now made by the Government which involve legislation, are—

Remission of the Patwari Cess in the North Western Provinces.

" (i.) The remission of the Patwari Cess in the North Western Provinces and the payment by Government of the patwaris in Oudh, who are now paid by the landowners. This proposal involves a virtual remission of taxation to the extent of 316,000 *l.*

Abolition of Import Duties.

" (ii.) The total abolition of the Cotton Duties and the General Import Duties. This involves a remission of taxation to the extent of 1,219,000 *l.*

Reduction of Salt Duty.

" (iii.) The reduction of the rate of the duty on salt to *Rs.* 2 a maund everywhere except in the trans-Indus districts of the Punjab and in British Burma This involves a loss of Revenue of about 1,400,000 *l.* Legislation is not absolutely required in order to introduce this change, but as the present Salt Act requires some amendments, independently of any change in the rate of duty, we propose to take this opportunity to bring a Bill to effect these amendments under the consideration of the Council.

Other points not involving legislation.

" 276. The remaining points of special importance which do not involve legislation are—

Subordinate Civil Services.

" (i.) The improvement in the position of the Subordinate Civil Services, which it is estimated will cost about 50,000 *l.* a year.

Provincial contracts.

" (ii.) The arrangements in connection with the renewal of the Provincial contracts.

Opium.

" (iii.) The policy of the Government in respect to Opium. The net Revenue from this source has been taken at 7,250,000 *l.* in the Estimates for the coming year.

The License Tax.

" (iv.) The attitude of the Government in respect to the License Tax. It is proposed to make no change at present, but we reserve to ourselves complete liberty of action for the future.

Stock Notes.

" (v.) The introduction of a scheme to facilitate borrowing from small local investors by the issue of Stock Notes.

Military Expenditure.

" 277. To these must be added the steps which have been taken so far to reduce the cost of the Army and to improve its efficiency. As I have already mentioned, my honourable colleague, General Wilson, who can speak both with far greater authority and a more intimate knowledge of the subject than any to which I can pretend, will, in the course of the debate, explain fully the actual position of affairs in respect to Military Expenditure.

Conclusion.

" 278. I commend these measures to the attention of this Council and of the public in the confident belief that they will receive fair and impartial consideration, and in the firm conviction that their adoption will benefit India.

Services rendered by Mr. Hope.

" 279. I cannot close this Statement without cordially acknowledging the obligations the Government is under to Mr. Hope, the able Secretary in the Financial Department. Mr. Hope's wide economic knowledge, his great experience of every branch of the Indian administration, and the keen interest which he feels in every measure tending to promote the welfare of the people of India, have been invaluable in the consideration of the important measures which have recently been under discussion."

INDIAN TARIFF BILL.

Major the Honourable Evelyn Baring then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Customs duties, and for other purposes.

The Honourable Mr. Inglis asked if he rightly understood that the Customs Bill, if passed on Friday next, would take effect at once; and, secondly, that goods would be dealt with under Section 37 of Act VIII. of 1878, that is, that goods in bond, and goods afloat, and goods landed but not "entered," would get the benefit of the reduction, but not goods for which, before the passing of the Bill on Friday, a bill of entry had been delivered to the Customs Collector under Section 86.

Major the Honourable E. Baring, in reply, said that his honourable friend had rightly understood the scope of the Bill in respect to both the questions: the answer to both of them was in the affirmative.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Honourable E. Baring also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

The President declared the Rules suspended.

Major the Honourable E. Baring then introduced the Bill.

SALT BILL.

Major the Honourable E. Baring also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for regulating the Duty on Salt, and for other purposes.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Honourable E. Baring also applied to his Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

The President declared the Rules suspended.

Major the Honourable E. Baring then introduced the Bill.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH KÁNÚNGOS AND PATWÁRÍS BILL.

Major the Honourable E. Baring also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Kánúngos and Patwárís, in the North Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Honourable E. Baring also applied to his Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

The President declared the Rules suspended.

Major the Honourable E. Baring then introduced the Bill.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 10th March 1882.

Calcutta, 8 March 1882.

R. J. Crosthwaite,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENTS.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the

ESTIMATES, 1882-83.

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1881-82.	Regular Estimates, 1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83, compared with Regular Estimates, 1881-82.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
I.—Land Revenue	21,910,314	22,495,000	22,449,000	-	46,000	22,172,000	-	277,000
II.—Tributes	742,209	705,000	721,000	16,000	-	701,000	-	20,000
III.—Forest	709,320	770,000	820,000	50,000	-	809,000	-	11,000
IV.—Excise	3,135,226	3,031,000	3,411,000	380,000	-	3,331,000	-	80,000
V.—Assessed Taxes	558,720	550,000	538,000	-	12,000	538,000	-	-
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,776,370	2,863,000	2,885,000	22,000	-	2,649,000	-	236,000
VII.—Customs	2,539,612	2,367,000	2,290,000	-	77,000	1,181,000	-	1,109,000
VIII.—Salt	7,115,988	7,153,000	7,213,000	60,000	-	6,049,000	-	1,164,000
IX.—Opium	10,480,051	8,763,000	9,900,000	1,137,000	-	9,500,000	-	400,000
X.—Stamps	3,250,581	3,290,000	3,328,000	38,000	-	3,342,000	14,000	-
XI.—Registration	281,230	290,000	280,000	-	10,000	284,000	4,000	-
XII.—Mint	89,565	89,000	58,000	-	31,000	145,000	87,000	-
XIII.—Post Office	1,018,653	967,000	976,000	9,000	-	967,000	-	9,000
XIV.—Telegraph	539,087	481,000	476,000	-	5,000	525,000	49,000	-
XV.—Minor Departments	78,492	101,000	113,000	12,000	-	66,000	-	47,000
XVI.—Law and Justice	687,764	664,000	643,000	-	21,000	659,000	16,000	-
XVII.—Police	241,769	236,000	242,000	6,000	-	248,000	6,000	-
XVIII.—Marine	246,519	210,000	206,000	-	4,000	183,000	-	23,000
XIX.—Education	170,238	143,000	179,000	36,000	-	177,000	-	2,000
XX.—Medical	43,368	42,000	43,000	1,000	-	41,000	-	2,000
XXI.—Stationery and Printing.	62,462	61,000	60,000	-	1,000	59,000	-	1,000
XXII.—Interest	875,679	678,000	892,000	214,000	-	652,000	-	240,000
XXIII.—Superannuations	315,999	315,000	312,000	-	3,000	307,000	-	5,000
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	731,742	271,000	379,000	108,000	-	268,000	-	111,000
XXV.—Railways	7,952,973	7,950,000	9,087,000	1,137,000	-	8,910,000	-	177,000
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation.	829,402	903,000	923,000	20,000	-	962,000	39,000	-
XXVII.—Other Public Works	547,313	485,000	557,000	72,000	-	485,000	-	72,000
XXVIII.—Army	924,127	814,000	969,000	155,000	-	868,000	-	101,000
English Contribution for Afghan War.	2,695,000	3,000,000	2,305,000	-	695,000	-	-	2,305,000
Military Operations in Afghanistan.	602,607	61,000	267,000	206,000	-	-	-	267,000
XXIX.—Gain by Exchange	407,521	412,000	391,000	-	21,000	381,000	-	10,000
GRAND TOTAL £.	72,559,901	70,160,000	72,913,000	2,753,000	-	66,459,000	-	6,454,000
DEFICIT	4,044,139	—	—	—	-	—	—	-

Fort William, Department of Finance and Commerce,
8 March 1882.

E. W. Kellner,
Deputy Comptroller General.

STATEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT of INDIA in *India* and in *England*.

ESTIMATES, 1882-83.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1881-82.	Regular Estimates, 1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83, compared with Regular Estimates, 1881-82.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1.—Interest on Debt	6,051,065	6,287,000	6,414,000	127,000	–	6,391,000	–	23,000
2.—Interest, other Accounts	41',973	409,000	445,000	36,000	–	459,000	14,000	—
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	469,206	350,000	423,000	73,000	–	511,000	88,000	—
4.—Land Revenue	2,983,679	3,032,000	3,037,000	5,000	–	3,168,000	131,000	—
5.—Forest	465,976	571,000	600,000	29,000	–	581,000	–	19,000
6.—Excise	95,404	99,000	99,000	–	–	99,000	–	—
7.—Assessed Taxes	21,237	15,000	14,000	–	1,000	15,000	1,000	—
8.—Provincial Rates	46,135	48,000	49,000	1,000	–	49,000	–	—
9.—Customs	198,927	206,000	196,000	–	10,000	163,000	–	33,000
10.—Salt	363,537	428,000	544,000	116,000	–	639,000	95,000	—
11.—Opium	2,028,757	2,263,000	2,062,000	–	201,000	2,250,000	188,000	—
12.—Stamps	107,465	114,000	109,000	–	5,000	119,000	10,000	—
13.—Registration	173,351	186,000	178,000	–	8,000	186,000	8,000	—
14.—Mint	92,618	105,000	94,000	–	11,000	108,000	14,000	—
15.—Post Office	1,175,505	1,098,000	1,150,000	52,000	–	1,173,000	23,000	—
16.—Telegraph	497,834	562,000	567,000	5,000	–	637,000	70,000	—
17.—Administration	1,532,056	1,519,000	1,502,000	–	17,000	1,504,000	2,000	—
18.—Minor Departments	401,140	458,000	547,000	89,000	–	442,000	–	105,000
19.—Law and Justice	3,203,613	3,35[illegible],000	3,181,000	–	170,000	3,317,000	166,000	—
20.—Police	2,524,198	2,571,000	2,551,000	–	20,000	3,635,000	84,000	—
21.—Marine	551,586	735,000	620,000	–	115,000	621,000	1,000	—
22.—Education	998,468	1,058,000	1,057,000	–	1,000	1,149,000	92,000	—
23.—Ecclesiastical	158,638	159,000	160,000	1,000	–	163,000	3,000	—
24.—Medical	666,735	698,000	678,000	–	20,000	703,000	25,000	—
25.—Stationery and Printing	485,010	512,000	562,000	50,000	–	440,000	–	122,000
26.—Political	531,183	562,000	663,000	101,000	–	520,000	–	143,000
27.—Allowances and Assignments.	1,898,773	1,943,000	1,932,000	–	11,000	1,939,000	7,000	—
28.—Civil Furlough Allowances	223,741	234,000	223,000	–	11,000	234,000	11,000	—
29.—Superannuations	2,150,553	2,064,000	2,073,000	9,000	–	2,101,000	28,000	—
30.—Miscellaneous	280,130	271,000	293,000	22,000	–	271,000	–	22,000
31.—Famine Relief and Insurance:								
Relief	34,469	–	23,000	23,000	–	–	–	23,000
Protective Works	–	750,000	727,000	–	23,000	750,000	23,000	—
Reduction of Debt	–	750,000	750,000	–	–	750,000	–	—
32.—Railways	6,478,559	7,189,000	7,124,000	–	65,000	7,592,000	468,000	—
Subsidized Railways	–	–	39,000	39,000	–	50,000	11,000	—
Frontier Railways	2,293,615	790,000	209,000	–	581,000	223,000	14,000	—
33.—Irrigation and Navigation	1,185,114	1,385,000	1,382,000	–	3,000	1,527,000	145,000	—
34.—Other Public Works	4,312,997	5,035,000	5,322,000	287,000	–	5,371,000	49,000	—
35.—Army	16,717,713	16,459,000	17,119,000	660,000	–	16,128,000	–	991,000
Military Operations in Afghanistan.	1,368,489	2,271,000	1,611,000	–	660,000	–	–	1,611,000
36.—Loss by Exchange	3,124,330	3,475,000	3,685,000	210,000	–	3,156,000	–	529,000
	76,306,079	70,012,000	70,014,000	2,000	–	68,164,000	–	1,850,000
Provincial and Local { Surpluses	+ 336,686	+ 114,000	+1,357,000	+1,243,000	–	–	–	+1,357,000
Provincial and Local { Deficits	— 38,725	— 821,000	— 35,000	–	—786,000	—1,990,000	—1,955,000	—
TOTAL £.	76,604,040	69,305,000	71,336,000	2,031,000	–	66,174,000	–	5,162,000
SURPLUS	–	855,000	1,577,000	722,000	–	285,000	–	1,292,000
37.—Productive Public Works	3,238,070	2,608,000	2,656,000	48,000	–	2,765,000	109,000	—
Ditto - ditto, East Indian Railway.	418,435	860,000	1,035,000	175,000	–	485,000	–	550,000
Ditto - ditto, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertaking.	–	1,405,000	–	–	1,405,000	–	–	—

J. Westland,
Comptroller General.

T. C. Hope,
Secretary to the Government of India.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA in *India*

ESTIMATES, 1882-83.

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1880–81.	Budget Estimates, 1881–82.	Regular Estimates, 1881–82.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1882–83.	Budget Estimates, 1882–83, compared with Regular Estimates, 1881–82.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
I.—Land Revenue	21,112,995	21,788,000	21,770,000	-	18,000	21,487,000	-	283,000
II.—Tributes	742,209	705,000	721,000	16,000	–	701,000	-	20,000
III.—Forest	709,320	770,000	820,000	50,000	–	809,000	-	11,000
IV.—Excise	3,135,226	3,031,000	3,411,000	380,000	–	3,331,000	-	80,000
V.—Assessed Taxes	558,720	550,000	538,000	-	12,000	538,000	-	–
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,776,370	2,863,000	2,885,000	22,000	–	2,649,000	-	236,000
VII.—Customs	2,539,612	2,367,000	2,290,000	-	77,000	1,181,000	-	1,109,000
VIII.—Salt	7,115,988	7,153,000	7,213,000	60,000	–	6,049,000	-	1,164,000
IX.—Opium	10,480,051	8,763,000	9,900,000	1,137,000	–	9,500,000	-	400,000
X.—Stamps	3,250,581	3,290,000	3,328,000	38,000	–	3,342,000	14,000	–
XI.—Registration	281,230	290,000	280,000	-	10,000	284,000	4,000	–
XII.—Mint	89,565	89,000	58,000	-	31,000	145,000	87,000	–
XIII.—Post Office	1,018,653	967,000	976,000	9,000	–	967,000	-	9,000
XIV.—Telegraph	539,087	481,000	476,000	-	5,000	525,000	49,000	–
XV.—Minor Departments	78,492	101,000	113,000	12,000	–	66,000	-	47,000
XVI.—Law and Justice	687,764	664,000	643,000	-	21,000	659,000	16,000	–
XVII.—Police	241,769	236,000	242,000	6,000	–	248,000	6,000	–
XVIII.—Marine	246,519	210,000	206,000	-	4,000	183,000	-	23,000
XIX.—Education	170,238	143,000	179,000	36,000	–	177,000	-	2,000
XX.—Medical	43,368	42,000	43,000	1,000	–	41,000	-	2,000
XXI.—Stationery and Printing.	62,462	61,000	60,000	-	1,000	59,000	-	1,000
XXII.—Interest	875,679	678,000	892,000	214,000	–	652,000	-	240,000
XXIII.—Superannuations	315,999	315,000	312,000	-	3,000	307,000	-	5,000
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	731,742	271,000	379,000	108,000	–	268,000	-	111,000
XXV.—Railways Subsidized	-	-	2,000	2,000	–	1,000	-	1,000
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation.	197,908	180,000	129,000	-	51,000	133,000	4,000	–
XXVII.—Other Public Works	547,313	485,000	557,000	72,000	–	485,000	-	72,000
XXVIII.—Army	924,127	814,000	969,000	155,000	–	868,000	-	101,000
English Contribution for Afghan War.	2,695,000	3,000,000	2,305,000	-	695,000	-	-	2,305,000
Military Operations in Afghanistan.	602,607	61,000	267,000	206,000	–	-	-	267,000
XXIX.—Gain by Exchange	407,521	412,000	391,000	-	21,000	381,000	-	10,000
TOTAL £.	63,178,115	60,780,000	62,355,000	1,575,000	–	56,036,000	–	6,319,000
REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:								
XXV.—Railways:								
State (Gross Earnings)	2,269,135	2,420,000	2,485,000	65,000	–	2,776,000	291,000	—
Guaranteed (Net Traffic Receipts.)	2,913,313	2,730,000	3,490,000	760,000	–	3,473,000	-	17,000
East Indian Railway	2,770,525	2,800,000	3,110,000	310,000	–	2,660,000	-	450,000
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation:								
Direct Receipts	639,144	739,000	804,000	65,000	–	844,000	40,000	—
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Net Traffic Receipts, &c.)	—7,650	—16,000	—10,000	6,000	–	—15,000	-	5,000
I.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	797,319	707,000	679,000	-	28,000	685,000	6,000	—
TOTAL £.	9,381,786	9,380,000	10,558,000	1,178,000	–	10,423,000	-	135,000
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE £.	72,559,901	70,160,000	72,913,000	2,753,000	–	66,459,000	-	6,454,000
DEFICIT £.	4,044,139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Fort William, Department of Finance and Commerce,
8 March 1882.

E. W. Kellner,
Deputy Comptroller General.

and in *England* (distinguishing Revenue and Charges of Productive Public Works).

ESTIMATES, 1882-83.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1881-82.	Regular Estimates, 1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83, compared with Regular Estimates, 1881-82. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1.—Interest on Debt	3,669,195	3,838,000	4,087,000	249,000	–	3,917,000	–	170,000
2.—Interest, other Accounts	413,973	409,000	445,000	36,000		459,000	14,000	—
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	469,206	350,000	423,000	73,000	–	511,000	88,000	—
4.—Land Revenue	2,983,679	3,032,000	3,037,000	5,000	–	3,168,000	131,000	—
5.—Forest	465,976	571,000	600,000	29,000		581,000	–	19,000
6.—Excise	95,404	99,000	99,000	–	–	99,000	—	—
7.—Assessed Taxes	21,237	15,000	14,000	–	1,000	15,000	1,000	—
8.—Provincial Rates	46,435	48,000	49,000	1,000	–	49,000.	—	—
9.—Customs	198,927	206,000	196,000	–	10,000	163,000	–	33,000
10.—Salt	363,537	428,000	544,000	116,000	–	639,000	95,000	—
11.—Opium	2,028,757	2,263,000	2,062,000	–	201,000	2,250,000	188,000	—
12.—Stamps	107,465	114,000	109,000	–	5,000	119,000	10,000	—
13.—Registration	173,351	186,000	178,000	–	8,000	186,000	8,000	
14.—Mint	92,618	105,000	94,000	–	11,000	108,000	14,000	—
15.—Post Office	1,175,505	1,098,000	1,150,000	52,000	–	1,178,000	2 ,000	—
16.—Telegraph	497,834	562,000	567,000	5,000	–	637,000	70,000	—
17.—Administration	1,532,056	1,519,000	1,502,000	–	17,000	1,504,000	2,000	—
18.—Minor Departments	401,140	458,000	547,000	89,000	–	442,000	–	105,000
19.—Law and Justice	3,203,613	3,351,000	3,181,000	–	170,000	3,347,000	166,000	—
20.—Police	2,524,198	2,571,000	2,551,000	–	20,000	2,635,000	84,000	—
21.—Marine	551,586	735,000	620,000	–	115,000	621,000	1,000	—
22.—Education	998,468	1,058,000	1,057,000	–	1,000	1,149,000	92,000	—
23.—Ecclesiastical	158,638	159,000	160,000	1,000	–	163,000	3,000	—
24.—Medical	666,735	698,000	678,000	–	20,000	703,000	25,000	—
25.—Stationery and Printing	485,010	512,000	562,000	50,000	–	440,000	–	122,000
26.—Political	531,183	562,000	663,000	101,000	–	520,000	–	143,000
27.—Allowances and Assignments	1,898,773	1,943,000	1,932,000	–	11,000	1,939,000	7,000	—
28.—Civil Furlough Allowances	223,741	234,000	223,000	–	11,000	234,000	11,000	—
29.—Superannuations	2,150,553	2,064,000	2,073,000	9,000	–	2,101,000	28,000	—
30.—Miscellaneous	280,130	271,000	293,000	22,000	–	271,000	–	22,000
31.—Famine Relief and Insurance:								
Relief	34,469	–	23,000	23,000	–	–	–	23,000
Protective Works	–	750,000	727,000	–	23,000	750,000	23,000	—
Reduction of Debt	–	750,000	750,000	–	–	750,000	—	—
32.—Railways	77,003	417,000	281,000	–	136,000	592,000	311,000	—
Subsidized Railways	–	–	39,000	39,000	–	50,000	11,000	—
Frontier Railways	2,293,615	790,000	209,000	–	581,000	223,000	14,000	—
33.—Irrigation and Navigation	709,103	926,000	879,000	–	47,000	974,000	95,000	—
34.—Other Public Works	4,312.997	5,035,000	5,322,000	287,000	–	5,371,000	49,000	—
35.—Army	16,717,713	16,459,000	17,119,000	660,000	–	16,128,000	–	991,000
„ Military Operations in Afghanistan.	11,368,489	2,271,000	1,611,000	–	660,000	–	–	1,611,000
36.—Loss by Exchange	3,124,330	3,475,000	3,685,000	210,000	–	3,156,000	–	529,000
	67,046,642	60,332,000	60,341,000	9,000	–	58,137,000	–	2,204,000
Provincial and Local. { Surpluses	+336,686	+114,000	+1,357,000	+1,243,000	–	–	–	+1,357,000
Provincial and Local. { Deficits	—38,725	—821,000	—35,000	–	—786.000	—1,990,000	—1,955.000	—
EXPENDITURE, ORDINARY £.	67,344,603	59,625,000	61,663,000	2,038,000	–	56,147,000	–	5,516,000
EXPENDITURE on PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (Working Expenses and Interest):								
32.—Railways:								
State—(Working and Maintenance).	1,607,528	1,669,000	1,716,000	47,000	–	1,741,000	25,000	—
Guaranteed (Interest, Surplus Profits, &c.)	3,677,809	3,516,000	3,690,000	174,000	–	3,825,000	135,000	—
East Indian Railway	1,116,219	1,587 000	1,437,000	–	150,000	1,434,000	–	3,000
33.—Irrigation and Navigation:								
Working and Maintenance	425,473	426,000	453,000	27,000	–	503,000	50,000	—
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Interest, &c.).	50,538	33,000	50,000	17,000	–	50,000	—	—
1.—Interest on Debt	2,381,870	2,449,000	2,327,000	–	122,000	2,474,000	147,000	—
TOTAL £.	9,259,437	9,680,000	9,673,000	–	7,000	10,027,000	354,000	—
GRAND TOTAL £.	76,604,040	69,305,000	71,336,000	2,031,000	–	66,174,000	–	5,162,000
SURPLUS £.	–	855,000	1,577,000	722,000	–	285 000	–	1,292,000
37.—Productive Public Works	3,238,070	2,608,000	2,656,000	48,000	–	2,765,000	109,000	—
Ditto, East Indian Railway	418,435	860,000	1,035,000	175,000	–	485,000	–	550,000
Ditto, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertakings.	–	1,405,000	–	–	1,405,000	—	—	—

J. Westland,
Comptroller General.

T. C. Hope,
Secretary to the Government of India.

III.—REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA in *India*

REVENUE.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.				BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	TOTAL.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Opening Balance - - -	- -	1,950,000	1,386,200	- -	- -	3,267,600	1,395,000	—
I.—Land Revenue - -	21,219,300	1,099,600	130,100	22,449,000	13,695,800	8,358,800	117,400	22,172,000
II.—Tributes - - -	721,000	- -	–	721,000	701,000	- -	–	701,000
III.—Forest - - -	757,100	35,900	27,000	820,000	398,200	384,100	26,700	809,000
IV.—Excise - - -	645,900	2,763,700	1,400	3,411,000	1,676,900	1,652,800	1,300	3,331,000
V.—Assessed Taxes - -	375,400	162,600	–	538,000	269,000	269,000	–	538,000
VI.—Provincial Rates -	176,800	457,200	2,251,000	2,885,000	400	639,700	2,008,900	2,649,000
VII.—Customs - - -	2,043,900	246,100	–	2,290,000	1,006,600	174,400	–	1,181,000
VIII.—Salt - - - -	7,187,100	25,900	–	7,213,000	6,020,700	28,300	–	6,049,000
IX.—Opium - - -	9,900,000	- -	–	9,900,000	9,500,000	- -	–	9,500,000
X.—Stamps - - -	574,100	2,753,900	–	3,328,000	1,687,900	1,654,100	–	3,342,000
XI.—Registration - -	600	279,400	–	280,000	142,500	141,500	–	284,000
XII.—Mint - - - -	58,000	- -	–	58,000	145,000	- -	–	145,000
XIII.—Post Office - -	971,800	3,400	800	976,000	962,500	3,400	1,100	967,000
XIV.—Telegraph - - -	476,000	- -	–	476,000	525,000	- -	–	525,000
XV.—Minor Departments -	60,000	42,900	10,100	113,000	9,000	46,300	10,700	66,000
XVI.—Law and Justice -	84,700	557,900	400	643,000	40,800	617,600	600	659,000
XVII.—Police - - -	400	201,400	40,200	242,000	200	210,500	37,700	248,000
XVIII.—Marine - - -	77,600	128,400	–	206,000	74,400	108,600	–	183,000
XIX.—Education - - -	1,400	126,400	51,200	179,000	1,500	124,900	50,600	177,000
XX.—Medical - - -	4,300	33,600	5,100	43,000	1,700	35,600	3,700	41,000
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	14,700	45,300	–	60,000	7,000	52,000	–	59,000
XXII.—Interest - - -	859,000	13,100	19,900	892,000	628,800	10,400	12,800	652,000
XXIII.—Pensions - - -	294,500	14,000	3,500	312,000	272,500	31,000	3,500	307,000
XXIV.—Miscellaneous - -	65,300	184,200	129,500	379,000	44,900	120,300	102,800	268,000
XXV.—Railways - - -	8,523,100	563,900	–	9,087,000	8,281,300	628,700	–	8,910,000
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation.	315,600	606,200	1,200	923,000	275,900	685,000	1,100	962,000
XXVII.—Other Public Works -	72,200	325,400	159,400	557,000	59,900	311,700	113,400	485,000
XXVIII.—Army - - -	969,000	- -	–	969,000	868,000	- -	–	868,000
„ English Contribution for Afghan War.	2,305,000	- -	–	2,305,000	—	—	–	—
„ Military Operations in Afghanistan.	267,000	- -	–	267,000	—	—	–	—
XXIX.—Gain by Exchange -	390,000	1,000	–	391,000	381,000	- -	–	381,000
TOTAL REVENUE - - - £.	59,410,800	10,671,400	2,830,800	72,913,000	47,678,000	16,288,700	2,492,300	66,459,000
Deposits and Advances (Local) -	- -	- -	468,100	- -	- -	- -	466,700	—
GRAND TOTAL - - £.	- -	12,621,400	4,685,100	- -	- -	19,556,300	4,354,000	—

Fort William, Department of Finance and Commerce,
8 March 1882.

E. W. Kellner,
Deputy Comptroller General.

and in *England*, in the THREE DIVISIONS, IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, and LOCAL.

EXPENDITURE.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.				BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	TOTAL.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1.—Interest on Debt	5,732,500	681,500	-	6,414,000	5,662,700	728,300	-	6,391,000
2.—Interest, other Accounts	440,500	900	3,600	445,000	455,000	- -	4,000	459,000
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	228,800	180,800	13,400	423,000	164,900	339,100	7,000	511,000
4.—Land Revenue	851,600	1,639,900	545,500	3,037,000	255,700	2,575,600	333,700	3,168,000
5.—Forest	558,200	21,600	20,200	600,000	287,700	268,100	26,200	581,000
6.—Excise	21,500	76,700	800	99,000	49,000	48,000	800	99,000
7.—Assessed Taxes	700	13,300	-	14,000	7,700	7,300		15,000
8.—Provincial Rates	—300	5,200	44,100	49,000	—100	5,900	43,200	49,000
9.—Customs	22,600	173,400	-	196,000	—200	163,200	-	163,000
10.—Salt	486,000	58,000	-	544,000	575,500	63,500		639,000
11.—Opium	2,062,000	- -	-	2,062,000	2,250,000	- -	-	2,250,000
12.—Stamps	14,400	94,600	-	109,000	62,500	56,500		119,000
13.—Registration	300	177,700	-	178,000	93,200	92,800	-	186,000
14.—Mint	94,000	- -	-	94,000	108,000	- -		108,000
15.—Post Office	1,055,900	35,600	58,500	1,150,000	1,070,900	36,000	66,100	1,173,000
16.—Telegraph	567,000	- -	-	567,000	637,000	- -	-	637,000
17.—Administration	884,100	589,300	28,600	1,502,000	788,500	686,300	29,200	1,504,000
18.—Minor Departments	396,500	113,500	37,000	547,000	270,700	136,000	35,300	442,000
19.—Law and Justice	567,700	2,613,100	200	3,181,000	175,700	3,171,100	200	3,347,000
20.—Police	82,200	2,205,500	263,300	2,551,000	79,000	2,271,500	284,500	2,635,000
21.—Marine	473,900	146,100	-	620,000	483,300	137,700		621,000
22.—Education	9,300	721,800	325,900	1,057,000	9,600	771,100	368,300	1,149,000
23.—Ecclesiastical	119,700	40,300	-	160,000	163,000	- -		163,000
24.—Medical	174,300	405,300	98,400	678,000	21,000	571,100	110,900	703,000
25.—Stationery and Printing	246,400	313,000	2,600	562,000	92,000	345,300	2,700	440,000
26.—Political	662,300	600	100	663,000	519,500	400	100	520,000
27.—Allowances	1,217,000	715,000		1,932,000	1,253,100	685,900	-	1,939,000
28.—C. F. & A. Allowances	222,500	500	-	223,000	234,000	- -		234,000
29.—Superannuation	1,906,000	166,200	800	2,073,000	1,603,800	496,300	900	2,101,000
30.—Miscellaneous	79,000	122,100	91,900	293,000	57,800	114,500	98,700	271,000
31.—Famine Relief and Insurance—								
Relief	200	22,800	-	23,000	—	—	-	—
Protective Works	727,000	- -	-	727,000	750,000	- -	-	750,000
Reduction of Debt	750,000	- -	-	750,000	750,000	- -	-	750,000
32.—Railways	6,633,900	490,100	-	7,124,000	6,923,700	668,300		7,592,000
Subsidised Railways	39,000	- -	-	39,000	50,000	- -	-	50,000
Frontier Railways	209,000	- -	-	209,000	223,000	- -	-	223,000
33.—Irrigation and Navigation	742,100	635,700	4,200	1,382,000	795,400	722,700	8,900	1,527,000
34.—Other Public Works	1,677,400	2,215,200	1,429,400	5,322,000	1,510,700	2,265,900	1,594,400	5,371,000
35.—Army	17,119,000	- -	-	17,119,000	16,128,000	- -		16,128,000
„ Military Operations in Afghanistan.	1,611,000	- -		1,611,000	—	—	-	
36.—Loss by Exchange	3,685,000	- -	-	3,685,000	3,156,000	- -	-	3,156,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	52,370,200	14,675,300	2,968,500	70,014,000	47,720,900	17,429,000	3,014,100	68,164,000
37.—Productive Public Works	3,691,000	- -		3,691,000	3,250,000	- -	-	3,250,000
Add—Contributions to Imperial	- -	17,900	-	17,900	- -	328,600	-	328,600
„ Provincial	- -	- -	55,100	55,100	- -	- -	103,000	103,000
„ Local	- -	196,900	-	196,900	- -	302,300	-	302,300
TOTAL	56,061,200	14,890,100	3,023,600	73,974,900	50,970,900	18,059,900	3,117,100	72,147,900
Deduct—Imperial Allotment	- -	4,811,200	-	4,811,200	—	—	-	—
Contribution from Imperial.	- -	670,000	-	670,000	- -	600	-	600
Contribution from Provincial.	- -	- -	196,900	196,900	- -	- -	302,300	302,300
Contribution from Local.	- -	55,100	-	55,100	- -	103,000	-	103,000
TOTAL FOR DEDUCTION	- -	5,536,300	196,900	5,733,200	- -	103,600	302,300	405,900
Net Expenditure	56,061,200	9,353,800	2,826,700	68,241,700	50,970,900	17,956,300	2,814,800	71,742,000
Deposit and Advances (Local)	- -	- -	463,400	- -	- -	- -	450,800	—
Closing Balance	- -	3,267,600	1,395,000	- -	- -	1,690,000	1,088,400	—
GRAND TOTAL	- -	12,621,400	4,685,100	- -	- -	19,556,300	4,354,000	—
*Surplus or Deficit	- -	1,317,600	4,100	1,321,700	—	—	-	—
	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	1,667,600	322,500	1,990,100

* Being difference between Total Revenue and Net Expenditure.

J. Westland,
Comptroller General.

T. C. Hope,
Secretary to the Government of India.

IV.—RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS at the TREASURIES of

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1881-82.	Regular Estimates, 1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83, compared with Regular Estimates, 1881-82. Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
I.—Imperial Revenue -	72,862,022	70,160,000	72,913,000	2,753,000	- -	66,459,000	- -	6,454,000
II.—Public Debt* - -	8,488,407	7,105,000	5,620,000	- -	1,485,000	1,950,000	- -	3,670,000
III.—Treasury Notes and Service Funds.	997,763	1,030,000	1,045,000	15,000	- -	1,091,000	46,000	—
IV.—Savings Banks Deposits.	2,058,490	769,000	1,534,000	765,000	- -	1,635,000	101,000	—
V.—Political and other Excluded Funds.	596,690	452,000	612,000	160,000	- -	623,000	11,000	—
VI.—Provincial and Local Surplus.	336,686	114,000	1,357,000	1,243,000	- -	- -	- -	1,357,000
VII.—Deposits and Advances.	25,167,826	24,366,000	16,978,000	- -	7,388,000	19,646,000	2,668,000	—
VIII.—Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	932,124	215,000	306,000	91,000	- -	210,000	- -	96,000
IX.—Guaranteed Railway Capital.	1,842,061	1,643,000	2,145,000	502,000	- -	2,729,000	584,000	—
X.—Money Orders -	4,570,858	5,433,000	5,602,000	169,000	- -	5,602,000	—	—
XI.—Remittances in India	21,785,293	15,930,000	15,520,000	- -	410,000	13,082,000	- -	2,438,000
XII.—Secretary of State's Bills drawn.*	15,239,677	17,200,000	17,504,000	304,000	- -	15,342,000	- -	2,162,000
XIII.—Remittances between India and England.	2,104,084	2,005,000	1,877,000	- -	128,000	2,070,000	193,000	—
TOTAL - - - £.	156,981,981	146,422,000	143,013,000	- -	3,409,000	130,439,000	- -	12,574,000
Balance - - - -	15,300,001	16,510,000	17,498,850	988,850	- -	17,251,000	- -	247,850
GRAND TOTAL - - £.	172,281,982	162,932,000	160,511,850	- -	2,420,150	147,690,000	- -	12,821,850

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1882-83
ment must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary

ABSTRACT of the above, showing how the WAYS and MEANS are provided. - -

ACCOUNTS, 1880-81.				REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	
	£.		£.		£.
Public Debt - - -	3,679,815	Deficit of Imperial Revenue	7,398,523	Public Debt - - -	927,000
Treasury Notes and Service Funds.	247,367	Political and other Excluded Funds.	518,792	Treasury Notes and Service Funds.	251,000
Savings Banks Deposits -	943,694			Savings Banks Deposits -	90,000
Surplus of Provincial and Local Revenue.	297,961	Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	174,526	Political and other Excluded Funds.	10,000
Deposits and Advances -	4,493,470			Surplus of Provincial and Local Revenue.	1,322,000
Money Orders - - -	20,501	Guaranteed Railway Capital	165,600	Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	170,000
Secretary of State's Bills drawn.	97,462			Money Orders - - -	18,000
Remittances - - -	676,020	Balance increased - -	2,198,849	Remittances - - -	775,150
				Balance reduced - - -	247,850
TOTAL - - - £.	10,456,290	TOTAL - - - £.	10,456,290	TOTAL - - - £.	3,811,000

Fort William, Department of Finance and Commerce,
8 March 1882.

E. W. Kellner,
Deputy Comptroller General.

the GOVERMENT of INDIA in *India* and in *England*.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1881-2.	Regular Estimates, 1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83, compared with Regular Estimates, 1881-82. Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1.—Imperial Expenditure	80,260,545	74,178,000	75,027,000	849,000	- -	69,424,000	- -	5,603,000
2.—Public Debt - -	4,808,592	4,583,000	4,693,000	110,000	- -	3,138,000	- -	1,555,000
3.—Treasury Notes and Service Funds.	750,396	817,000	794,000	-	23,000	827,000	33,000	—
4.—Savings Banks Deposits.	1,114,796	1,146,000	1,444,000	298,000	- -	1,385,000	- -	59,000
5.—Political and other Excluded Funds.	1,115,482	492,000	602,000	110,000	- -	580,000	-	22,000
6.—Provincial and Local Deficits.	38,725	821,000	35,000	- -	786 000	1,990,000	1,955,000	—
7.—Deposits and Advances	20,674,356	26,915,000	18,234,000	- -	8,681,000	17,849,000	- -	385,000
8.—Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	1,106,650	113,000	136,000	23,000	- -	125,000	- -	11,000
9.—Guaranteed Railway Capital.	2,007,661	2,159,000	2,586,000	427,000	- -	3,271,000	685,000	—
10.—Money Orders - -	4,550,357	5,433.000	5,584.000	151,000	- -	5,584,000	—	—
11.—Remittances in India	21,394,055	14,998,000	14,677,850	- -	320,150	13,091,000	- -	1,586,850
12.—Secretary of State's Bills paid.	15,142,215	17,200,000	17,504,000	304.000	- -	15342,000	- -	2,162,000
13.—Remittances between India and England.	1,819,302	2,087,000	1,944,000	- -	143,000	2,089,000	145,000	
TOTAL - - - £.	154,783,132	150,942,000	143,260,850	- -	7,681,150	134,695,000	- -	8,565,850
Balance - - - - -	17,498,850	11,990,000	17,251,000	5,261,000	-	12,995,000	- -	4,256,000
GRAND TOTAL - - £.	172,281,982	162,932,000	160,511,850	- -	2,420,150	147,690,000	-	12,821,850

are the best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Governof State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated.

- - ABSTRACT of the above, showing how the WAYS and MEANS are provided.

REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.		BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83			
	£.		£.		£.
Deficit of Imperial Revenue	2,114,000	Treasury Notes and Service Funds.	264,000	Deficit of Imperial Revenue	2,965,000
Deposits and Advances -	1,256,000	Savings Banks Deposits -	250.000	Public Debt - - -	1,188,000
Guaranteed Railway Capital	441,000	Political and other Excluded Funds.	43,000	Deficit of Provincial and Local Revenue.	1,990,000
		Deposits and Advances -	1,797,000	Guaranteed Railway Capital	542,000
		Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	85,000	Remittances - - -	28,000
		Money Orders - -	18,000		
		Balance reduced - -	4,256,000		
TOTAL - - - £.	3,811,000	TOTAL - - - £.	6,713,000	TOTAL - - - £.	6,713,000

J. Westland,
Comptroller General.

T. C. Hope,
Secretary to the Government of India.

V.—REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA in *India*.

ESTIMATES, 1882-83.

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1881-82.	Regular Estimates, 1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83, compared with Regular Estimates, 1881-82. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
I.—Land Revenue	21,112,995	21,788,000	21,770,000	-	18,000	21,487,000	–	283,000
II.—Tributes	742,209	705,000	721,000	16,000	–	701,000	–	20,000
III.—Forest	707,718	768,100	818,000	49,900	–	806,900	–	11,100
IV.—Excise	3,135,226	3,031,000	3,411,000	380,000	–	3,331,000	–	80,000
V.—Assessed Taxes	558,720	550,000	538,000	-	12,000	538,000	–	—
VI.—Provincial Rates	2.776,370	2,863,000	2,885,000	22,000	–	2,649,000	–	236,000
VII.—Customs	2,539,612	2,367,090	2,290,000	-	77,000	1,181,000	–	1,109,000
VIII.—Salt	7,115,988	7,153,000	7,213,000	60,000	–	6,049,000	–	1,164,000
IX.—Opium	10,480,051	8,763,000	9,900,000	1,137,000	–	9,500,000	–	400,000
X.—Stamps	3,250,581	3,290,000	3,328,000	38,000	–	3,342,000	14,000	—
XI.—Registration	281,230	290,000	280,000	-	10,000	284,000	4,000	—
XII.—Mint	89,525	89,000	58,000	-	31,000	145,000	87,000	—
XIII.—Post Office	1,018,653	967,000	976,000	9,000	–	967,000	–	9,000
XIV.—Telegraph	508,743	452,600	422,800	-	29,800	493,700	70,900	—
XV.—Minor Departments	62,401	62,500	68,600	6,100	–	65,500	–	3,100
XVI.—Law and Justice	687,764	664,000	643,000	-	21,000	659,000	16,000	—
XVII.—Police	241,769	236,000	242,000	6,000	–	248,000	6,000	—
XVIII.—Marine	246,519	210,000	206,000	-	4,000	183,000	–	23,000
XIX.—Education	170,238	143,000	179,000	36,000	–	177,000	–	2,000
XX.—Medical	41,258	37,700	39,000	1,300	–	39,000	–	—
XXI.—Stationery and Printing.	63,396	61,000	60,000	-	1,000	59,000	–	1,000
XXII.—Interest	678,129	668,000	838,000	170,000	–	647,000	–	191,000
XXIII.—Superannuation Contributions.	212,546	215,600	208,100	-	7,500	206,800	–	1,300
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	636,362	265,000	365,800	100,800	–	262,000	–	103,800
XXV.—Railways (Subsidized)	-	-	—300	—300	–	-	–	—300
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation.	197,908	180,000	129,000	-	51,000	133,000	4,000	—
XXVII.—Other Public Works	533,502	472,500	543,300	70,800		469,000	–	74,300
XXVIII.—Army	837,075	777,000	902,500	125,500	–	813,500	–	89,000
„ Military Operations in Afghanistan.	602,607	61,000	267,000	206,000	–	-	–	267,000
XXIX.—Gain by Exchange	407,521	412,000	391,000	-	21,000	381,000	–	10,000
TOTAL £.	59,935,616	57,542,000	59,692,800	2,150,800	–	55,817,400	–	3,875,400
REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:								
XXV.—Railways:								
State (Gross Earnings)	2,268,905	2,420,000	2,484,800	64,800	–	2,775,800	291,000	—
Guaranteed (Net Traffic Receipts).	2,913,313	2,729,800	3,490,000	760,200	–	3,473,000	–	17,000
East Indian Railway	2,770,525	2,800,000	3,110,000	310,000	–	2,660,000	–	450,000
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation:								
Direct Receipts	638,656	738,500	803,800	65,300	–	843,800	40,000	—
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Net Traffic Receipts, &c.).	—7,650	—16,000	—10,000	6,000	–	—15,000	–	5,000
I.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	797,319	707,000	679,000	-	28,000	685,000	6,000	—
TOTAL £.	9,381,068	9,379,300	10,557,600	1,178,300	–	10,422,600	–	135,000
GRAND TOTAL £.	69,316,684	66,921,300	70,250,400	3,329,100	–	66,240,000	–	4,010,400

Fort William, Department of Finance and Commerce,
8 March 1882.

E. W. Kellner,
Deputy Comptroller General.

V.—REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA in *India*.

ESTIMATES, 1882-83.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1881-82.	Regular Estimates, 1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83, compared with Regular Estimates, 1881-82. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1.—Interest on Debt	1,327,977	1,367,300	1,580,700	213,400	–	1,477,300	–	103,400
2.—Interest, other Accounts	413,412	407,300	442,300	35,000		457,200	14,900	—
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	469,206	350,000	423,000	73,000	–	511,000	88,000	—
4.—Land Revenue	2,982,998	3,031,100	3,036,400	5,300	–	3,167,000	130,600	—
5.—Forest	461,908	565,800	594,800	29,000		575,800	–	19,000
6.—Excise	95,404	99,000	99,000	–	–	99,000	–	—
7.—Assessed Taxes	21,237	15,000	14,000	–	1,000	15,000	1,000	—
8.—Provincial Rates	46,435	48,000	49,000	1,000		49,000		—
9.—Customs	198,927	206,000	196,000	–	10,000	163,000	–	33,000
10.—Salt	363,536	428,000	544,000	116,000	–	639,000	95,000	—
11.—Opium	2,028,669	2,262,500	2,060,900	–	201,600	2,249,900	189,000	—
12.—Stamps	75,863	74,000	77,400	3,400	–	80,000	2,600	
13.—Registration	173,351	186,000	178,000	–	8,000	186,000	8,000	—
14.—Mint	89,227	85,200	71,200	–	14,000	104,400	33,200	—
15.—Post Office	1,009,147	997,900	1,051,300	53,400		1,069,400	18,100	—
16.—Telegraph	408,955	459,600	455,900	–	3,700	514,900	59,000	—
17.—Administration	1,291,483	1,298,900	1,275,300	–	23,600	1,286,300	11,000	—
18.—Minor Departments	371,289	438,700	525,500	86,800		420,800	–	104,700
19.—Law and Justice	3,203,347	3,349,600	3,180,700	–	168,900	3,345,700	165,000	—
20.—Police	2,524,198	2,571,000	2,551,000	–	20,000	2,635,000	84,000	—
21.—Marine	398,915	432,100	394,000	–	38,100	376,300	–	17,700
22.—Education	998,061	1,057,600	1,056,600	–	1,000	1,148,600	92,000	—
23.—Ecclesiastical	157,983	158,200	159,500	1,300	–	162,000	2,500	—
24.—Medical	659,532	690,500	670,500	–	20,000	695,500	25,000	—
25.—Stationery and Printing	410,401	424,400	434,400	10,000	–	309,000	–	125,400
26.—Political	444,896	535,700	636,200	100,500	–	492,700		143,500
27.—Allowances and Assignments	1,873,872	1,881,900	1,910,900	29,000	–	1,873,900	–	37,000
28.—Civil Furlough Allowances	6,217	4,000	5,000	1,000	–	4,000	–	1,000
29.—Superannuations	779,589	708,000	706,000	–	2,000	741,000	35,000	—
30.—Miscellaneous	249,307	251,000	271,000	20,000	–	253,000		18,000
31.—Famine Relief and Insurance—								
Relief	32,638	–	22,800	22,800	–	–	–	22,800
Protective Works	–	750,000	727,000	–	23,000	750,000	23,000	
Reduction of Debt	–	750,000	750,000	–	–	750,000		—
32.—Railways	77,003	417,000	281,000	–	136,000	592,000	311,000	
„ Subsidized Railways	–	–	34,700	34,700	–	33,500	–	1,200
„ Frontier Railways	1,598,918	386,000	—131,000	–	517,000	120,000	251,000	
33.—Irrigation and Navigation	703,817	925,900	878,800	–	47,100	973,800	95,000	
34.—Other Public Works	4,224,748	4,939,400	5,221,000	281,600	–	5,280,300	59,300	—
35.—Army	12,613,468	12,392,000	13,034,800	642,800	–	12,103,000	–	931,800
„ Military Operations in Afghanistan.	11,297,926	2,271,000	1,610,000	–	661,000	–	–	1,610,000
36.—Loss by Exchange	3,124,330	3,475,000	3,685,000	210,000	–	3,156,000	–	529,000
	57,263,190	50,630,800	50,764,600	74,000	–	48,860,300	–	1,904,300
Provincial and Local Surpluses+ and Deficit—	+336,686	+114,000	+1,357,000	+1,243,000	–	–	–	+1,357,000
	—38,725	—821,000	—35,000	–	—786,000	—1,990,000	1,955,000	—
TOTAL £.	57,566,151	49,983,600	52,086,600	2,103,000	–	46,870,300	–	5,216,300
EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (WORKING EXPENSES AND INTEREST):								
32.—Railways:								
State Working and Maintenance.	1,607,528	1,669,000	1,716,000	47,000	–	1,741,000	25,000	—
Guaranteed (Interest Surplus, Profits, &c.).	423,365	249,000	425,000	176,000	–	547,000	122,000	—
East Indian Railway	123,046	204,600	199,600	–	5,000	214,700	15,100	—
33.—Irrigation and Navigation:								
Working and Maintenance	425,347	426,000	473,000	27,000	–	503,000	50,000	—
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Interest, &c.).	555	—200	—200	–	–	290	—	—
1.—Interest on Debt	2,037,876	2,209,400	1,973,100	–	236,300	2,132,000	158,900	—
TOTAL £.	4,617,657	4,757,800	4,766,500	8,700	–	5,137,500	371,000	—
GRAND TOTAL £.	62,183,808	54,741,400	56,853,100	2,111,700	–	52,007,800	–	4,845,300
37.—Productive Public Works	2,667,392	2,150,000	2,211,000	61,000	–	2,215,000	4,000	—
Ditto E. I. Railway	418,435	860,000	535,000	–	325,000	485,000	–	50,000

J. Westland,
Comptroller General.

T. C. Hope,
Secretary to the Government of India.

VI.—REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the ESTIMATES, 1882-83

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1880-81.	Budget Estimate, 1881-82.	Regular Estimates, 1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83, compared with Regular Estimates, 1881-82.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
III.—Forest	1,602	1,900	2,000	100	–	2,100	100	—
XII.—Mint	40	—	—	—		—	–	—
XIV.—Telegraph	30,344	28,400	53,200	24,800	–	31,300	–	21,900
XV.—Minor Department	16,091	38,500	44,400	5,900	–	500	–	43,900
XX.—Medical	2,110	4,300	4,000	- -	300	2,000	-	2,000
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	66	—	—	—	–	—	–	—
XXII.—Interest	197,550	10,000	54,000	44,000	–	5,000	–	49,000
XXIII.—Superannuation Contributions.	103,453	99,400	103,900	4,500	–	100,200	–	3,700
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	95,380	6,000	13,200	7,200	–	6,000	–	7,200
XXV.—Railways	- -	- -	2,300	2,300	–	1,000	–	1,300
XXVII.—Other Public Works	13,811	12,500	13,700	1,200	–	16,000	2,300	—
XXVIII.—Army	87,052	37,000	66,500	29,500	–	54,500	–	12,000
English Contribution for Afghan War.	2,695,000	3,000,000	2,305,000	- -	695,000	- -	–	2,305,000
TOTAL £.	3,242,499	3,238,000	2,662,200	- -	575,800	218,600	–	2,443,600
REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:								
XXV.—Railways	230	200	200	- -	-	200	–	—
XXVI.—Irrigation	488	500	200	- -	300	200	–	—
£.	718	700	400	- -	300	400	—	—
TOTAL £.	3,243,217	3,238,700	2,662,600	- -	576,100	219,000	- -	2,443,600

Fort William, Department of Finance and Commerce,
8 March 1882.

E. W. Kellner,
Deputy Controller General.

HOME TREASURY of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA.

- - - - - - - - - ESTIMATES, 1882-83.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1881-82.	Regular Estimates, 1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83, compared with Regular Estimates, 1881-82. — Increase	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1.—Interest on Debt - -	2,341,218	2,470,700	2,506,300	35,600	- -	2,439,700	- -	66,600
2.—Interest, other Accounts -	561	1,700	2,700	1,000	- -	1,800	- -	900
4.—Land Revenue - - -	681	900	600	- -	300	1,000	400	—
5.—Forest - - - -	4,068	5,200	5,200	- -	-	5,200	—	—
10.—Salt - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.—Opium - - - -	88	500	1,100	600	- -	100	- -	1,000
12.—Stamps - - - -	31,602	40,000	31,600	- -	8,400	39,000	7,400	—
14.—Mint - - - -	3,391	19,800	22,800	3,000	- -	3,600	- -	19,200
15.—Post Office - - -	106,358	100,100	98,700	- -	1,400	103,600	4,900	—
16.—Telegraph - - -	88,879	102,400	111,100	8,700	- -	122,100	11,000	—
17.—Administration - -	240,573	220,100	226,700	6,600	- -	217,700	- -	9,000
18.—Minor Departments - -	29,851	19,300	21,500	2,200	- -	21,200	- -	300
19.—Law and Justice - -	266	1,400	300	- -	1,100	1,300	1,000	—
21.—Marine - - - -	152,671	302,900	226,000	- -	76,900	244,700	18,700	—
22.—Education - - -	407	400	400	- -	- -	400	—	
23.—Ecclesiastical - - -	655	800	500	- -	300	1,000	500	—
24.—Medical - - - -	7,203	7,500	7,500	- -	- -	7,500	—	
25.—Stationery and Printing -	74,609	87,600	127,600	40,000	- -	131,000	3,400	—
26.—Political - - - -	86,287	26,300	26,800	500	- -	27,300	500	—
27.—Allowances and Assignments.	24,901	61,100	21,100	- -	40,000	65,100	44,000	—
28.—Civil Furlough Allowances	217,524	230,000	218,000	- -	12,000	230,000	12,000	—
29.—Superannuations - -	1,370,964	1,356,000	1,367,000	11,000	- -	1,360,000	- -	7,000
30.—Miscellaneous - - -	30,823	20,000	22,000	2,000	- -	18,000	- -	4,000
31.—Famine Relief - - -	1,831	- -	200	200	- -	- -	- -	200
32.—Railways (Frontier Railways).	694,697	404,000	340,000	- -	64,000	103,000	- -	237,000
Subsidized Railways - -	- -	- -	4,300	4,300	- -	16,500	12,200	—
33.—Irrigation - - -	5,286	100	200	100	- -	200	—	—
34.—Other Public Works - -	88,249	95,600	101,000	5,400	- -	90,700	- -	10,300
35.—Army - - - -	4,104,245	4,067,000	4,084,200	17,200	- -	4,025,000	- -	59,200
„ Military Operations in Afghanistan.	70,563	- -	1,000	1,000	- -	- -	- -	1,000
TOTAL - - - £.	9,778,452	9,641,400	9,576,400	- -	65,000	9,276,700	- -	299,700
EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:								
1.—Interest - - - -	343,994	239,600	353,900	114,300	- -	342,000	- -	11,900
32.—Railways (Guaranteed) -	3,254,504	3,267,000	3,265,000	- -	2,000	3,278,000	13,000	—
„ E. I. Railway -	993,173	1,382,400	1,237,400	- -	145,000	1,219,300	—	18,100
33.—Irrigation (Madras Irrigation and Canal Company)	50,109	33,200	50,200	17,000	- -	50,200	—	—
	4,641,780	4,922,200	4,906,500	- -	15,700	4,889,500	- -	17,000
TOTAL - - - £.	14,420,232	14,563,600	14,482,900	- -	80,700	14,166,200	- -	316,700
37.—Productive Public Works -	570,678	458,000	445,000	- -	13,000	550,000	105,000	—
Ditto ditto, E. I. Railway	- -	- -	500,000	500,000	- -	- -	- -	500,000
Ditto ditto, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertakings.	- -	1,405,000	- -	- -	1,405,000	—	—	—

J. Westland,
Comptroller General.

T. C. Hope,
Secretary to the Government of India.

VII.—RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS at the TREASURIES

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1881-82.	Regular Estimates, 1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83, compared with Regular Estimates, 1881-82. Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
I.—Imperial Revenue -	69,618,805	66,921,300	70,250,400	3,329,100	–	66,240,000	–	4,010,400
II.—Public Debt (a) - -	3,451,163	3,000,000	3,000,700	700	–	- -	–	3,000,700
III.—Treasury Notes and Service Funds.	994,057	1,026,200	1,041,000	14,800	–	1,087,000	46,000	—
IV.—Savings Banks Deposits	2,058,490	769,000	1,534,000	765,000	–	1,635,000	101,000	—
V.—Political and other excluded Funds.	596,690	452,000	612,000	160,000	–	623,000	11,000	—
VI.—Provincial and Local Surplus.	336,686	114,000	1,357,000	1,243,000	–	- -	–	1,357,000
VII.—Deposits and Advances	25,162,130	24,363,000	16,961,500	–	7,401,500	19,143,000	2,181,500	—
VIII.—Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	932,124	215,000	306,000	91,000	–	210,000	–	96,000
IX.—Guaranteed Railway Capital.	1,602,478	1,542,600	1,479,500	–	63,100	1,674,000	194,500	—
X.—Money Orders - -	4,570,858	5,433,000	5,602,000	169,000	–	5,602,000	–	—
XI.—Remittances in India -	21,785,293	15,930,000	15,520,000	–	410,000	13,082,000	–	2,438,000
XIII.—Remittances between India and England.	1,803,187	1,879,500	1,570,900	–	308,600	1,722,000	151,100	—
TOTAL - - - £.	132,911,961	121,645,600	119,235,000	–	2,410,600	111,018,000	–	8,217,000
Balance - - -	13,029,894	12,799,993	13,371,101	571,108	–	14,199,651	828,550	—
GRAND TOTAL - - £.	145,941,855	134,445,593	132,606,101	–	1,839,492	125,217,651	–	7,388,450

(a) The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1882-83 are the best that itself that the Secretary of State will raise

ABSTRACT of the above, showing how the WAYS and MEANS are provided. - -

ACCOUNTS, 1880-81.	£.		£.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	£.
Surplus of Imperial Revenue	4,349,170	Political and other Excluded Funds.	518,792	Surplus of Imperial Revenue	10,651,300
Public Debt - - -	3,087,482	Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	174,526	Public Debt - - -	2,770,400
Treasury Notes and Service Funds.	244,105	Secretary of State's Bills Paid.	15,142,215	Treasury Notes and Service Funds.	247,500
Savings Banks Deposits -	943,694	Balance increased - -	341,207	Savings Banks Deposits -	90,000
Surplus of Provincial and Local Revenue.	297,961			Political and other excluded Funds.	10,000
Deposits and Advances -	4,688,568			Surplus of Provincial and Local Revenue.	1,322,000
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	—			Deposits and Advances -	546,300
Guaranteed Railway Capital	572,972			Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	170,000
Money Orders - - -	20,501			Guaranteed Railway Capital	355,000
Remittances - - -	1,972,287			Money Orders - - -	18,000
TOTAL - - £.	16,176,740	TOTAL - - £.	16,176,740	Remittances - - -	2,152,050
				TOTAL - - £.	18,332,550

Fort William, Department of Finance and Commerce,
8 March 1882.

E. W. Kellner,
Deputy Comptroller General.

of the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA in *India*.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1881-82.	Regular Estimates, 1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83, compared with Regular Estimates, 1881-82.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1.—Imperial Expenditure -	65,269,635	57,751,400	59,599,100	1,847,700	-	54,707,800	-	4,891,300
2.—Public Debt - - -	363,681	30,800	230,300	199,500		590,000	359,700	—
3.—Treasury Notes, and Service Funds.	749,952	816,400	793,500		22,900	826,500	33,000	—
4.—Savings Banks Deposits	1,114,796	1,146,000	1,444,000	298,000	-	1,385,000	-	59,000
5.—Political and other excluded Funds.	1,115,482	492,000	602,000	110,000	-	580,000	-	22,000
6.—Provincial and Local Deficits.	38.725	821,000	35,000	-	786,000	1,990,000	1,955,000	—
7.—Deposits and Advances -	20,473,562	24,412,000	16,415,200	-	7,996,800	17,846,000	1,430,800	—
8.—Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	1,106,650	113,000	136,000	23,000	-	125,000	-	11,000
9.—Guaranteed Railway Capital.	1,029,506	1,054,400	1,124,500	70,100	-	1,901,000	776,500	—
10.—Money Orders - -	4,550,357	5,433,000	5,584,000	151,000		5,584,000	-	—
11.—Remittances in India -	21,894,055	14,998,000	14,677,850	-	320,150	13,091,000	-	1,586,850
12.—Secretary of State's Bills paid (*a*).	15,142,215	17,200,000	17,504,000	304,000		15,342,000	-	2,162,000
13.—Remittances between India and England.	222,138	178,200	261,000	82,800	-	401,000	140,000	—
TOTAL - - - £.	132,570,754	124,446,200	118,406,450		6,039,750	114,369,300	-	4,037,150
Balance - - -	13,371,101	9,999,393	14,199,651	4,200,258	-	10,848,351	-	3,351,300
GRAND TOTAL - - £.	145,941,855	134,445,593	132,606,101	-	1,839,492	125,217,651	-	7,388,450

can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on. The Government must not be understood to pledge by Bills the exact amount stated.

ABSTRACT of the above, showing how the WAYS and MEANS are provided.

REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.		BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.			
	£.		£.		£.
Secretary of State's Bills Paid.	17,504,000	Surplus of Imperial Revenue	11,532,200	Public Debt - - -	590,000
Balance increased - -	828,550	Treasury Notes and Service Funds.	260,500	Deficits of Provincial and Local Revenue.	1,990,000
		Savings Banks' Deposits -	250,000	Guaranteed Railway Capital	227,000
		Political and other excluded Funds.	43,000	Secretary of State's Bills paid.	15,342,000
		Deposits and Advances -	1,297,000		
		Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	85,000		
		Money Orders - - -	18,000		
		Remittances - - -	1,312,000		
		Balance Reduced - -	3,351,300		
TOTAL - - - £.	18,332,550	TOTAL - - - £.	18,149,000	TOTAL - - - £.	18,149,000

J. Westland,
Comptroller General.

T. C. Hope,
Secretary to the Government of India.

VIII.—RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS at

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1880–81.	Budget Estimates, 1881–82.	Regular Estimates, 1881–82.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1882–83.	Budget Estimates, 1882–83, compared with Regular Estimates, 1881–82. Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
I.—Public Revenue - -	3,243,217	3,238,700	2,662,600	- -	576,100	219,000	–	2,443,600
II.—Public Debt* - - -	5,037,244	4,105,000	2,619,300	- -	1,485,700	1,950,000	–	669,300
III.—Service Funds - -	3,706	3,800	4,000	200	- -	4,000	- -	–
VII.—Deposits and Advances -	5,696	3,000	16,500	13,500	- -	503,000	486,500	–
IX.—Guaranteed Railway Capital.	239,583	100,400	665,500	565,100	- -	1,055,000	389,500	–
XII.—Secretary of State's Bills drawn.	15,239,677	17,200,000	17,504,000	304,000	- -	15,342,000	–	2,162,000
XIII.—Remittances between India and England - -	300,897	125,500	306,100	180,600	- -	348,000	41,900	–
TOTAL - - - £.	24,070,020	24,776,400	23,778,000	- -	998,400	19,421,000	–	4,357,000
Balance - - - -	2,270,107	3,710,007	4,127,749	417,742	- -	3,051,349	–	1,076,400
GRAND TOTAL - £.	26,340,127	28,486,407	27,905,749	- -	580,658	22,472,349	–	5,433,400

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amount to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1882–83 and of the Debt not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact

ABSTRACT of the above, showing how the

ACCOUNTS, 1880–81.				REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881–82.	
	£.		£.		£.
Net Public Debt - - -	592,333	Deficit of Revenue - -	11,747,693	Service Funds - - -	3,500
		Net Deposits and Advances	105,098		
Service Funds - - -	3,202	Net Guaranteed Railway Capital.	738,572	Secretary of State's Bills drawn.	17,504,000
Secretary of State's Bills drawn.	15,239,677	Net Remittances between India and England.	1,296,267		
		Balance increased - -	1,857,642	Balance decreased - -	1,076,400
TOTAL - - - £.	15,835,272	TOTAL - - - £.	15,835,272	TOTAL - - - £.	18,583,900

Fort William, Department of Finance and Commerce, 8 March 1882.

E. W. Kellner,
Deputy Comptroller General.

IX.—CLOSING BALANCES of the

	ACTUALS, 1880–81. Provincial.	Local.	Local Deposits and Advances.	TOTAL.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	
India General - - - - - - - - -	- -	6,416	175	6,591	1
Central Provinces - - - - - - -	66,382	45,809	*—942*	111,249	2
British Burma - - - - - - - -	288,597	97,531	- -	386,128	3
Assam - - - - - - - - - -	58,016	1,852	*—1,851*	58,017	4
Bengal - - - - - - - - -	499,112	197,687	*—2,964*	693,835	5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh - - - -	666,561	258,592	*—1,126*	924,027	6
Punjab - - - - - - - - -	150,314	96,583	*—488*	246,409	7
Madras - - - - - - - - -	73,071	498,792	45,467	617,330	8
Bombay - - - - - - - - -	148,003	144,746	*—8*	292,741	9
TOTAL - - - £.	1,950,056	1,348,008	38,263	3,336,327	

Fort William, Department of Finance and Commerce, 8 March 1882.

E. W. Kellner,
Deputy Comptroller General.

the HOME TREASURY of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1880-81.	Budget, Estimates, 1881-82.	Regular Estimates, 1881-82.	Increase	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83, compared with the Regular Estimates, 1881-82. Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1.—Public Expenditure - -	14,990,910	16,426,600	15,427,900	- -	998,700	14,716,200		711,700
2.—Public Debt - - - -	4,444,911	4,552,200	4,462,700	- -	89,500	2,548,000	-	1,914,700
3.—Service Funds - - -	444	600	500	- -	100	500		—
7.—Deposits and Advances -	200,794	2,503,000	1,818,800	- -	684,200	3,000		1,815,800
9.—Guaranteed Railway Capital.	978,155	1,104,600	1,461,500	356,900	- -	1,370,000		91,500
13.—Remittances between India and England.	1,597,164	1,908,800	1,683,000	- -	225,800	1,688,000	5,000	—
TOTAL - - - £.	22,212,378	26,495,800	24,854,400	- -	1,641,400	20,325,700	-	4,528,700
Balance - - - -	4,127,749	1,990,607	3,051,349	1,060,742	- -	2,146,649		904,700
GRAND TOTAL - £.	26,340,127	28,486,407	27,905,749	- -	580,658	22,472,349	-	5,433,400

transactions are the best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on the Government must amount stated, or that the debt transactions will be carried out as estimated.

WAYS and MEANS are Provided.

- REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	£.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1882-83.	£.		£.
Deficit of Revenue - -	12,765,300	Service Funds - - -	3,500	Deficit of Revenue - -	14,497,200
Net Public Debt - -	1,843,400	Deposits and Advances -	500,000	Net Debt - - - - -	598,000
Net Deposits and Advances	1,802,300	Secretary of State's Bills drawn.	15,342,000	Net Guaranteed Railway Capital.	315,000
Net Guaranteed Railway Capital.	796,000	Balance decreased - -	904,700	Net Miscellaneous Remittances between India and England.	1,340,000
Net Miscellaneous Remittances between India and England.	1,376,900				
TOTAL - - - £.	18,583,900	TOTAL - - - £.	16,750,200	TOTAL - - - £.	16,750,200

J. Westland,
Comptroller General.

T. C. Hope,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

	REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1881-82.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1882-83.			
	Provincial.	Local.	Local Deposits and Advances.	TOTAL.	Provincial.	Local.	Local Deposits and Advances.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	- -	2,100	200	2,300	- -	*—1,200*	200	*—1,000*
2	145,700	35,500	*—6,800*	174,900	147,800	24,000	*—6,800*	165,500
3	290,600	64,800	- -	355,400	88,200	13,200	- -	101,400
4	98,900	2,000	*—1,900*	99,000	67,400	2,000	*—1,900*	67,500
5	708,800	169,300	12,000	890,100	84,600	93,800	27,000	205,400
6	1,062,600	290,700	100	1,353,400	621,000	260,800	1,300	883,100
7	301,700	117,300	*—500*	418,500	178,300	118,800	*—700*	296,600
8	107,200	506,700	39,700	653,600	126,300	413,200	39,700	579,200
9	552,100	163,600	*—300*	715,400	286,400	104,900	*—600*	390,700
	3,267,600	1,352,000	43,000	4,662,600	1,600,000	1,029,500	58,900	2,688,400

J. Westland,
Comptroller General.

T. C. Hope,
Secretary to the Government of India.

X.—STATEMENT showing the NET

In thousands of Conventional £. - - - - - - - - -

REVENUE.	1880-81.	1881-82.		1882-83.	
				Budget.	
	Actuals.	Budget.	Regular.	Preliminary.*	Final.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue - - - - - - -	18,129	18,756	18,733	18,394	18,319
Assessed Taxes - - - - - - -	538	535	524	523	523
Customs - - - - - - - - -	2,341	2,161	2,094	2,200	1,018
Salt - - - - - - - - -	6,753	6,725	6,669	6,833	5,410
Opium - - - - - - - -	8,451	6,500	7,838	7,250	7,250
Excise - - - - - - - -	3,040	2,932	3,312	3,232	3,232
Stamps - - - - - - - -	3,143	3,176	3,219	3,223	3,223
Registration - - - - - - -	108	104	102	98	98
Forest - - - - - - - -	243	199	220	228	228
Tributes and Contributions, Mint and Miscellaneous, less Refunds and Drawbacks.	722	339	348	189	224
Provincial Rates - - - - - -	2,730	2,815	2,836	2,841	2,600
Provincial and Local Adjustments, Ordinary -	—298	707	—652	1,990	1,990
Ditto - Special - - - - - -	- -	- -	—670	—	—
TOTAL NET REVENUE - £.	45,900	44,949	44,573	47,001	44,115
Deficit - - -	4,044	—	—	—	—
TOTAL. - - - £.	49,944	44,949	44,573	47,001	44,115

*These figures show the Budget as it would stand if no remissions of taxation were made, and the payment of Patwaris in Oudh was not undertaken by the State.

Fort William, Department of Finance and Commerce,
8 March 1882.

E. W. Kellner,
Deputy Comptroller General.

Revenue and Expenditure of India.

- - - - - - - - - In thousands of Conventional £.

EXPENDITURE.	1880-81.	1881-82.		1882-83.	
				Budget.	
	Actuals.	Budget.	Regular.	Preliminary.*	Final.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Administration - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,532	1,519	1,502	1,504	1,504
Law and Justice - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,516	2,687	2,538	2,688	2,688
Police - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,282	2,335	2,309	2,387	2,387
Education - - - - - - - - - - - - -	828	915	878	972	972
Ecclesiastical - - - - - - - - - - - -	159	159	160	163	163
Minor Departments,—Marine, Medical, Stationery and Printing, Post Office, and Telegraph.	1,780	2,201	2,250	2,175	2,175
Political, and Allowances, &c., under Treaties - - - - -	2,430	2,505	2,595	2,459	2,459
Furlough and Superannuation, &c., Allowances - - - - -	2,058	1,983	1,984	2,028	2,028
ARMY:					
Ordinary - - - - - - - - - - - -	15,794	15,645	16,150	15,260	15,260
War and Frontier Railways - - (Actuals, 1880-81: £. 13,060; Budget Estimate, 1881-82: £. 3,000; Regular, Final: £. 1,553)	10,365	—	—752	—	—
English Contribution for Afghan War (Actuals, 1880-81: £. 2,695; Budget Estimate, 1881-82: £. 3,000; Regular, Final: £. 2,305)					
Famine Relief and Insurance - - - - - - - - -	35	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Interest, exclusive of that for Productive Public Works - - -	3,207	3,569	3,640	3,724	3,724
Loss by Exchange - - - - - - - - - - -	2,717	3,063	3,294	2,775	2,775
Public Works, Ordinary - - - - - - - - - -	4,354	5,713	5,833	6,591	6,591†
	50,066	43,794	43,881	44,226	44,226
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:					
+Land and other Receipts (Actuals, 1880-81: £. 8,905; Budget Estimate, 1881-82: £. 8,921; Regular, 1881-82: £. 10,055; Budget, Preliminary: £. 9,870; Budget, Final: £. 9,870)	—122	300	—885	—396	—396
—Interest and charges. (Actuals, 1880-81: £. 8,783; Budget Estimate, 1881-82: £. 9,221; Regular, 1881-82: £. 9,170; Budget, Preliminary: £. 9,474; Budget, Final: £. 9,474)					
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE - - - £.	49,944	44,094	42,996	43,830	43,830
Surplus - - - -	—	855	1,577	3,171	285
TOTAL - - - £.	49,944	44,949	44,573	47,001	44,115

† Includes 223 Frontier Railways.

J. Westland,
Comptroller General.

T. C. Hope,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE I.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	1875–76.	1876–77.	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.	1880–81.	1881–82.	1882–83.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. Estimates.	£. Estimates.
Deficit of Recorded Revenue compared with whole recorded Expenditure.	2,601,684	5,992,062	8,334,139	2,337,507	4,547,279	7,700,644	2,114,000	2,965,000
Productive Public Works, Capital Expenditure	4,270,629	3,809,284	4,791,052	4,381,898	3,364,330	3,656,505	3,691,000	3,250,000
Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded Expenditure, excluding Expenditure on Productive Public Works:								
Surplus	1,668,945	—	—	2,044,391	—	—	1,577,000	285,000
Deficit	—	2,182,778	3,543,087	—	1,182,949	4,044,139	—	—
Net Public Debt incurred	4,109,522	4,750,145	7,345,416	4,199,268	5,105,160*	5,679,815	927,000	—1,188,000
Net Public Debt incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railway, and other Companies, and Native States, &c,	2,878,300	3,317,000	6,496,200	3,209,100	5,756,708	5,339,444	656,000	—1,645,000
Value of Commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver.	58,091,000	61,014,000	65,222,000	60,937,000	67,212,000	74,581,000		
Value of Commodities imported, excluding Gold and Silver.	38,887,000	37,428,000	41,464,000	37,800,000	41,166,000	53,117,000		
Excess of Exports over Imports, excluding Gold and Silver.	19,204,000	23,586,000	23,758,000	23,137,000	26,046,000	21,464,000		
Net Imports of Gold	1,545,000	207,000	468,000	(exports) 896,000	1,750,000	3,655,000		
Net Imports of Silver	1,553,000	7,199,000	14,676,000	3,970,000	7,870,000	3,893,000		
TOTAL Net Imports of Gold and Silver	3,098,000	7,406,000	15,144,000	3,074,000	9,620,000	7,548,000		
Excess of Exports over Imports, including Gold and Silver.	16,106,000	16,180,000	8,614,000	20,063,000	16,426,000	13,916,000		
Grand Total Value of Imports and Exports of all kinds.	104,480,000	113,908,000	126,252,000	109,777,000	122,069,000	138,126,000		
Secretary of State's Bills sold (Rupees)	*Rs.* 13,75,00,000	*Rs.* 14,85,70,000	*Rs.* 11,69,85,000	*Rs.* 18,78,21,000	*Rs.* 18,95,71,000	*Rs.* 18,32,77,000	*Rs.* 21,23,48,000	*Rs.* 18,71,10,000
Sterling equivalent received	£. 12,390,000	£. 12,696,000	£. 10,134,000	£. 15,465,000†	£. 15,749,000‡	£. 15,289,677	£. 17,589,500§	£. 15,592,500 ‖
Silver coined at the Indian Mints	2,550,000	6,271,000	16,180,000	7,210,770	10,257,093	4,249,676	917,830	—
Gold coined in Germany	12,756,000	2,873,000	7,112,000	5,475,340	1,509,877	—	—	—
Silver coined in Germany	6,602,000	9,523,000	1,669,000	88,498	—	—	—	—

Maximum price of an oz. troy standard silver in London.	57⅞*d.* (27th April)	58⅝ *d.* (18th Jan.)	55⅝ (8th Oct.)	54¼ *d.* (2nd April)	53⅜ (Nov.)	52 19/16 (July)	52½	
Minimum - - ditto - - ditto - -	52½*d.* (22nd March)	47 *d.* (7th July)	53½ (21st June)	48½ *d.* (21st Dec.)	49⅜ (April)	51 (Jan.)	50⅞ (July)	
Maximum price of a sovereign in Calcutta -	*Rs. a.* 11 12	*Rs. a.* 13 – (7th July)	*Rs. a.* 11 14 (5th Sept.)	*Rs. a.* 12 11 (March)	*Rs. a.* 12 11 (May)	*Rs. a.* 12-1 to 6 (throughout the year).	*Rs. a.* 12-6 to 4 throughout.	
Minimum - - ditto - - ditto - -	11 –	11 3 (6th Feb.)	11 4 (10th April)	11 11 (11th June)	11 15 (Jan.)			
Average exchange upon Secretary of State's Bills sold per rupee.	1 *s.* 9·64 *d.*	1 *s.* 8·49 *d.*	1 *s.* 8·79 *d.*	1 *s.* 7·761 *d.*	1 *s.* 7·94 *d.*	1 *s.* 7·956 *d.*	1 *s.* 7·88 *d.*	1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Fixed rate of exchange for the adjustment of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries.	1 *s.* 10¼ *d*	1 *s.* 9¾ *d.*	1 *s.* 9½ *d.*	1 *s.* 9 *d.*	1 *s.* 7½ *d.*	1 *s.* 8½ *d.*	1 *s.* 8 *d.*	1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Maximum rate of discount on Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	9 (May)	11 (April)	12 (May)	9 (1st April)	9 (April)	7 (April)	9 (Feb.)	
Minimum - - ditto - - ditto - -	1 (Nov. and Dec.)	5 (Aug. and Sept.)	(Dec. and Jan.)	3 (7th Nov.)	3 (Jan.)	3 (Nov. to Jan.)	4 (June)	
Maximum rate of discount at the Bank of England.	4 (Oct. and Jan.)	2 throughout the year.	5 (Oct. and Nov.)	6 (Oct. and Nov.)	3 (April to Oct.)	3 (April)	6 (Feb.)	
Minimum - - ditto - - ditto - -	2 (Aug.)		2 (subsequently).	2½ (30th May)	2 (Nov. to Feb.)	2½	2½ (throughout first half year).	
Maximum money balances of the three Presidency Banks.	£. 7,041,800 (July)	£. 6,382,700 (July)	£. 7,574,900 (Jan.)	£. 6,978,500 (July)	£. 7,733,500 (Feb.)	£. 7,472,500 (Feb.)	£. 6,097,800 (July)	
Minimum - - ditto - - ditto - -	4,762,300 (May)	4,132,500 (Oct.)	3,672,200 (April)	4,589,300 (Jan.)	4,150,400 (April	4,442,700 (March)	3,340,600 (Jan.)	
Maximum price in Calcutta of Government Four per cent. Rupee Securities.	102⅝ (3rd June)	102⅜ (25th July)	98¼ (27th June)	97 (July and Aug.)	95¾ (July)	102½ (Mar.)	106 6 (June)	
Minimum - - ditto - - ditto - -	99 (21st March)	96¼ (13th Jan.)	92 (8th Sept.)	91⅞ (March)	91¼ (May)	93 10 (May)	99 8 (Aug.)	
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register of Rupee Securities enfaced for interest drafts.	£. 14,407,861 (Oct.)	£. 14,125,982 (April)	£. 14,588,744	£. 15,950,002 (Feb.)	£. 19,431,239 (Mar.)	£. 19,739,473 June)	£. 21,328,200 (Feb.)	
Minimum - - ditto - ditto - -	14,111,441 (April)	12,655,322 (Dec.)	13,057,964	13,826,493 (Oct.)	15,908,182 (May)	18,719,445 (Jan.)	19,013,628 (April)	
Maximum price in London of such securities (in gold).	98½ (7th April)	92 (15th Dec.)	84½ (5th April)	81¾ (1st April)	80¾ (Oct.)	84¼ (Feb.)	87 (July)	
Minimum - - ditto - - ditto - -	82 (4th March)	77 (6th July	81¼ (23rd Jan.)	72 (23rd Oct.)	71⅛ (May,	78 (May)	82¼ (Sept.)	
Maximum price in London of Secretary of State's Four per cent. Sterling Bonds.	106¼ (5th Aug.)	104¾ (22nd Feb.)	104½ (30th Aug.)	104½ (July and Aug.)	105½	105¼ (Jan.	106⅝ (July)	
Minimum - - ditto - ditto	102¾ (3rd June)	101 (20th Oct.)	100½ (21st Mar.)	97 (Oct.)	100⅜	101⅜ (Sept.	103¼ (Sept.)	
Maximum Government Paper Currency outstanding.	£. 12,161,224 (22nd Oct.)	£. 12,551,185 (7th Feb.)	£. 15,757,790 (15th Jan.)	£. 14,584,900 (Sept.)	£. 14,329,700 (Jan.)	£. 14,513,100 (Dec.)	£. 14,422,600 (Sept	
Minimum - - ditto - ditto - -	10,668,628 (7th May)	10,532,294 (15th May)	11,130,528 (30th April)	11,423,600 (March)	11,113,800 (June)	12,528,400 April	12 877,900 (April)	
Number of Savings Banks - - - -	330	340	343	338	371	388	363	
Number of Depositors in Savings Banks -	73,401	80,004	83,518	84,503	91,288	107,778	113,295	
Amount deposited in Savings Banks -	£. 1,895,452	£. 1,936.193	£. 1,925,335	£. 1,912,401	£. 2,282,823	£. 3,213.671	£. 3,188,370	
Average of each Deposit - - -	25	24	23	22	25	29	28	
Net addition to Deposits - - - -	148,659	40,741	10,858 (Decrease)	12,934 Decrease)	370,422	930,848	25 301 (Decrease)	
Cash reserve at the Bank of France in December of each year—in 000's of francs	*Frs.* 1,679,300	*Frs.* 2,169,000	*Frs.* 2,042 500	*Frs.* 2,041,700	*Frs.* 1,979,017	*Frs.* 1,786,873	*Frs.* 1,817,164	
Silver - - ditto - - ditto - - -	505,000	638,600	865,400	1,058,100	1,220,501	1,202,604	1,161,468	
Per-centage of Silver on the Total Reserve	31	30	43	52	62	68	64	

* Exclusive of 9,730,862 *l.*, Debt incurred for the purchase of the East Indian Railway.

† Includes 1,516,193 *l.*, amount remitted by Bills of Exchange on India.

‡ Includes 486,947 *l.*, Gold remi- es from India.

§ Includes 85,000 *l.* Hong Kong Bills.

Includes 250,000 *l.*, Hong Kong Bills.

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—SEA-BORNE TRADE for the YEAR. (Principle ARTICLES arranged in Order of their DECLARED VALUE.)

No.	EXPORTS.			1876–77.	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.	1880–81.
1	Cotton: Raw	Quantity	*Cwt.*	4,557,914	3,459,077	2,966,060	3,948,476	4,541,539
		Value	£.	11,746,184	9,383,534	7,913,046	11,145,453	13,241,734
		Average declared value per lb. — Annas		3/8	3/10	3/10	4/–	4/2
		Average declared value per lb. — Pence, at average exchange		4·71	4·98	4·73	4·98	5·20
	Twist and Yarn	Quantity	*Lbs.*	7,926,710	15,600,291	21,332,508	25,862,474	26,901,346
		Value	£.	367,303	682,059	886,481	1,109,234	1,282,576
		Average declared value per lb.	*annas*	7/5	7/–	6/7	6/10	7/8
		Other manufactures—Value	£.	445,079	460,674	511,498	512,513	626,558
		Average declared value per yard — Grey or unbleached	*annas*	2/6	2/3	2/1	2/–	2/–
		Average declared value per yard — Coloured, printed, or dyed	„	5/3	4/10	4/7	4/5	4/9
		Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		6·47	10·85	15·01	12·70	12·60
2	Opium	Quantity	*Chests.*	96,870	92,820	91,200	105,507	92,190
		Value	£.	12,404,748	12,374,355	12,993,079	14,323,314	13,600,148
		Average declared value per chest, in rupees	*Rs.*	1,281	1,333	1,425	1,358	1,475
3	Rice and Paddy	Quantity	*Cwt.*	19,914,334	18,428,386	21,237,233	22,165,765	27,266,040
		Value	£.	5,815,221	6,950,276	8,973,722	8,402,502	9,057,153
		Average declared value of husked rice per cwt. — Rupees		2 15 1	3 12 6	4 4 4	3 12 11	3 5 7
		Average declared value of husked rice per cwt. — Shillings, at average exchange		5·02	6·55	7·03	6·33	5·57
4	Seeds	Quantity	*Cwt.*	9,582,865	12,187,020	7,200,977	7,091,469	10,229,109
		Value	£.	5,319,124	7,360,284	4,675,036	4,685,893	6,345,209
		Average declared value of linseed, per cwt. — Rupees		5 5 11	5 13 10	6 3 11	6 8 8	6 2 8
		Average declared value of linseed, per cwt. — Shillings, at average exchange		9·17	10·16	10·28	10·87	10·26
5	Jute	Raw and manufactured—Value	£.	3,356,124	4,289,241	4,898,860	5,565,394	5,064,701
		Average declared value of raw jute per cwt. — Rupees		5 13 1	6 7 3	6 5 –	6 8 8	6 12 4
		Average declared value of raw jute per cwt. — Shillings, at average exchange		9·94	11·18	10·39	10·87	11·26
		Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		21·43	17·97	22·42	21·48	22·32
6	Hides and Skins	Quantity	*No.*	19,792,877	22,916,317	21,223,403	24,291,356	23,395,702
		Value	£.	2,998,684	3,756,888	3,096,847	3,738,005	3,733,565
		Percentage of dressed or manufactured to whole value		49·77	48·29	42·06	36·35	43·23
7	Indigo	Quantity	*Cwt.*	100,384	120,605	105,051	100,923	116,870
		Value	£.	2,962,785	3,494,334	2,960,462	2,947,227	3,571,581
		Average declared value per cwt — Rupees		295 2 4	289 11 9	281 13 –	292 – 5	305 9 8
		Average declared value per cwt — Sterling at average exchange	£.	25·19	25·09	23·20	24·26	25·41

APPENDIX A.—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued*

TABLE II.—Sea-borne Trade for the Year, &c.—*continued.*

No.	EXPORTS.			1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
8	Wheat	Quantity	*Cwt.*	5,583,336	6,340,150	1,044,709	2,195,550	7,414,375
		Value	£.	1,956,332	2,856,930	513,778	1,121,015	3,277,942
		Average declared value per cwt. — Rupees		3 8 –	4 8 1	4 14 8	5 1 8	4 6 5
		Average declared value per cwt. — Shillings, at average exchange		5·98	7·80	8·09	8·48	7·32
9	Tea	Quantity	*Lbs.*	27,784,124	33,459,075	34,432,573	38,173,521	46,413,510
		Value	£.	2,607,425	3,044,571	3,136,424	3,051,020	3,054,240
		Average declared value per lb. — Annas		15 –	14 6	14 7	12 9	10 6
		Average declared value per lb. — Shillings, at average exchange		1·60	1·57	1·50	1 33	1·09
10	Coffee	Quantity	*Cwt.*	302,489	297,327	341,186	359,313	369,357
		Value	£.	1,345,822	1,338,499	1,543,643	1,626,747	1,599,669
		Average declared value per cwt. — Rupees		44 7 10	45 – 3	45 3 11	45 4 5	43 4 11
		Average declared value per cwt. — Shillings, at average exchange		75·97	77·98	74·50	75·23	72·02
11	Wool	Raw and manufactured—Value	£.	1,293,490	1,451,518	1,243,275	1,242,486	1,224,412
		Average declared value of raw wool per lb. — Annas		7 2	6 6	6 4	6 8	7 2
		Average declared value of raw wool per lb. — Pence, at average exchange		9·22	8·41	7·82	8·31	8,94
12	Silk	Raw and manufactured—Value	£.	1,000,566	854,620	746,687	744,659	771,016
		Average declared value of raw silk per lb. — Rupees		5 7 8	4 10 5	4 4 7	3 10 11	4 3 4
		Average declared value of raw silk per lb. — Shillings, at average exchange		9·25	8·06	7·06	6·12	7·00
13	Oils	Value	£.	377,740	371,552	537,579	569,453	581,139
14	Lac	Value	£.	536,976	362,048	298,716	371,496	578,320
15	Teak Wood	Quantity	*Cubic tons*	45,108	56,939	37,413	38,620	65,626
		Value	£.	332,764	406,652	268,959	281,959	5 0,047
		Average declared value per cubic ton — Rupees		73 12 4	71 6 8	71 14 3	73 – 2	76 3 2
		Average declared value per cubic ton — Sterling, at average exchange	£.	6·29	6·19	5·92	6·07	6 31
16	Saltpetre	Quantity	*Cwt.*	466,218	389,002	382,405	509,372	352,995
		Value	£.	391,706	379,002	361,766	469,797	351,728
		Average declared value per cwt. — Rupees		8 3 –	9 11 11	9 7 4	9 3 7	9 15 5
		Average declared value per cwt. — Shillings, at average exchange		13·96	16·38	15·57	15·33	16·57
17	Sugar	Value	£.	925,196	745,851	294,360	205,871	311,751

APPENDIX A.—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE II.—Sea-borne Trade for the Year, &c.—*continued.*

No.	IMPORTS.	1876–77.	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.	1880–81.
1	Cotton:					
	Twist and Yarn — Quantity — *Lbs.*	33,270,208	36,196,661	33,145,651	33,212,952	45,877,379
	Twist and Yarn — Value — £.	2,733,535	2,850,616	2,779,774	2,745,306	3,699,273
	Twist and Yarn — Average declared value, per lb., annas	13·14	12·60	13·42	13·23	12·90
	Twist and Yarn — Average declared value, per lb., pence, at average exchange	1 *s.* 4·83 *d.*	1 *s.* 4·37 *d.*	1 *s.* 4·57 *d.*	1 *s.* 4·48 *d.*	1 *s.* 4·09 *d.*
	Other manufactures — Value — £.	16,012,932	17,332,639	14,137,694	16,923,747	22,914,314
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross Imports — £.	18,746,467	20,183,255	16,917,468	19,669,053	26,613,587
	Re-exports:					
	Twist and Yarn — Quantity — Lbs.	*889,539*	*934,487*	*754,648*	*842,239*	*625,840*
	Twist and Yarn — Value — £.	*58,423*	*62,733*	*51,217*	*54,712*	*47,475*
	Other manufactures—Value — £.	*1,064,392*	*1,089,614*	*1,132,627*	*1,061,457*	*1,151,417*
	Total Re-exports — £.	*1,122,815*	*1,152,347*	*1,183,844*	*1,116,169*	*1,198,892*
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports — £.	17,623,652	19,030,908	15,733,624	18,552,884	25,414,695
2	Metals — *Value* £.	3,722,165	3,736,958	3,372,903	3,444,195	3,846,996
3	Railway plant and rolling-stock — „ „	1,194,145	1,727,560	1,491,831	1,528,497	2,742,689
4	Silk (raw and manufactured) — „ „	1,036,684	1,482,951	1,491,285	1,521,126	2,417,402
5	Sugar — „ „	403,556	798,036	1,480,880	1,068,788	1,611,157
6	Liquors — „ „	1,585,345	1,683,655	1,372,487	1,496,108	1,537,812
7	Woollen manufactures — „ „	911,890	955,142	961,666	1,028,450	1,466,121
8	Coal (excluding coke and patent fuel) — Quantity — *Tons*	523,384	603,731	473,027	587,634	712,020
	Coal (excluding coke and patent fuel) — Value — £.	918,309	1,004,942	881,444	1,125,482	1,280,060
	Coal (excluding coke and patent fuel) — Average declared value per ton, in rupees	17·54	16·64	18·63	19·15	17·98
	Coal (excluding coke and patent fuel) — Average declared value per ton, in shillings, at average exchange	30·34	28·83	30·68	31·82	29·90
9	Provisions — *Value* £.	661,059	858,797	975,835	1,048,832	920,181
10	Machinery and mill-work — „ „	963,504	873,960	893,875	644,192	835,503
11	Apparel — „ „	542,915	579,106	546,089	561,293	688,403
12	Salt — Quantity — *Tons*	298,776	254,231	274,180	352,238	373,376
	Salt — Value — £.	430,890	401,366	593,612	762,532	665,517
	Salt — Average declared value per ton, in rupees	14·42	15·78	21·65	21·65	17·82
	Salt — Average declared value per ton, in shillings, at average exchange	24·62	27·35	35·65	35·97	29·63
13	Spices — *Value* £.	432,969	488,884	509,043	526,328	542,861
14	Oils — „ „	78,413	295,667	369,865	545,931	529,175

TABLE III.—SEA-BORNE TRADE for the first TEN MONTHS of the Year (Principal ARTICLES arranged in order of their Declared VALUE).

	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.	1880–81.	1881–82.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Value of Commodities Exported, excluding Gold and Silver	52,210,342	47,821,206	51,518,840	58,278,889	64,518,336
Value of Commodities Imported, excluding Gold and Silver	34,457,473	32,426,305	33,530,283	44,019,148	40,975,795
EXCESS EXPORTS — £.	17,752,869	15,394,901	17,988,557	14,259,741	23,542,541
Net Imports of Silver	13,117,467	2,187,577	6,681,284	3,331,588	2,846,788
Net Imports of Gold	278,765	— 482,078	1,388,522	2,958,798	4,214,854
TOTAL NET IMPORTS of Gold and Silver — £.	13,396,232	1,705,499	8,069,806	6,290,386	7,061,642
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALL KINDS — £.	104,112,057	88,090,522	96,913,709	111,081,061	114,406,777

APPENDIX A.—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued*

TABLE III.—Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten Months of the Year, &c.—*continued*.

No.	EXPORTS.		Ten Months, 1st April to 31st January				
			1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
1	Cotton, raw — Quantity	*Cwts.*	2,285,377	2,281,507	2,895,634	3,399,355	3,855,588
	Value	£.	6,949,554	6,149,132	7,989,392	10,045,853	10,290,948
	Average value per lb.	*Rs.*	– 3 10	3 10	3 11	4 3	– 3 1
	„ Manufactures:						
	Twist and Yarn — Quantity	*Lbs.*	12,779,989	18,306,631	20,446,026	22,632,378	26,346,512
	Twist and Yarn — Value	£.	538,913	767,675	854,727	1,076,159	1,185,811
	Twist and Yarn — Average value per lb.	*Rs.*	– 6 11	– 6 8	– 6 8	– 7 7	– 7 2
	Other manufactures—Value	£.	392,895	431,844	420,627	526,904	540,963
	TOTAL COTTON (Raw and Manufactured)	£.	7,901,362	7,348,651	9,264,746	11,648,916	12,017,722
2	Opium — Quantity	*Chests*	77,387	76,165	91,082	75,444	75,959
	Opium — Value	£.	10,264,066	10,917,614	12,299,005	11,115,263	10,656,680
	Opium — Average value per chest	*Rs.*	1,326 5 3	1,433 6 8	1,350 5 2	1,473 5 –	1,402 15 3
3	Wheat — Quantity	*Cwts.*	6,206,669	1,035,857	1,810,650	6,292,924	18,052,526
	Wheat — Value	£.	2,790,304	508,125	917,109	2,762,759	7,844,119
	Wheat — Average value per cwt.	*Rs.*	4 7 11	4 14 6	5 1	4 6 3	4 5 6
4	Rice and Paddy — Quantity	*Cwts.*	10,186,650	12,420,606	12,723,419	16,369,942	17,765,895
	Rice and Paddy — Value	£.	4,017,310	5,699,274	5,150,492	5,690,268	5,308,390
	Rice and Paddy — Average value per cwt.	*Rs.*	3 15 1	4 9 5	4 9	3 7 7	3 – 7
5	Seeds — Quantity	*Cwts.*	11,239,493	6,357,845	5,766,213	8,700,116	8,535,775
	Seeds — Value	£.	6,758,930	4,089,485	3,764,064	5,369,367	4,985,915
	Seeds — Average value per cwt.	*Rs.*	6 – 2	6 6 11	6 8 5	6 2 9	5 13 6
6	Jute (Raw and Manufactured)—Value	£.	3,679,332	4,076,573	4,539,802	4,172,591	4,857,656
7	Indigo — Quantity	*Cwts.*	90,577	64,514	78,533	87,477	115,725
	Indigo — Value	£.	2,632,728	1,767,026	2,256,424	2,734,908	3,531,771
	Indigo — Average value per cwt.	*Rs.*	290 10 7	273 15 –	287 5 2	312 10 3	305 5 11
8	Tea — Quantity	*Lbs.*	30,306,610	30,692,313	34,273,392	42,347,398	43,667,412
	Tea — Value	£.	2,770,735	2,808,432	2,749,011	2,797,637	3,261,579
	Tea — Average value per lb.	*Rs.*	– 14 7	– 14 8	– 12 10	– 10 7	– 11 11
9	Hides and Skins — Quantity	*Cwts.*	709,852	630,278	709,708	632,180	637,183
	Hides and Skins — Value	£.	2,990,696	2,455,043	2,785,714	2,919,811	3,099,954
	Hides and Skins — Average value per cwt.	*Rs.*	42 2 1	38 15 2	39 4 –	46 3 –	48 10 5
10	Coffee — Quantity	*Cwts.*	191,693	201,626	188,171	269,445	204,121
	Coffee — Value	£.	846,358	885,939	833,663	1,160,862	958,252
	Coffee — Average value per cwt.	*Rs.*	44 2 5	43 15 –	44 4 10	43 1 4	42 – 9
11	Wool (Raw and Manufactured)—Value	£.	939,198	1,049,930	1,007,620	1,045,637	827,203
12	Lac	£.	299,599	234,712	220,109	414,104	538,509
13	Sugar	£.	673,022	184,724	156,542	279,767	511,156
14	Silk (Raw and Manufactured)—Value	£.	766,098	607,139	584,584	581,255	502,787
15	Teak — Quantity	*Cubic tons.*	44,153	34,115	30,835	52,822	48,569
	Teak — Value	£.	311,678	247,752	222,883	398,647	434,522
	Teak — Average value per cubic ton	*Rs.*	70 2 9	72 9 11	72 4 6	75 7 6	89 7 5
16	Oils	£.	308,569	424,437	457,190	483,080	370,265
17	Saltpetre — Quantity	*Cwts.*	311,682	311,091	421,245	301,985	271,558
	Saltpetre — Value	£.	304,068	296,222	386,478	298,924	276,184
	Saltpetre — Average value per cwt.	*Rs.*	9 12 1	9 8 4	9 2 10	9 14 4	10 2 8

APPENDIX A.—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE III.—Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten Months of the Year, &c.—*concluded.*

No.	IMPORTS.	Ten Months, 1st April to 31st January.				
		1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
1	Cotton—					
	Twist and Yarn - Quantity - - - *Lbs.*	30,872,371	29,736,857	27,309,908	38,777,313	34,326,157
	Twist and Yarn - Value - - - - £.	2,425,336	2,480,030	2,248,420	3,133,285	2,706,394
	Twist and Yarn - Average Value per lb. - *Rs.*	- 12 7	- 13 4	- 13 2	- 12 11	- 12 7
	Ditto - in sterling at average exchange -	1 *s.* 4⅓ *d.*	1 *s.* 4½ *d.*	1 *s.* 4½ *d.*	1 *s.* 4 *d.*	1 *s.* 3⅔ *d.*
	Other Manufactures—Value - - - £.	14,512,524	12,274,502	13,819,121	18,908,436	17,205,010
	Total Cotton Goods—Gross Imports - £.	16,937,860	14,754,532	16,067,541	22,041,721	19,911,404
	Re-exports—					
	Twist and Yarn - Quantity - - - Lbs.	*736,160*	*651,373*	*730,083*	*479,928*	*632,768*
	Twist and Yarn - Value - - - - £.	*49,811*	*44,508*	*47,720*	*36,840*	*43,563*
	Twist and Yarn - Average Value per lb. - Rs.	*- 10 10*	*- 10 11*	*- 10 5*	*- 12 3*	*- 11 -*
	Other Manufactures—Value - - - £.	*875,357*	*966,712*	*857,854*	*899,570*	*1,018,796*
	Total Re-exports - - - £.	*925,168*	*1,011,220*	*905,574*	*936,410*	*1,062,359*
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports - £.	16,012,692	13,743,312	15,161,967	21,105,311	18,849,045
2	Metals - - - - - - - - *Value* £.	3,008,118	2,919,762	2,849,490	3,100,352	2,911,296
3	Railway Plant and Rolling Stock - - „ „	1,227,159	1,249,238	1,080,073	2,278,383	1,899,919
4	Silk (Raw and Manufactured) - - „ „	1,271,782	1,308,615	1,263,584	2,046,391	1,748,234
5	Liquors - - - - - - - „ „	1,431,367	1,113,119	1,248,620	1,257,911	1,203,906
6	Woollen manufactures - - - - „ „	849,529	846,254	901,663	1,315,961	1,166,313
7	Sugar - - - - - - - - „ „	657,043	1,137,030	853,947	1,339,169	1,071,975
8	Machinery and Millwork - - - „ „	724,078	781,963	549,056	650,035	985,866
9	Provisions - - - - - - - „ „	714,619	831,861	883,442	769,765	894,292
10	Coal (excluding Coke and Patent Fuel) - Quantity - - - *Tons*	469,270	377,684	449,267	514,951	528,290
	Coal (excluding Coke and Patent Fuel) - Value - - - £.	764,610	708,320	860,501	945,191	835,022
	Coal (excluding Coke and Patent Fuel) - Average Value per Ton *Rs.*	16 4 8	18 12 1	19 2 5	18 5 8	15 12 11
11	Apparel - - - - - - - - *Value*	491,306	464,159	466,912	587,827	573,682
12	Salt - - - - Quantity - - - *Tons*	217,202	223,563	277,156	321,146	303,541
	Salt - - - - Value - - - - £.	324,628	477,375	611,324	562,651	491,246
	Salt - - - - Average Value per Ton *Rs.*	14 15 1	21 5 7	22 - 9	17 8 4	16 2 11
13	Oils - - - - - - - - *Value* £.	253,369	289,122	445,185	479,508	444,411
14	Spices - - - - - - - - „ „	389,649	430,862	406,200	462,766	425,013

APPENDIX A.—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE IV.—WHOLESALE PRICES of TYPICAL COMMODITIES in GOLD and SILVER in *London* and *Calcutta* in December of each Year.

(Prices of March 1873 = 100.)

	Measured in Gold.							Measured in Silver.*						
In LONDON— (Prices quoted from the London "Economist"):	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Scotch pig-iron (warrants)	54	49	43	36	55	43	44	58	51	48	44	63	50	51
Coals, Hetton, Wallsend, (London).	75	57	55	60	50	52	51	79	59	61	72	57	60	59
Copper, Chili bars - -	92	85	74	64	74	68	79	98	90	82	77	85	78	91
Straits tin - - -	56	52	45	42	62	63	76	60	54	50	50	71	73	88
Wheat - - - -	83	91	94	72	85	77	80	88	96	104	87	97	89	92
Flour, town made - -	90	82	98	69	86	81	91	96	86	109	83	98	93	105
Beef, inferior - - -	128	98	85	90	85	100	97	136	102	94	108	97	116	112
Cotton, No. 40, mule twist	86	80	71	61	77	75	77	91	84	78	73	87	87	89
Wool, Southdown hogs -	85	80	76	65	71	76	68	91	85	84	78	81	87	78
Sugar, foreign Muscovado	77	113	74	80	95	80	71	82	119	82	96	108	92	82
Coffee - - - -	105	101	98	73	83	71	64	111	106	109	88	94	81	74
Saltpetre - - -	83	87	98	89	96	102	105	88	92	109	108	110	118	121
Gold - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	105	111	120	114	115	115
Silver - - - -	94	95	90	83	88	86	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In CALCUTTA—(Prices quoted from the "Calcutta Price Current"):														
Grey Shirtings (8¼ lbs.) - - - - - - - - - -								84	78	73	74	81	80	78
Mule Twist, white, good, No. 40 - - - - - - - - -								87	87	75	75	88	83	81
,, ,, Turkey red, No. 40 (12 lbs.) - - - - - - -								94	85	85	78	77	69	69
,, ,, orange, No. 40—60 - - - - - - - - -								87	90	83	78	87	88	85
Copper, sheathing - - - - - - - - - - -								102	93	83	80	87	80	87
Iron, flat, bolt, bar, and square - - - - - - - - -								78	68	60	56	76	56	65
Spelter, hard - - - - - - - - - - -								148	143	130	107	121	95	96
Hides, buffalo, slaughtered - - - - - - - - - -								75	104	75	69	96	93	88
Indigo, good - - - - - - - - - - -								90	110	86	100	119	105	113
Jute, picked - - - - - - - - - - -								125	150	147	153	169	148	140
Lacdye, fine - - - - - - - - - - -								55	69	58	54	73	49	36
Shell lac, fine orange - - - - - - - - - - -								119	68	49	56	153	122	93
Linseed, fine bold clean - - - - - - - - - -								92	102	106	-	120	104	98
Rice, Ballam - - - - - - - - - - - -								135	159	168	259	153	103	97
Silk, raw, Cossimbazar - - - - - - - - - -								40	98	80	69	87	80	86
Tea, good Souchong - - - - - - - - - - -								104	123	100	77	82	64	82
Wheat, Doodiah - - - - - - - - - - -								78	96	104	109	109	92	92
Gold - - - - - - - - - - - -								102	103	105	109	110	115	115

* The values measured in silver in London have been calculated from the values in gold on the basis of the price of standard silver in London.

APPENDIX A.—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE V.—ACTUAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE on STATE RAILWAYS in 1880–81, and ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE on such WORKS in 1881–82 and 1882–83, and to the end of 1882–83.

	Accounts, 1880–81.	1881–82, Regular Estimate.	1882–83, Budget Estimate.	To end of 1882–83.	Sanctioned Outlay.	Balance remaining Unspent.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
East Indian	418,435	1,035,000	485,000	11,675,000	—	—
Rajputana	277,338	309,450	468,930	8,235,000	8,235,000	—
Western Rajputana	458,669					
Sindhia-Nimach	77,828	52,700				
Nimach-Nasirabad	363,436	264,300				
Sindhia	53,118	35,000	20,000	889,000	889,000	—
Holkar	13,078	24,600	11,300	1,285,000	1,285,000	—
Wardha Coal	13,331	16,130	15,500	609,000	609,000	—
Nagpur-Chhatisgarh	204,403	242,020	97,160	926,000	1,037,460	111,460
Rangoon and Irawadi Valley	15,183	26,700	41,700	1,331,000	1,331,000	—
Rangoon and Tsit-toung Valley	- -	205,570	376,100	582,000	1,170,000	588,000
Northern Bengal	35,764	—7,700	1,500	2,103,000	2,103,000	—
Tirhut	48,320	—18,300	28,450	604,000	604,000	—
Tirhut Extension	5,496	317,900	316,750	642,000	600,000	—42,000
Patna and Gaya	30,981	22,170	18,450	398,000	398,000	—
Nalhatti	—260	—860	—300	33,000	33,000	—
Calcutta and South-Eastern	8,508	—2,500	—2,450	677,000	677,000	—
Cawnpore-Farrukhabad	106,895	20,267	5,000	330,000	330,000	—
Ghazipur-Dildarnagar	14,120	8,500	10,000	78,000	78,000	—
Muttra-Hathras	—915	640	150	109,000	109,000	—
Muttra-Achnera	40,870	20,710	- -	67,000	67,000	—
Bareilly Pilibhit *	- -	- -	25,000	25,000	25,000*	—
Dhond and Manmad	—33,889	3,330	12,750	1,010,000	1,010,000	—
Indus Valley	280,290	321,950	262,175	6,993,000	6,993,000	—
Punjab Northern	617,826	120,600	34,700	4,569,000	4,569,000	—
Amritsur-Pathankot	- -	20,000	180,000	200,000	450,000	250,000
Stores Reserve	—76,770	—66,277	—55,165	155,000	- -	—155,000
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS Outlay £.	2,553,620	1,936,900	1,867,700	31,850,000	32,602,460	752,460
Railways constructed wholly from ORDINARY FUNDS:						
Frontier Railways:						
Punjab Northern, Northern Section.	1,021,508	1,093,200	182,500	2,605,000	—	—
Kandahar:						
Upper Section	380,440	—596,000	—	—	—	—
Lower Section	405,547	179,550	30,800	1,328,000	—	—
Stores and Reserve, &c.	486,120	—468,010	9,700	165,000	—	—
Bhopal	- -	70,000	55,000	125,000	125,000	—
Sonarpur-Diamond-Harbour	12,152	100,000	88,800	201,000	235,980	34,980
Parbatipur-Dinajpur	- -	25,000	60,000	85,000	119,108	34,108
Cawnpore-Farrukhabad Extension*	- -	- -	100,000	100,000*	—	—
Jumna Bridge*	- -	- -	30,000	30,000*	—	—
Patri Salt Branch	- -	- -	- -	82,000	90,000	8,000
TOTAL ORDINARY £.	2,305,767	403,740	556,800	4,721,000	—	—
GRAND TOTAL £.	4,859,387	2,340,640	2,424,500	36,571,000	—	—

* Estimates not yet sanctioned.

APPENDIX A.—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE VI.—ACTUAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE on WORKS of IRRIGATION, &c., for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, in 1880–81, and ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE on such Works in 1881–82, 1882–83, and to the end of 1882–83, &c.

	1880–81, Actuals.	1881–82, Regular Estimate.	1882–83 Budget Estimate.	To end of 1882–83. Outlay against Current Sanctions.	Outlay against Sanctions that have expired.	TOTAL.	Estimated Cost (Current Sanctions).	Balance of Current Sanctions remaining to be spent.
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS	£	£.	£	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Orissa Canals	45,059	52,500	60,600	2,035,700	- -	2,035,700	1,969,900	—
Midnapur Canal	23,045	20,000	29,800	821,900	- -	821,900	824,900	3,000
Tidal Canal	- - - - -	- - - -		177,300	- -	177,300	177,300	—
Son Canal	82,140	67,500	40,600	2,375,200	- -	2,375,200	2,736,300	361,100
Ganges Canal	20,541	30,000	51,100	658,800	1,982,900	2,641,700	991,300	332,500
Agra Canal	2,926	5,000	7,400	792,500	- -	792,500	800,800	8,300
Lower Ganges Canal	172,882	(c)120,000	129,500	2,090,800	360,300	2,451,100	2,553,500	462,700
Eastern Jumna Canal	- (a) -	5,000	12,000	81,700	197,600	279,300	146,600	64,900
Western Jumna Canal	49,700	57,400	60,000	547,100	311,900	859,000	759,700	212,600
Bari Doab Canal	525	1,800	6,300	360,200	1,143,400	1,503,600	508,800	148,600
Other projects	217,632	287,800	490,900	- -	- -	5,126,800	—	—
TOTAL £.	614,450	647,000	897,200	- -	- -	19,064,100	—	—
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS. (*Not classed as Productive Public Works*):								
Eastern Jumna Canal	6,358	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	—
Other Projects	208,599	214,000	203,400	- -	- -	3,244,000	—	—
TOTAL £.	214,957	214,000	203,400	- -	- -	3,244,000	—	—
GRAND TOTAL £.	829,407	861,000	1,100,600	- -	- -	22,308,100	—	—

(*a*) Shown under Irrigation and Navigation. (*b*) Transferred to head "Productive Public Works."
(*c*) Includes *Rs.* 1,00,000, additions sanctioned by the Government of India.

APPENDIX A.—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE VII.—GROSS EARNINGS, WORKING EXPENSES, and NET TRAFFIC EARNINGS of GUARANTEED and STATE RAILWAYS to the end of 1880-81, with REGULAR ESTIMATES for 1881-82, and BUDGET ESTIMATES for 1882-83.

	ACTUALS.					Regular Estimates,	Budget Estimates,
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS:							
Open mileage at beginning of year	*Miles.* 4,308	*Miles.* 4,495	*Miles.* 4,532	*Miles.* 4,541	*Miles.* 4,569	*Miles.* 4,600	*Miles.* 4,600
Gross Earnings:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
East Indian	-	-	-	-	* 18,660	—	—
Eastern Bengal	387,620	512,204	478,168	534,503	564,194	645,000	610,000
Madras	913,924	1,175,479	713,611	683,419	657,887	660,000	660,000
South Indian	230,248	341,467	334,795	357,154	377,290	377,500	388,000
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	727,917	835,860	794,367	777,224	888,794	1,030,000	1,120,000
Great Indian Peninsula	3,009,666	3,737,727	3,221,746	2,717,443	2,865,799	3,500,000	3,400,000
Oudh and Rohilkund	403,362	629,316	552,706	472,410	514,783	550,000	590,000
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	1,085,138	1,252,560	1,298,414	1,791,478	2,013,528	1,500,000	1,500,000
TOTAL £.	6,757,875	8,484,613	7,393,807	7,333,631	7,900,935	8,262,500	8,268,000
Working Expenses:							
Eastern Bengal	185,568	203,438	240,713	283,034	295,698	345,000	352,500
Madras	625,623	819,082	551,076	456,984	460,256	460,000	480,000
South Indian	125,755	182,275	257,097	261,834	240,113	257,500	248,000
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	394,689	424,253	478,968	448,183	511,789	450,000	480,000
Great Indian Peninsula	1,652,220	1,961,167	1,855,875	1,763,109	1,661,963	1,700,000	1,750,000
Oudh and Rohilkund	256,958	429,913	323,254	318,341	307,584	355,000	375,000
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	867,598	815,328	951,500	1,325,799	1,510,219	1,205,000	1,110,000
TOTAL £.	4,108,411	4,835,456	4,658,483	4,857,284	4,987,622	4,772,500	4,795,500
Net Traffic Earnings:							
East Indian	-	-	-	-	* 18,660	—	—
Eastern Bengal	202,052	308,766	237,455	251,469	268,496	300,000	257,500
Madras	288,301	356,397	162,535	226,435	197,631	200,000	180,000
South Indian	104,493	159,192	77,698	95,320	137,177	120,000	140,000
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	333,228	411,607	315,399	329,041	377,005	580,000	640,000
Great Indian Peninsula	1,357,446	1,776,560	1,365,871	954,334	1,203,836	1,800,000	1,650,000
Oudh and Rohilkund	146,404	199,403	229,452	154,069	207,199	195,000	215,000
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	217,540	437,232	346,014	465,679	503,309	295,000	390,000
TOTAL £.	2,649,464	3,649,157	2,735,324	2,476,347	2,913,313	3,490,000	3,472,500
STATE RAILWAYS.							
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY:							
Open mileage at beginning of year	*Miles.* 1,503	*Miles.* 1,503	*Miles.* 1,503	*Miles.* 1,503	*Miles.* 1,504	*Miles.* 1,504	*Miles.* 1,504
Gross earnings	£. 4,116,900	£. 4,809,785	£. 4,405,367	£. 4,611,878	£. 4,252,841	£. 4,600,000	£. 4,346,400
Working expenses	1,652,231	1,797,288	1,861,906	1,516,487	1,482,316	1,490,000	1,686,400
Net [illegible] earnings	2,464,669	3,012,497	2,543,461	3,095,391	2,770,525	3,110,000	2,660,000

[illegible] stores belonging to the collieries borne on the Revenue Books on 31st December 1879, omitted to be adjusted in 1879-80.

APPENDIX A.—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

	ACTUALS.					Regular Estimates, 1881-82.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.		
OTHER STATE RAILWAYS:	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Open mileage at beginning of year	683	806	1,287	2,014	2,489	3,030	3,310
Gross Earnings:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Rents of premises on account of the East Indian Railway realised in England	- -	- -	- -	- -	230	500	200
Rajputana and Western Rajputana (Northern Section)	239,349	261,434	330,077	379,397	460,327	785,000	1,150,000
Western Rajputana (Southern Section)	- -	- -		17,244			
Holkar and Nimach	39,272	62,666	93,511	120,392	151,622	200,000	
Sindhia	- -	1,319	10,812	10,556	22,880	32,500	35,000
Wardha Coal	3,685	10,639	11,373	29,775	24,586	52,000	52,500
Punjab Northern	50,154	76,412	108,400	182,537	401,140	317,500	375,000
Indus Valley	- -	- -	113,921	385,633	682,027	520,000	520,000
Dhond and Manmad*	- -	- -	25,041	50,959	52,988	14,000	15,000
Nagpur and Chhatisgarh	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,905	37,500	55,000
Rangoon and Irawadi Valley	- -	62,876	97,561	108,523	141,146	153,000	162,000
Patna and Gaya	- -	- -	- -	33,964	49,828	51,500	52,500
Northern Bengal	- -	17,111	109,289	146,781	170,325	190,000	195,000
Tirhut	21,358	34,324	44,981	47,092	54,338	58,500	75,000
Calcutta and South Eastern	9,775	12,616	12,509	13,548	14,667	15,500	20,000
Nalhati	8,098	9,130	8,531	9,392	6,732	6,400	6,650
Cawnpore and Farrukhabad	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,594	32,500	36,000
Muttra-Hathras	8,977	9,363	10,822	12,335	14,012	13,000	14,000
Muttra-Achnera	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,000	8,300
Ghazipur and Dildarnagar	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,788	4,000	4,200
TOTAL £.	380,668	557,890	976,828	1,548,728	2,269,135	2,485,400	2,776,350
Working Expenses:							
Rajputana and Western Rajputana (Northern Section)	159,082	184,831	203,816	247,239	319,157	465,000	650,000
Western Rajputana (Southern Section)	- -	- -		12,471			
Holkar and Nimach	39,047	39,319	67,903	87,726	111,049	140,000	
Sindhia	- -	2,137	12,734	12,757	19,868	23,000	23,000
Wardha Coal	3,658	7,043	11,104	29,733	44,678	44,500	40,000
Punjab Northern	45,958	70,499	86,506	176,473	306,608	296,000	290 000
Indus Valley	- -	- -	109,862	314,896	480,956	405,000	370,000
Dhond and Manmad*	- -	- -	24,569	57,412	47,016	—	—
Nagpur and Chhatisgarh	- -	- -	- -	- -	11,435	27,500	40,000
Rangoon and Irawadi Valley	- -	59,994	92,561	77,653	85,953	89,000	92,000
Patna and Gaya	- -	- -	- -	18,706	27,563	34,500	32,500
Northern Bengal	- -	16,402	89,573	122,865	92,519	96,000	100,000
Tirhut	14,189	23,572	32,993	34,327	31,551	34,500	42,500
Calcutta and South Eastern	12,820	8,226	—1,738	10,118	9,022	19,500	* 14,000
Nalhati	8,315	8,732	4,494	6,274	6,970	6,300	6,250
Cawnpore and Farrukhabad	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,894	20,000	21,000
Muttra-Hathras	4,919	5,251	5,996	6,581	7,971	9,500	11,000
Muttra-Achnera	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,900	5,000
Ghazipur and Dildarnagar	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,318	3,500	3,600
TOTAL £.	287,988	426,006	740,373	1,215,231	1,607,528	1,715,700	1,740,850
Net Traffic Earnings:							
Rents of premises on account of the East Indian Railway realised in England	- -	- -	- -	- -	230	500	200
Rajputana and Western Rajputana (Northern Section)	80,267	76,603	126,261	132,158	141,170	320,000	500,000
Western Rajputana (Southern Section)	- -	- -		4,773			
Holkar and Nimach	225	23,347	25,608	32,666	40,573	60,000	
Sindhia	- -	—818	—1,922	—2,201	3,012	9,500	12,000
Wardha Coal	27	3,596	269	43	—20,092	7,500	12,500
Punjab Northern	4,196	5,913	21,894	6,063	94,532	21,500	85,000
Indus Valley	- -	- -	4,059	70,737	201,071	115,000	150,000
Dhond and Manmad*	- -	- -	472	—6,453	5,972	14,000	15,000
Nagpur and Chhatisgarh	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,469	10,000	15,000
Rangoon and Irawadi Valley	- -	2,882	5,000	30,870	55,193	64,000	70,000
Patna and Gaya	- -	- -	- -	15,258	22,265	17,000	20,000
Northern Bengal	- -	709	19,716	23,916	77,806	94,000	95,000
Tirhut	7,169	10,752	11,988	13,365	22,787	24,000	32,500
Calcutta and South Eastern	—3,045	4,390	14,247	3,430	5,646	—4,000	6,000
Nalhati	—217	398	4,037	3.118	—238	100	400
Cawnpore and Farrukhabad	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,700	12,500	15,000
Muttra-Hathras	4,058	4,112	4,826	5,754	6,041	3,500	3,000
Muttra-Achnera	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	3,300
Ghazipur and Dildarnagar	- -	- -	- -	- -	—530	500	600
TOTAL £.	92,680	131,884	236,455	333,497	661,607	769,700	1,035,500

* The working of the line has been transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only gets a percentage of the gross receipts.

APPENDIX A.—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE VIII.—GROSS EARNINGS, WORKING EXPENSES, and NET EARNINGS of WORKS of IRRIGATION, &c., for which CAPITAL and REVENUE ACCOUNTS are kept, to end of 1880-81, with REGULAR ESTIMATES for 1881-82, and BUDGET ESTIMATES for 1882-83.

	Actuals.					Regular Estimates,	Budget Estimates,
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.							
GROSS DIRECT REVENUE:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Orissa Canals	7,456	16,110	18,200	27,919	26,978	21,800	33,200
Midnapur Canal	13,699	17,009	17,071	24,722	21,646	23,200	29,200
Tidal Canal	4,503	6,228	6,079	4,578	5,449	5,900	6,150
Son Canals	7,318	10,130	43,763	53,159	47,864	56,500	51,650
Ganges Canal	220,154	250,453	261,114	290,564	180,289	190,000	200,000
Agra „	8,952	21,467	42,633	42,151	25,316	55,000	54,900
Lower Ganges Canal	—	—	—	5,860	102,828	136,500	138,600
Eastern Jumna „	—	—	—	—	—	72,500	72,500
Western Jumna „	87,813	99,210	118,056	113,055	91,013	105,000	121,470
Bari Doab „	59,270	56,903	80,606	119,129	107,492	103,030	102,500
Other projects	16,036	25,372	25,748	26,904	30,269	34,300	33,600
TOTAL £.	425,201	502,882	613,270	708,041	639,144	803,730	843,770
INDIRECT REVENUE:							
Ganges Canal	64,279	72,290	67,181	66,893	44,301	44,301	44,301
Agra „	—	4,509	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Ganges Canal	—	—	—	—	20,783	20,783	20,783
Eastern Jumna „	—	—	—	—	—	22,153	22,153
Western Jumna „	38,593	37,376	10,937	27,583	90,761	5,800	5,800
Bari Doab „	4,679	11,903	17,738	—	70,400	25,890	28,300
Other projects	25,966	27,789	31,078	507,921	571,074	560,400	564,000
TOTAL £.	133,517	153,867	126,934	602,397	797,319	679,327	685,337
TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT REVENUE:							
Orissa Canals	7,456	16,110	18,200	27,919	26,978	21,800	33,200
Midnapur Canal	13,699	17,009	17,071	24,722	21,646	23,200	29,200
Tidal „	4,503	6,228	6,079	4,578	5,449	5,900	6,150
Son Canals	7,318	10,130	43,763	53,159	47,864	56,500	51,650
Ganges Canal	284,433	322,743	328,295	357,457	224,590	234,301	244,301
Agra „	8,952	25,976	42,633	42,151	25,316	55,000	54,900
Lower Ganges Canal	—	—	—	5,860	123,611	157,283	159,383
Eastern Jumna „	—	—	—	—	—	94,653	94,653
Western Jumna „	126,406	136,586	128,993	140,638	181,774	110,800	127,270
Bari Doab „	63,949	68,806	98,344	119,129	177,892	128,920	130,800
Other projects	42,002	53,161	56,826	534,825	601,343	594,700	597,600
TOTAL £.	558,718	656,749	740,204	1,310,438	1,436,463	1,483,057	1,529,107
WORKING EXPENSES:							
Orissa Canals	21,466	21,607	23,909	36,777	30,607	26,040	32,000
Midnapur Canal	17,128	20,382	17,283	15,440	18,922	19,631	22,000
Tidal „	1,243	3,056	2,318	4,228	2,559	2,673	3,000
Son Canals	19,959	25,241	37,051	35,731	47,257	46,310	49,200
Ganges Canal	105,040	97,870	96,991	107,496	81,559	78,820	78,750
Agra „	11,613	15,792	18,859	21,684	20,651	22,500	21,490
Lower Ganges Canal	—	—	450	7,071	40,992	49,100	53,730
Eastern Jumna „	—	—	—	—	—	17,040	20,450
Western Jumna „	38,937	41,873	51,436	43,624	37,343	41,580	44,720
Bari Doab „	55,365	52,398	41,543	46,415	38,792	49,320	46,180
Other projects	92,605	86,239	91,710	140,785	106,791	99,800	130,900
TOTAL £.	363,356	364,458	381,550	459,251	425,473	452,814	502,420

APPENDIX A.—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

	Actuals.					Regular Estimates,	Budget Estimates,
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*							
NET REVENUE:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Orissa Canals	—14,010	—5,497	—5,709	—8,858	—3,629	—4,240	1,200
Midnapur Canal	—3,429	—3,373	—212	9,282	2,724	3,569	7,200
Tidal „	3,260	3,172	3,761	350	2,890	3,227	3,150
Son Canals	—12,641	—15,111	6,712	17,428	607	10,190	2,450
Ganges Canal	179,393	224,873	231,304	249,961	143,031	155,481	165,551
Agra „	—2,661	10,184	23,774	20,467	4,665	32,500	33,410
Lower Ganges Canal	–	–	—450	—1,211	82,619	108,183	105,653
Eastern Jumna „	–	–	–	–	–	77,613	74,203
Western Jumna „	87,469	94,713	77,557	97,014	144,431	69,220	82,550
Bari Doab „	8,584	16,408	56,801	72,714	139,100	79,600	84,620
Other projects	—50,603	—33,078	—34,884	394,040	494,552	494,900	466,700
TOTAL £.	195,362	292,291	358,654	851,187	1,010,990	1,030,243	1,026,687
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS. (Not classed as Productive Public Works.)							
GROSS DIRECT REVENUE:							
Eastern Jumna Canal	56,541	57,563	63,198	85,127	74,113	–	–
Other projects	29,596	19,353	23,908	24,426	38,936	39,200	43,800
TOTAL £.	86,137	76,916	87,106	109,553	113,049	39,200	43,800
INDIRECT REVENUE:							
Eastern Jumna Canal	22,153	22,680	22,153	22,153	22,153	–	–
Other projects	123,480	125,987	134,131	74,370	199,144	177,300	188,600
TOTAL £.	145,633	148,667	156,284	96,523	221,297	177,300	188,600
TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT REVENUE:							
Eastern Jumna Canal	78,694	80,243	85,351	107,280	96,266	–	–
Other projects	153,076	145,340	158,039	98,796	238,080	216,500	232,400
TOTAL £.	231,770	225,583	243,390	206,076	334,346	216,500	232,400
WORKING EXPENSES:							
Eastern Jumna Canal	21,474	20,357	20,415	19,502	19,901	–	–
Other projects	108,489	109,822	95,925	118,995	97,251	118,200	108,800
TOTAL £.	129,963	130,179	116,340	138,497	117,152	118,200	108,800
NET REVENUE:							
Eastern Jumna Canal	57,220	59,886	64,936	87,778	76,365	–	–
Other projects	44,587	35,518	62,114	—20,199	140,829	98,300	123,600
TOTAL £.	101,807	95,404	127,050	67,579	217,194	98,300	123,600

APPENDIX A.—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE IX.—STATEMENT showing the True FINANCIAL RESULTS to the REVENUES of INDIA of the GUARANTEE of INTEREST upon the CAPITAL of the GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES, excluding the EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

	1874–75.	1875–76.	1876–77.	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.	1880–81.	1881–82.		1882–83.
								Original Estimate.	Regular Estimate.	Estimate.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Open mileage to end of official year - -	4,093	4,308	4,495	4,532	4,541	4,568	4,600	4,593	4,600	4,667
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Gross earnings - - - - - - -	5,104,172	5,782,089	6,757,875	8,484,613	7,393,807	7,353,631	7,882,275	7,490,000	8,262,500	8,268,000
Working expenses - - - - - - -	3,123,810	3,321,802	4,108,411	4,835,456	4,658,483	4,857,284	4,987,622	4,760,000	4,772,500	4,795,500
Per-centage of working expenses on earnings	61·20	57·45	60·79	56·99	63·01	66·23	63·28	63·5	57·76	58·01
Net traffic earnings - - - - - -	1,980,362	2,460,287	2,649,464	3,649,157	2,735,324	2,476,347	2,894,653	2,730,000	3,490,000	3,472,500
Net Gain by the remittance to England of Capital Receipts and Disbursements in India at the contract rates of exchange, instead of at the average yearly rates obtained for the Secretary of State's bills.	65,901	19,257	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	44,200
TOTAL REVENUE - - - £.	2,046,263	2,479,544	2,649,464	3,649,157	2,735,324	2,476,347	2,894,653	2,730,000	3,490,000	3,516,700
Gross Guaranteed Interest paid in India -	24,453	22,001	14,544	13,463	10,486	9,085	7,447	4,870	6,290	5,760
Ditto - - ditto - - in London* -	3,125,524	3,142,253	3,157,152	3,157,301	3,200,335	3,241,047	3,254,504	3,267,000	3,265,000	3,290,000
TOTAL GUARANTEED INTEREST (sterling payments converted at the average exchange of the year).	3,403,397	3,505,652	3,911,444	3,659,307	3,866,311	3,907,974	3,824,152	3,926,000	3,924,290	3,939,500
Surplus paid to Railway Companies - -	11,424	86,674	79,735	243,438	294,716	97,839	91,619	165,500	333,500	449,500
Land and supervision - - - - - -	45,088	83,176	40,756	48,414	45,777	45,720	57,613	75,200	85,600	92,350
Interest on Revenue Balances - - -	15,461	19,912	15,918	1,991	1,525	1,344	1,216	1,500	1,800	1,800
Net Loss on Receipts and Disbursements of Capital in India, calculated in the same way as the Gain.	- -	- -	9,544	7,018	63,044	63,285	60,046	38,500	28,820	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - £.	3,475,370	3,695,414	4,057,397	3,960,168	4,271,373	4,116,162	4,034,646	4,206,700	4,374,010	4,483,150
NET EXPENDITURE from the Public Treasury	1,429,107	1,215,870	1,407,933	311,011	1,536,049	1,639,815	1,139,993	1,476,700	884,010	966,450
NET REVENUE - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* With the exception of the figures in this line, which are true sterling figures, all the amounts in this Table are in rupees, converted into the conventional sterling of the accounts by the removal of one digit to the right.

APPENDIX B.

No. 1,438, dated 8th March 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 261, dated 17th July 1879, paragraph 50.
Memorandum from Mr. T. C. Hope, C.S., dated August 1879.
Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 81, dated 25th February 1880, paragraphs 17 and 18.
Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 101, dated 25th March 1880, paragraph 3.
Financial Statement for 1880-81, paragraph 210.
Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 259, dated 5th August 1880, paragraph 65.
Accounts and Finance Proceedings, July 1880, Nos. 677 to 740.
Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 173, dated 1st July 1881.
Ditto from ditto ditto, No. 334, dated 10th November 1881.
Ditto to ditto ditto, No. 306, dated 12th December 1881.
Ditto from ditto ditto, No. 10, dated 12th January 1882.

RESOLUTION.—The importance of increasing the portion of the Indian debt in silver, which is actually held in India, so as, on the one hand, to diminish the necessity for sterling loans, or rupee loans fed by funds from Europe, and, on the other, to afford to the masses of the people a mode of investment of their savings more profitable to themselves and to the community at large than the hoarding of coin or ornaments, depositing with small bankers and petty private money-lending now usually resorted to, has long pressed itself on the attention of the Government of India. In 1877 the issue of local loans for particular works was advocated in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, and has since been partially commenced by the debenture loans started in 1879-80. In the autumn of 1879 a scheme, based on a consideration of the American "Refunding Certificates," established in 1870, and of the system of the French "Rentes," was laid before the Government of India. The scheme contemplated the issue of certificates and notes of small amount, the former to be for *Rs.* 12½, *Rs.* 25, and *Rs.* 50, the latter for *Rs.* 100 and *Rs.* 250, both transferable by delivery. The rate of interest was to be 4 per cent., payable to bearer.

2. The scheme was circulated to Local Governments, and by them to selected officers all over India. The Financial Department also consulted its principal authorities, and a sketch of the scheme was communicated to the public press. Official opinion was naturally much divided, the principal doubt expressed being whether a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent. was sufficient to attract petty sums in the mofussil, but some of the highest authorities approved of the proposal. The public press was without exception in favour of a trial of the scheme.

3. In any consideration of the probable success or otherwise of such a scheme, it must be premised, and distinctly borne in mind, that the masses of the people in the mofussil, and not the monied, investing, or speculating classes of the Presidency and other principal towns, are those to whom it is addressed, and whom it is intended to benefit, by fertilising petty savings and encouraging accumulation. If the notes proposed were to be issued at a rate higher than 4 per cent., there can be no reasonable doubt that they would, at once, be appropriated by the monetary world, instead of by the classes in the mofussil for whom they are designed; while, at the same time, the general borrowing power of the State would be prejudiced to the extent of the excess. On the other hand, many of the officers to whom the scheme was referred have urged that those in the mofussil who have any savings at all invest them far more profitably than they could in these Notes. It is reported, for instance, that savings are employed in agricultural stock, land, houses, petty trades, and supply of "secondary wants." So far as this may be the case anywhere, it is a subject of unmixed satisfaction. But the object to which savings are usually said to be devoted is money-lending, and the interest received is stated at various rates from 12 to 76 per cent. That money generally yields in the mofussil any such profit appears open to considerable doubt, in view of the evidence which has on other occasions been adduced to show how little of his advances and his nominally high interest the money-lender in many cases actually recovers, and at what worry and risk his business is often carried on. It appears safe to assume that the *average* profits are far below popular estimate, though some individuals may be pressed to the full extent to make up for the default of others. In any case, however, the fact that there is a considerable amount of money in the hands of certain classes which is now to be had at about 4 per cent., may be held to be proved by (1) the statements to that effect in the present reports by many officers; (2) the increase of the Savings Bank deposits from one crore in 1869-70 to nearly

nearly three crores in 1881; and (3) the small effect upon those deposits produced by the reduction of the rate of interest to 3¾ per cent., which was carried out on the 1st June last. His Excellency the Governor General in Council sees no reason to doubt that the increased facilities which the proposed notes offer will, notwithstanding the low rate of interest, attract much money now risked or lost in various ways. With legitimate money-lending and sound agricultural advances the Government of India have no desire to interfere; nor are the notes at all likely to do so. But if the agriculturist can be relieved from the temptations to reckless borrowing to which he is exposed in consequence of the increase, caused by general prosperity, in the amount of capital for employment and of money-lenders competing with each other, and if thrift, together with safe and profitable investment, can be encouraged, a great benefit will have been conferred on the population at large. Under these circumstances His Excellency the Governor General in Council has decided that the proposal to issue "Stock Notes" (as they will hereafter be called) shall be carried into effect. His Excellency is well aware that it is of the nature of an experiment, and will place no undue reliance upon it for financial purposes, but considers that as an experiment it is well worthy of a fair trial, since it cannot, under careful issue, do any harm, and it must prove beneficial, even though it should progress in popular appreciation with no greater rapidity than the Savings Banks have done.

4. The following are the principal features of the scheme, as finally matured:—

(1) With the object of affording greater facilities for the investment of small sums at interest, the Government of India have determined to issue a new kind of security termed "stock notes"

(2) Stock notes will be of four denominations, viz., *Rs.* 12½, *Rs.* 25, *Rs.* 50, and *Rs.* 100.

(3) Stock notes will be issued at par, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

(4) Stock notes will be transferable from hand to hand without endorsement, or any other formality whatever, the purchaser, presumably, paying to the vendor the interest accrued up to date of transfer. The amount of interest accruing monthly on each note will, for the convenience and security of the public, be stated on the face of it.

(5) The interest payable on stock notes will be free from taxation of every description.

(6) In order to obviate inconvenience to landowners from the collection and payment of land revenue, stock notes may be deposited at the Government treasury where such revenue is payable, and the interest thereon will be credited, as it falls due, to the land revenue account of the depositor. The notes will be returned and the arrangement terminated whenever the depositor so desires. The interest on coupons, if they are presented undetached from the stock note to which they belong, will also be credited when it has become due, in payment of land revenue and State demands of all kinds.

(7) Stock notes will appertain to certain circles of issue, and the value of the note and amount of interest accruing monthly will be stated thereon in the vernacular languages of the circle, as in the analogous case of currency notes.

(8) Stock notes will be obtainable on demand at all district, subdivisional, and tahsildars' or similar subordinate treasuries. Notes of any of the three lower denominations will also be exchangeable at such treasuries for their equivalent in notes of the higher denominations. Arrangements will be matured hereafter, as circumstances permit, for the sale of notes by stamp and other licensed vendors, and at post offices.

(9) A commission of 1 per cent. on actual sales will be allowed to all persons, whether in the service of Government or not, who are charged with the sale of notes of the three lower denominations. On the sale of notes of the higher denomination, no commission will be paid, except in special cases.

(10) Notes of the three lower denominations, viz., *Rs.* 12½, *Rs.* 25, and *Rs.* 50, will be in Form A, subjoined hereto. Interest will be payable annually, on presentation of the note, on or after the date specified thereon, at *any* of the treasuries described in clause 8 which is situated within the circle to which the note belongs. The transfer of payment of interest from one circle to another will not ordinarily be allowed. On the first presentation the disbursing officer will himself cut off and retain as a voucher for the debit in his accounts the coupon or portion of the note relating to the first payment of interest; and on subsequent presentations he will similarly cut off and retain the succeeding coupons. On presentation of the final or principal portion of the note he will retain it, and issue to the holder a new note, which will similarly run for a fresh series of years; and so on, unless the note shall have been advertised for repayment. No note will be discharged within twenty years

years from the date of issue thereof, or without six months' previous notice of intention to discharge.

(11) Notes of the higher denomination, viz., *Rs.* 100, will be in Form B, subjoined hereto. Interest will be payable annually, on presentation of the note, on or after the dates specified thereon, at any of the treasuries aforesaid. The disbursing officer will himself cut off and retain as a voucher the coupon relating to the period for which interest is due. Notes must in this case, as under clause 10, be presented intact, and the proper portion will be cut off by the disbursing officer. On the tenth presentation the note itself will be retained, and a new note with nine coupons attached will be issued in its place, to run for a fresh term of years, and so on; subject, however, to the power to discharge, as stated in clause 10.

5. From the above statement it will be seen that stock notes differ from the ordinary Government securities in several important particulars. They will be under three disabilities or disadvantages, in comparison with them, namely (1) the denominations will be of small amount; (2) the interest will be payable yearly instead of half-yearly; and (3) the notes will not be enfaceable to Europe. On the other hand, they will have three recommendations: the notes themselves and the accrued interest will be readily obtainable at all treasuries, they will be transferable by simple delivery, and they will be exempt from all liability to taxation. With reference to the last point, it may be explained that the exemption is principally based on the practical impossibility of levying accurately and without risk of abuses any impost on the petty amounts to be paid as interest, the difficulty in keeping accounts of such an item, with the vast number of agencies through whom Stock Notes will issue, and the vexatious complications in transfers which would be created thereby. Comparing Stock Notes with Savings Banks, the investor in the latter has the security of a booked account, and of realising whenever he pleases, without the necessity of finding a purchaser, but he has to attend at a Government office, he receives interest a quarter per cent. lower, and that interest runs on his minimum monthly balance only. The balance of these advantages and disadvantages, and the extent to which the value of Stock Notes will be affected thereby, can be determined by experience alone; but if the result should, in the interior at least, be a condition of equilibrium or circulation at par, it would be more convenient for purposes of account, and more suited to the mofussil and the masses of the people, than transfer at a fluctuating market rate.

6. It is not possible at present to specify the date when Stock Notes, which are now being manufactured under the supervision of the Bank of England, will be available at all treasuries for purchase by the public, but definite information on this point will be published as soon as it is received. Probably the arrangements will not be complete until about the end of the month of June next. In the event, however, of banks or syndicates desiring to obtain, on the terms as to commission specified in clause (9) of paragraph 4, notes in large quantities for *bonâ fide* issue in the mofussil of any Province through private agency, special communication may at any time be made by letter, with sufficient references, to the local Accountants General or Controllers, or to the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, and special arrangements for supplying them immediately on the arrival of the notes from England may be effected.

ORDERED, That this Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General and the several Accountants General for information, and to the Local Governments and Administrations for information and for publication in the local official Gazettes in English and such vernacular languages as they may deem fit.

T. C. Hope,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Summary of Financial Statement for 1882-83.

Major Baring made his Financial Statement in the Legislative Council to-day. Figures in pounds at 10 rupees the pound. The Accounts for 1880-81 show the following result: Revenue 72,560,000 *l.*, Expenditure 76,604,000 *l.*, Deficit 4,044,000 *l.* Net result is better than regular Estimate by 2,175,000 *l.* Principal reasons for improvement are, first, 2,695,000 *l.*, English War Contribution, credited to 1880-81, instead of 2,000,000 *l.*, as originally estimated; secondly, 601,000 *l.*, being Capital Expenditure on Punjab Northern State Railway, transferred from Ordinary to Productive Public Works Account, thus diminishing deficit by that amount; thirdly, winding up of Nizamut Stipend Fund gives an extraordinary receipt of 294,000 *l.*; fourthly, Land Revenue Collections retarded by census operations less than was expected to the extent of 157,000 *l.* Report of Comptroller General on Accounts of 1880-81 has been published and gives full explanations of differences between accounts and regular estimates. Excluding from the receipt side of account English contribution and Ordinary War Receipts, which together amount to 3,298,000 *l.*, and excluding from expenditure side of account the War Expenditure, which, including Frontier Railways, is 13,662,000 *l.*, the Revenue of 1880-81 is 69,262,000 *l.*, and the Expenditure 62,942,000 *l.*; Surplus 6,320,000 *l.*

Budget Estimate of 1881-82 was, Revenue 70,160,000 *l.*, Expenditure 69,305,000 *l.*, Surplus 855,000 *l.* Regular Estimate is, Revenue 72,913,000 *l.*, Expenditure 71,336,000 *l.*, Surplus 1,577,000 *l.* The Expenditure includes 670,000 *l.*, repayment to local governments of contributions made by them to Imperial funds during Afghan War; also 360,000 *l.*, credited to local governments in Accounts of year in connection with renewal of provincial contracts. The Budget Estimate provided for 3,000,000 *l.*, English War Contribution, being credited to 1881-82. Regular Estimate credits only 2,305,000 *l.* to 1881-82, the balance of 695,000 *l.* having been credited to 1880-81. Expenditure on War and Frontier Railways during 1881-82 is about 250,000 *l.* in excess of amount of English contribution credited to 1881-82, namely, 2,305,000 *l.* It is announced that pay of Subordinate Native Executive Service will be improved at cost of 50,000 *l.* a year. Full explanations are given of terms on which provincial contracts with the Imperial Government have been renewed. The net result is a loss of 26,000 *l.* a year for five years to the Imperial Government. The principal changes are in Bengal and North-Western Provinces. The Bengal contract is revised favourably to the Imperial Government by 213,000 *l.* a year. The Patwari cess in the North-Western Provinces will be abolished, and Patwaris in Oudh, now paid by landowners, will, in future, be paid by Government. These two measures involve remission of taxation in North Western Provinces and Oudh to the extent of 316,000 *l.* a year, being 156,000 *l.* a year in excess of famine cess imposed in 1878. Measures for further decentralisation, by handing over items of revenue and expenditure, which are now provincial, to local boards and committees, and thus promoting local self-government, are under consideration. Several local governments, notably Bengal, have already relieved smaller municipalities of police charges, thus setting free their incomes for primary education, conservancy, &c.

Total cost of war now estimated at 21,611,000 *l.*, being 17,551,000 *l.* for military operations, and 4,060,000 *l.* for frontier railways. This calculation does not pretend to great accuracy, owing to difficulty of separating ordinary and war Expenditure. During 1881-82, 750,000 *l.* has been applied to canals and railways, which afford protection against famine, and 750,000 *l.* to reduction of debt, making total of 1,500,000 *l.* famine insurance expenditure. Net railway receipts of 1881-82 are now estimated at 914,000 *l.* in excess of Budget Estimate.

Turning to the year 1882-83, the statement deals fully with the opium question, contests views of Anti-Opium Society, and announces that Government does not intend to abandon Bengal monopoly. As regards low Opium Estimate taken in 1881-82, namely, 6,500,000 *l.* net, it is pointed out that the real point at issue is to what extent Government can take off taxes in reliance

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on opium. This depends on nature of tax taken off. There would be no objection to taking off Salt Duty in partial reliance on opium, as it may reasonably be hoped that loss by reduction will be to some extent recouped by increased consumption. Opium Estimate for 1882-83 is taken, therefore, at 7,250,000 *l.* net, being 588,000 *l.* less than regular Estimate of 1881-82, and 1,200,000 *l.* less than actuals of 1880-81. The Salt Duty is to be at once reduced to a uniform rate of two rupees a maund everywhere, except in Burma and the trans-Indus Districts of Punjab, where the existing lower rates are maintained. This involves a reduction of duty amounting to 30 per cent. in Bengal and 20 per cent. elsewhere. The loss of revenue is estimated at 1,423,000 *l.*

Dealing with Customs Duties, the Statement says that the issue Government has had to decide was not whether direct should be substituted for indirect taxation, but what form a remission of taxation may best take. It is pointed out that the defects in the present tariff as regards Cotton Duties are so great that some change is absolutely necessary; that duty on white and coloured goods cannot be maintained if grey goods are allowed free entry; that the General Import duties involve an amount of friction, scrutiny, and interference with trade incommensurate with revenue they produce, and that their maintenance is indefensible if Cotton Duties are abolished. If new taxation had to be imposed, it might be necessary to bear with some of these evils, but, under actual circumstances, there is no reason why benefits of free trade should any longer be withheld from India. It has, therefore, been resolved to abolish all import duties, except those on wine, beer, spirits, liqueurs, arms and ammunition, salt, and opium. The net loss of revenue is estimated at 1,108,000 *l.* If opium were taken in 1882-83 at 6,500,000 *l.* net, as in 1881-82, and Salt Duty not reduced, there would still remain a surplus of 997,000 *l.* after abolition of import duties.

As regards License Tax, Government recognises evils of present tax, but does not propose any change at present. The objections which originally existed on account of pressure of tax on poorer classes have been met by raising minimum assessable income to 500 rupees. The highest local authorities also strongly deprecate frequent change. Government considers, therefore, that it is advisable to postpone any alteration in the law until such time as it can speak with more confidence than at present as to improbability of any further change being required. No new general direct tax is contemplated, but extension of present system of direct taxation, so as to embrace in a more equitable manner all classes of non-agricultural community, would if it should become necessary, be just and open to no valid objections. Whilst, therefore, making no present change, Government reserves to itself complete liberty of action in the future, either to propose abolition of License Tax, to recast it, or even, if desirable, when financial arrangements for 1883-84 are considered, to allow the tax to continue in existence in its present form for a while longer. After allowing for the remission of taxation in North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the repeal of the Customs Duties, the reduction of the Salt Duty, and, on the other hand, for an Opium Estimate of 7,250,000 *l.* net instead of 6,500,000 *l.*, as in 1881-82, the Budget Estimates for 1882-83 give the following result: Revenue 66,459,000 *l.*, Expenditure 66,174,000 *l.*, Surplus 285,000 *l.* The net Railway Receipts are taken at 468,000 *l.* less than in 1881-82. The net Military Expenditure is estimated at 15,260,000 *l*, being less than the Ordinary Expenditure of any year since 1876-77. Loss by exchange is taken at 519,000 *l.* less than 1881-82. Rupee at 1 *s.* 8 *d.* The Secretary of State's drawings during 1882-83 are estimated at 15,592,000 *l.* as against 17,200,000 *l.* in 1881-82. A scheme is announced for facilitating borrowing from small local investors by the issue of stock notes in small denominations, interest on which will not be enfaceable to Europe.

As regards ways and means, the cash balance on 31st March 1882 is estimated at 14,200,000 *l.* The balance on 31st March 1883, without any loan and without taking any credit for receipts on account of stock notes, is estimated at 10,848,000 *l.* It is at present uncertain whether Government will have to raise any special loan during the year for Productive Public Works, but if any loan is raised it is probable that its amount will not exceed 1,500,000 *l.*

8 March 1882.

ABSTRACT of the PROCEEDINGS of the COUNCIL of the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA, assembled for the purpose of making LAWS and REGULATIONS under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 10th March 1882.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., presiding.
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander in Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Honourable Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Honourable Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Honourable J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Honourable E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major General the Honourable T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Honourable Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Honourable L. Forbes.
The Honourable G. H. P. Evans.
The Honourable C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Honourable A. B: Inglis.
The Honourable Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Honourable W. C. Plowden.
The Honourable W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., LL.D.
The Honourable Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Honourable Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Honourable H. J. Reynolds.

TARIFF BILL.

Major the Honourable E. Baring moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to Customs duties and for other purposes be taken into consideration. He said that he desired, with the President's permission, to postpone what he wished to say on the Bill to a later stage of the discussion.

His Excellency the President said that he just wished to say, reserving to himself the right to speak at the end of the discussion, that, although there were, technically speaking, three Bills before the Council, it would probably be more convenient for the conduct of the debate that the general discussion upon the proposals should be taken up upon the first Bill. It might not be perfectly regular; but it would be certainly more convenient, and therefore he trusted that honourable members would consider the discussion as now open upon the general subject as a whole.

The Honourable Mr. Reynolds said that he did not propose to attempt any detailed criticism of the Financial Statement which had been laid before the Council, but he should wish to be permitted to say a few words on some of the leading features of the scheme, and especially on those portions of it which more particularly affected that Province of the Empire with which he was personally connected. He thought he spoke the sentiments of every member of this Council when he ventured to congratulate His Excellency's Government on the satisfactory condition of public affairs which this Budget disclosed, on the sound financial principles on which it was generally based, and on the clear and perspicuous manner in which it had been presented to the Council.

The proposals for improving the condition of the Subordinate Executive Service were calculated to raise the status and to ameliorate the prospects of an extremely deserving class of public officers. But the scheme appeared to him in some measure incomplete, as it did not include the Subordinate Judicial Service. Munsifs of the lowest grade at present received in Bengal only *Rs.* 200 a month, and they remained in that grade for about three years. They were, in general, University graduates, and they were always gentleman of good education and intellectual ability. If it was not possible at present to put the Judicial and Executive Services on the same footing in point of salary, he trusted the Government would take the earliest opportunity in its power of recognizing the claim of the Munsifs to the same advantages as it was now intended to confer on Deputy Collectors.

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The terms of the provincial contract of 1877 were stated to have been exceptionally favourable to the Government of Bengal; but he did not think the successor of the Honourable Member would be able to make the same remark of the conditions on which it was now proposed to renew the contract. However, he for one was prepared loyally to accept the decision of the Government of India on this point. The limit to which the resources of Bengal could be expanded was still far from being reached, and it might reasonably be expected that the development of the scheme of local self-government would have the effect at once of increasing the receipts, and of curtailing unnecessary expenditure.

On the difficult question of opium, the practical conclusions of the Budget would, he believed, commend themselves to the approval of all those who were able to take a candid and reasonable view of the facts. In the posts which he had held under the Government of Bengal, he had had good opportunities of acquainting himself with the working of the present system of Government manufacture; and he had no hesitation in saying that, so far as this country was concerned, the system was a good one both for the Government and for the people. But on the question of the policy pursued towards the Chinese Government in relation to the opium trade, he could not speak with the same confidence. It might be perfectly true, as the Honourable Member had told the Council, that the admission of opium was not forced upon China by the Treaty of Tientsin; that China drew from imported opium a large revenue, which she would be reluctant to sacrifice, and that the Chinese Government was at present unable, and possibly unwilling, to suppress the use of opium in that country. But if it was really the fact, as the promoters of the anti-opium agitation persistently declared it to be, that the Chinese Government, if it were left free to act as it pleased, would absolutely prohibit the admission of opium into the treaty ports, on the ground that its introduction demoralised the Chinese people; if, he said, this was the fact, then he greatly doubted whether the Government, either here or in England, would very long be able to resist the claim that China should be permitted to act as she thought fit in the matter. And he might add that, looking on the question as one of international morality, he thought the claim was one which this Government would have no right to resist. Holding these views, he cordially approved of the policy indicated in the Financial Statement before the Council, that the Government monopoly should be maintained, and that this country should derive at present as large a revenue as possible from opium; but that the Government should keep in view the possibility of a reduction in the opium receipts, and should not rely on the opium revenue as a means of dispensing with any taxes which could not easily be re-imposed.

With regard to salt, while he fully recognised the advantage of establishing an uniform rate of duty, he must confess he could have wished that the honourable Member had explained somewhat more fully the grounds which led the Government to consider the re-adjustment of the salt duties a matter of more pressing importance than other fiscal reforms, which might have been attained at no greater sacrifice of revenue. Speaking for Bengal, he was confident that the abolition of the export duties and of the license tax would have been a far greater boon to the province than a reduction of 30 per cent. in the salt duty. He had not had time to refer to the latest figures, but he believed that the former reduction of the duty from *Rs.* 3. 4 to *Rs.* 2. 14 had absolutely had no effect either in increasing consumption or in lowering the retail price. The larger reduction now proposed would probably have the effect of lowering the price to the consumer; but he did not think it would increase consumption in Bengal, for the simple reason that the consumption of salt in Bengal was already as great as it would probably be if there were no duty at all. The revenue abandoned by the Government would partly be absorbed by salt merchants and dealers; and would partly act as a remission of taxation to the mass of the people. The present salt duty in Bengal was practically a capitation-tax of about 5 annas a year, and was almost the only contribution which the bulk of the population made to the public revenues. It was collected at very little cost, and with hardly any hardship, and neither the cost nor the hardship would be decreased by the reduction of the duty. If, therefore, the circumstances of Bengal alone were to be considered, he should look upon the decision of the Government as a matter for regret. A surplus should be utilized

in taking off the worst taxes, and in Bengal there were several worse imposts than the salt tax. But he was quite aware that it was impossible for the Supreme Government to shape its financial policy according to the needs of a single province, and he must assume that the whole question had been fully considered, and that the benefit of the relief which would be given in Bombay and Madras had been thought to outweigh the loss incurred by the uncalled-for sacrifice of revenue in Bengal.

On the question of the customs-duties, he would only say that, whatever might be thought of the wisdom of the policy adopted in 1878 and 1879, he was satisfied that the total abolition of the cotton-duties was now the best, and indeed the only possible, course to take. He was not sure that he fully accepted the remark of the Chamber of Commerce, that "the duty on grey goods was dying a natural death." The death did not seem to him altogether natural. He should prefer to say that the duty had received its death wound, and that the sooner it was put out of its misery the better. And, when it had once been determined to abolish the cotton duties, he supposed no one would desire that the general import duties should be retained. He could only have wished, as he had already intimated, that the export duties had disappeared at the same time, and he hoped the day was not distant when the Government would be able to expunge this objectionable item from the tariff.

The evils of the present license tax had been so fully acknowledged in the Financial Statement, that it was perhaps unnecessary for him to touch upon the subject. The honourable Member, however, had told the Council that the repeal of the license tax would only relieve the small number of people who paid it. The tax was paid to Government by about one person in a thousand, and it yielded the Government a revenue of about 52 lákhs. But the license tax was paid by a great many people from whom Government never received a pice. It would probably be a moderate estimate to say that three times the amount received by Government was extracted from the people under colour of the tax. As an abstract question, no one would deny the justice of requiring the trading classes to contribute a fair share of the public burdens; and it must fairly be admitted that the evils of the tax were not attributable to any laxity of administration on the part of the Local Governments. But, in spite of all this, the tax was so unpopular, so demoralising, and so wasteful, that he believed the public would receive with much gratification the assurance of the Honourable Member that the Government did not intend to incorporate the license tax, in its present form, into the permanent fiscal system of the country; and he believed they would be still more gratified if they were told that it was the fixed intention of Government to abolish the tax as speedily as possible.

One of the reasons which the Honourable Member gave for postponing the question of the license-tax for another year was that the Government would perhaps be in a better position a year hence to judge of the future of silver than was at present possible. There was, he believed, a general impression that the question of the future of silver was likely to be materially affected by the events of the next few weeks, and that much would depend upon the attitude which the Government might take up when the Monetary Conference should re-assemble in April next. He observed that, in the calculation of loss by exchange, the rate for next year had been taken at 1 *s.* 8 *d.*; but the Statement did not explain the grounds upon which it had been thought probable that this rate might safely be assumed.

He would not detain the Council with any further remarks, except to express his tribute of acknowledgment to the Government for the various fiscal and administrative reforms which had already been established, and for others of which the introduction was promised in this Budget Statement. The improvement in the pay of Native officials; the development of local self-government; the institution of post-office savings banks; the scheme for the issue of stock-notes; the reductions in the rates for telegrams and registered letters; the appointment of independent Financial Commissioners; the extension of railway communication; the encouragement of local industries in the supply of Government stores; the establishment of the Famine Insurance Fund on a substantial basis; these were all measures which would promote the prosperity of the country, and command the confidence of the people.

The Honourable Durgá Charan Láhá said that, with reference to the Financial

Financial Statement which was laid before the honourable Council by the honourable the Finance Member on Wednesday last, he desired in the first place to congratulate him and the Government on the flourishing state of the treasury, and on the sound principles which had generally guided the administration of the finances. He would, however, say a few words on one or two points discussed in the Budget Statement, which, he should remark, was a remarkably lucid statement. The first subject which he noticed was opium. The Honourable Major Baring, it seemed, had devoted much time and attention to the consideration of this subject in all its various phases, and it was very satisfactory to observe that he had exhaustively and conclusively shown that it would neither be to the interests of the Chinese nor to those of the people of this country to sever the Government connection with this trade. There was a misapprehension in regard to this traffic which, he was sorry to see, the evidence of some of the most experienced and competent authorities had not proved successful in removing. It was a mistake to suppose that opium was injurious to health; on the contrary, the people of this country knew from experience that when taken in moderate quantities it was conducive to health. It was the same in China: it was far from demoralising, and, when it was seen that the Chinese were themselves cultivating the poppy-plant and had other sources of supply, it would do no good to them if the opium trade of India with China were put a stop to. On the other hand, the Government would lose a most productive source of revenue. By keeping the cultivation under Government control, a most effective check was exercised on overtrading in opium.

The next question was salt. The manner in which the salt duty was proposed to be reduced, that was to say, not by substitution of any fresh taxation, but from surplus revenue, disarmed to a certain extent adverse criticism; but the question was whether, considering the unobjectionable way in which the salt-tax was realized, causing no irritation and no oppression, and its incidence on the people hardly exceeding 8 annas per head per annum, it would not have been wiser to take advantage of the surplus to remit some of the direct taxes which were admittedly unsuited to the circumstances of this country, and which were attended with much hardship and oppression. He did not believe that the reduction of the duty would lead to much increased consumption, because the incidence, as he had already said, was so low that even the poorest man did not stint himself of this necessary condiment of food. It was observable that, should the exigencies of the State require additional revenue, it would be most unfortunate if the Government should have recourse to direct taxation. Here was a most unobjectionable source at its disposal, and to abandon it, and on what he could not but consider sentimental grounds, appeared to him to be a questionable policy. But if the reduction in salt-duty must be made, it ought to take effect from 1st June next, otherwise the loss to the traders who bought up to Wednesday, little expecting that any such serious change was contemplated, would be most heavy. One of the largest dealers in salt called upon him on Wednesday night, bitterly complaining of the action of Government in thus lowering the duty without any previous intimation. He said that he himself held about 35,000 maunds between what he had on the river and in his golás in the interior, and the loss on this quantity would amount to *Rs.* 30,000; and many other persons were similarly situated. Bábú Durgá Charan Láhá thought, therefore, that some consideration ought to be shown to the dealers in salt, who were thus doomed to serious loss from no fault of their own. He would, therefore, earnestly ask the honourable the Finance Member to consider the matter.

Then, as for the import-duties, when a large portion of these duties had been already remitted, he thought the total abolition of these duties was a necessary corollary of the past policy of the Government, and the step taken by the present Government was, therefore, inevitable.

He felt bound to say that if the Government had seen its way to abolish the heavy rice-duty which now formed the only objectionable item in our customs tariff, the advantage to the masses, in his humble opinion, by enabling them to find a better market, and better prices for their produce, would have been far greater than what they might derive from the reduction of the salt-duty.

The Honourable Mr. Hunter said that the honourable the Finance Member

quoted in his Statement on Wednesday a passage from the Famine Commissioners' Report which had a very significant bearing upon the Customs Bill; the first Bill before the Council to-day, and the one to which he should confine his remarks:—"At the root of much of the poverty of the people of India, and of the risks to which they were exposed in seasons of scarcity, lay the unfortunate circumstance that agriculture formed almost the sole occupation of the mass of the population." The truth of these words forcibly presented itself to Mr. Hunter while conducting the recent inquiries into the economic condition of India. On the one hand was seen a dense and an increasing population struggling to earn a subsistence from the soil; on the other hand, it was perceived that many local industries which once gave employment to the non-agricultural classes had now disappeared. He believed that this Bill, which formed in reality the charter of Free Trade for India, would tend to remedy the latter evil; for it completed an economic change, of which the decline of the Native manufactures was the transition stage. Those manufactures were conducted under an industrial system, in which labour was isolated from capital; a system rooted in protection and monopoly, and ignorant of the first principles of Free Trade. When such a system came into competition with manufactures produced in a country like England, which had accepted free trade in its fullest consequences, and in which the co-operation of capital and labour had been organized with singular success, there could be but one result. The old industrial centres of India decayed, and, in some districts, the weaving castes had been forced to give up their hereditary employment, and become tillers of the soil. The growth of capital in India, and, of late years, its co-operation with labour in manufactures on a large scale, had already done something to ameliorate this state of things. The present Budget carried that process of amelioration to its logical conclusion. Indirectly, it would stimulate the application of capital to every kind of Indian enterprise, while its direct result would be to place the manufactures of the competing countries, England and India, on the same basis of Free Trade.

The new era of industry which this Bill represented had been reached only by slow stages. He passed over the long period when the Indian trade was a monopoly in the hands of the East India Company, and afterwards of a few powerful firms. But as lately as 1867 almost every article of merchandise was taxed before it could either enter or leave an Indian harbour. The rule, as the Council would remember, was that all exports and imports paid duty unless specifically exempted. In 1867 this rule was technically reversed; a long list of dutiable articles was drawn up, and non-specified articles went free. The past fourteen years had seen the gradual reduction of that list; and to-day would, he trusted, witness its final abolition, except on intoxicating liquors. Some of the most important of those reductions were associated with the name of one whose voice was for long powerful in this Council. The honourable the Financial Member had more than once referred in generous terms to the labours of Sir John Strachey. That name was closely associated with the history of the tariff reform, as indeed it was with the progress of good government in every branch of the Indian administration; and it was a name which Mr. Hunter could never mention without sentiments of personal gratitude and respect. During recent years the question of the Indian tariff, as the honourable the Financial Member pointed out, had been complicated by the special claims of the English manufacturers of piece-goods. However much this might be a subject for regret at the time, he thought the present Bill would remove that regret; for this Bill declared that, while India must be governed by the great principles of political economy which had been deliberately accepted by England, those principles would be interpreted by the Indian Government, not in favour of one nation or the other, but in the interests of both. The question of the Indian import duties had now happily ended, as many great historical questions ended, by consent and not by controversy; not by the violent action of any one of the parties concerned, but by the common agreement of all.

If free trade did for industry in India what it had accomplished for industry in England, this Bill would confer a lasting benefit on the people, but it would render the problem of administration more complex. A period of industrial development was a period of administrative exigencies unknown in less progressive eras; for it was easier to maintain the banks of a stagnant tank than those of a rushing stream. The administrative improvements which his Lordship's Government

Government had announced simultaneously with the introduction of this Bill seemed therefore to be specially well timed. Those improvements would stimulate the zeal and public spirit of the whole body of the native administration. All who had really studied the question were now of one mind as to the necessity of incorporating the native element more closely into the texture of Anglo-Indian rule. That incorporation had been effected, partly by throwing open the doors of the Covenanted Civil Service to all natives who could win their way into it by their own talents, and also to selected natives of high rank or of hereditary distinction. It had likewise to some extent been effected by improving the position of the lower grades of native employés The changes which the honourable the Financial Member announced on Wednesday marked an important advance in the latter direction. They would better the condition and dignify the career of the vast multitude of native public servants, who were the best intermediaries between ourselves and the people, and on whom the burden of local administration heavily fell. Taken by itself, this measure would have been a welcome one; but it had a special value when it was remembered that His Lordship, in putting the corner-stone to the freedom of Indian trade, had by the same public act strengthened the fundamental structure of the Indian administration.

This was an improvement which Mr. Hunter believed would well repay its cost; for, beneath the conspicuous features of this truly great Budget, lay the unattractive problem of direct taxation. The Statement which the Council heard on Wednesday recalled, in its treatment of indirect taxation, the memorable early Budgets of the master of finance who now presided over Her Majesty's Government. This Bill, and the Bill for Regulating the Duty on Salt, which also came before the Council to-day, represented in a special manner that aspect of the question. The fiscal history of England during the past 30 years was the narrative of the transition from indirect to direct taxation. The abolition of indirect taxes, such as this and the Salt Bill would effect, had in England and in other countries proved the precursor of direct taxation. It might be that the wise economy of His Lordship's government, the peaceful development of India's internal resources, and the bounty of the seasons, would indefinitely postpone that necessity. But in the midst of the present good fortune he could not help remembering that India was not always prosperous. In accepting the boon which this Bill conferred, the country should be prepared, sooner or later, to face the questions of direct taxation, which arose out of the abolition of indirect taxes.

But the present Budget, while leaving, as all previous Budgets had left, the problem of direct taxation unsolved, simplified the conditions under which that problem would have to be worked out. It was one thing to lay direct taxation on the shoulders of a people already burdened with indirect taxation; it was another thing to take advantage, for the purposes of direct taxation, of the national prosperity which the previous removal of indirect taxation had developed. There was also another respect in which the present measures simplified the problem. The honourable the Finance Member had drawn a most instructive picture of the difficulties attending direct taxation in India, and had referred to the great number of devices by which the Government had sought to obviate them. He told the Council that, in the last 22 years, no fewer than 23 Acts of the legislature had been passed, ringing all the possible changes on the various expedients for imposing direct taxes. But one great and special difficulty of direct taxation in India had been the difficulty of administering it. The peculiar unpopularity of such taxes in this country had arisen from the fresh inquisition which preceded them, and from the manner in which they were levied. The special difficulties of direct taxation in India were, therefore, in a special measure, difficulties of administration. Every measure which improved the rural governing body would lessen those difficulties. The present Budget would, he thought, form a landmark in the progress of India, not only by its fiscal reforms, but by enlisting the Natives more fully and more zealously in the administration of the country.

The Honourable Rájá Siva Prasád said: "My Lord, we Indians have become so much accustomed to the cry of deficits, introduction of new taxes, and reduction of pay and useful works, not by "cheese-paring," but by wholesale, that we somewhat feel puzzled, or rather bewildered, though with utmost

joy, to hear of surpluses, reduction of taxes, grants to Local Governments for useful works, and increase in the pay of the underpaid Indians in the subordinate service. Had India possessed a mouth, she would have been loud in congratulating your Excellency for this new era, to be written in golden characters in the financial history of India. I would not feel surprised to hear complaints against even such an unexceptionally excellent Budget statement from many a highly educated or rich fellow-countryman, because, as everything has its penalty to pay, the high English education instils so many English ideas, English theories, and English party-feelings into the brains of the educated, that little room is left there for any knowledge of the wants and wishes of our dear country; and the rich cannot, of course, be expected to part even with a penny without a murmur.

"The excellence of the Budget is not so much in showing a surplus as in its disposal. Let us see how it has been disposed of. The trade has been relieved of custom duties, the chief of which was that on cotton. It takes off, no doubt, a large item from the public revenue, but the revenue can afford to lose it, and, after what was done in 1878 in exempting certain descriptions of grey goods, it could not be retained. I think it will do good. It will lower the price, and be of great help to the poor in dressing. Reduction in duties on salt will be held by the poor as a great boon; they will be able to use better salt, and in more adequate quantities, to preserve health and life. If a poor man saves half a rupee every year, it is a great thing to him; it enables him to purchase an iron pan, a brass *lota*, or a piece of waist-cloth. I hear it is said that the duty on salt is not felt, and the license tax is much felt; but it is simply preposterous. Conceive a man, whose financial budget does not go beyond *Rs.* 40 or 50 per annum, not feel a saving of a rupee or two; and those who are rolling in wealth, and count their income by thousands, feel to pay two per cent. in the shape of license tax. The fact is, that these rich men, whether they feel it or not, know well how to make their cry felt by the Government, whereas the poor masses are perfectly dumb. Had it been possible for them, what a long address of thanks they would have sent to the Government with millions of signatures. In my humble opinion, the license tax does not require so much abolition as re-casting, and I am almost sure that the next year, if it is not abolished, the honourable Member of Finance will re-cast it in such a manner that the unpopularity will be reduced to its minimum; not a whit more than any tax in the world is doomed to have. The other item is the patwárí's cess in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. How happy hundreds of my tenants will be when I return to Benares, and tell them that *Rs.* 3-2 per cent. per annum on their rental, which they have been paying me all along for the patwárí, is now kindly remitted by the Government, and they shall not have to pay anything in future on that account. I am sure there will be a general rejoicing in my villages.

"Municipalities have been relieved of the police charges, which must go now to their improvement so urgently required. The increase of pay of the Tahsíldárs, Deputy Collectors, and Postmasters is a measure which the Government has very rightly taken into consideration. We want only improvement in the Uncovenanted Service. I am not in favour of any interference with the Covenanted Civilians. The only announcement in the Statement which I have to deplore is the reduction of the Covenanted Civil Servants by 133, and a forecast of a further and further reduction in future. India cannot afford to lose the services of such officers. The only inexplicable thing to a native mind is why bonus is given for an old officer to retire; it would have been far better to give bonus to retain his services. Beautifully has a Persian poet said, 'Had it been possible for all these officers to settle permanently in India, India would have become like England, and even paradise would have become jealous of her.' Any measure which may discourage English gentlemen of high merits to come out to India or remain here will be most detrimental to the interests of the country, till at least a railway line joins India to Europe, and orthodox Hindús have the same facility to go there as the Europeans have to come here. The honourable Finance Member has mentioned the Northbrook Club in his Statement; but, except the Muhammadans, Pársís, Brahmos, and others like them, cannot take any advantage of that admirable institution, to the greatest discontentment of the orthodox Hindús, who form the main body of the Indian population. The honourable member's calculations of 'the influence of breaking down

down of social and religious obstacles' are far too distant to be realised, and no genuine orthodox Hindú would ever like to set a premium on the breaking up of his society or religion.

"I see in the Budget a native newspaper's opinion quoted, that 'there must be some selfish motive at the bottom of the movement made in England for the suppression of the Indian opium trade,' and remarked that 'no doubt an opinion of this sort is very foolish. The high motives which guide the action of the society for the suppression of the opium trade cannot for a moment be doubted;' but, granting that, may I be allowed to ask whether the society's wisdom also cannot be doubted? The poor native newspaper, out of sheer respect, could not doubt it. It is simply an oriental mode of expression. The newspaper writer simply means to say that, if there is no selfish motive at the bottom of the movement, there must be folly. To prevent the Chinese from smoking opium is, in the same way, impossible for the pious English gentlemen as to prevent the Persians from drinking wine for the pious Muhammadans, or to prevent the English from eating beef for the pious Hindús. If India does not supply opium to China, China must find it somewhere else, and India will lose five crores of rupees for nothing.

"As famine is mentioned in the Statement, I take this opportunity to express the opinion of the majority of the natives, which is very strong in favour of checking the export of food-grain beyond the seas in the time of severe famine and extreme dearth. It is quite useless to argue with them with the questions of English free trade and English political economy. They cannot discover the wisdom of allowing a crore and a-half rupee's worth of grain to be exported from Bombay when people are dying in the Dekkhan by hundreds and thousands for a handful of grain, and when the astute King of Siam had sent back the ships which had gone to bring rice from Bangkok, telling that his people were in greater want of food than the foreigners. In my humble opinion, much can be done in the way of allaying the distress by properly arranging a graduated scale of railway fares from the grain-supplying districts to the famine-stricken ones, and beyond the famine-stricken districts to the ports of exportation.

"I need not take more time in saying how highly the Indians appreciate the substitution of the stores of Indian origin or manufacture for imported goods, and what an amount of good will the stock notes do to the labouring classes, whose number is legion.

"The only little thing which seems to me incongruous with the spirit of the Statement is the export duty on rice; but, as the honourable member professes to have freed the trade, I have full hope that the next year will see that also swept away."

The Honourable Mr. Inglis said, that he desired to congratulate the Government on the flourishing state of the Indian finances. The Budget Statement, to which the Council listened on Wednesday, would, he hoped, dispel the fears of those persons who had from time to time taken a pessimist view of the position of this country. They would no longer be able to say that the Indian revenues were inelastic. Indeed, he was not sure that it would not have been better for the country if the surplus had been smaller than it was. The magnitude of the surplus had induced the Government of India to propose some very bold measures, which, it was hoped, events would justify, but as to the wisdom of which doubts were expressed in some quarters.

He would first refer to the abolition of the import duties. It was undoubtedly a matter for sincere congratulation that the vexed question of the cotton duties had been set at rest in a way which was open to the least amount of criticism. To have abolished the import duty on cotton goods while retaining it on other articles would have been wholly indefensible, and he therefore thought that when Government decided to abolish a part, they had no option but to make a clean sweep of the whole. Nevertheless, it might be doubted whether this bold measure of free trade had not come somewhat too soon for the permanent good of the country. There were many industries at the present moment struggling for existence which it was to be feared would be most seriously affected by the removal of the duties. To these the effect would be much the same as that produced on a child unable to swim, who was thrown suddenly into the water, and left to sink or swim as best he might. It was hoped these children might learn to swim, but the fear was many of them would sink in the process. He

had received a letter regarding one of these industries, that of sugar-refining, from which, with the permission of the Council, he would read an extract:—

"There is scarcely a district in India which is not eminently suited by nature for the production in perfection of the great sugar-yielding plants, cane, the date tree, and maize or *sorghum*.

"Notwithstanding, so faulty is the cultivation and the methods of extraction of juice and its treatment, that India exports scarcely any sugar, and, of what she does ship, the greater bulk is of the most wretched quality. Of refineries on the European system I know of but six. I don't think that any of the sugar concerns, as distinguished from the rum, are doing particularly well. Raw sugar is dear and generally bad, whilst the natives do not so far buy enough English refined sugar to keep a mill in full work. Raw sugar is dear, because the natives make it so badly that they only get 1 ton 3 cwt. to 1 ton 8 cwt. per acre against 3 tons 4 cwt. down about Singapore.

"Hitherto we have struggled on because we have had partial protection in the shape of the customs duty, which is eight annas per maund, and because we have been supported by the hope that native sugar would improve, and that natives themselves would presently take to using our produce.

"If, however, this duty be removed, I feel grave doubts how far we can go on. The imports into Bombay of Mauritius sugar are already enormous. When I first came here, in 1862, I used occasionally to sell 800 tons per month for Bombay; now we don't sell an ounce. The same process is apparent here. We are having our market taken from us by Penang, Singapore, and Mauritius, though hitherto much more gradually than has been the case at Bombay.

"Free trade is all very well, and at the right time and place an excellent thing. But babes can't digest strong meat, and for India, in her half-developed, semi-dormant state, some of the theories of political economists are very stringy salt junk.

"I don't think it can be good for the cultivators, landowners, bankers, middlemen, brokers, dealers, and others interested in raw sugar, that the indigenous article by which they live should be elbowed out of its own market by the foreign stuff.

"Nor do I think it good for Government to do that which must tend to reduce the value of the land (in many districts sugar pays the rent of the entire holding), to injure local industries, and to depreciate exchange by necessitating large remittance to pay for sugar."

Another point had to be considered. The intentions of Government had been so well kept that the sudden abolition of these duties had come as a surprise. It came, too, at a very inopportune time for many persons. The trade in imports was depressed, prices were low, and heavy stocks were held. The effect of the announcement made on Wednesday had been to depreciate prices to the extent of the duty it was proposed to abolish. From the point of view of the consumer this might be a matter for congratulation, and he did not deny that, in the long run, the country would probably benefit. Still the change ought to be made with the least amount of inconvenience and loss to holders of duty-paid stocks. Some of the latter stood to lose very heavily, and had represented to Mr. Inglis that, if the date fixed for the new Tariff Bill coming into operation were delayed for six months, it would give them time to work off their stocks with a smaller loss than they were likely to suffer if the abolition took immediate effect. If he thought the result of postponing the operation of the measure would have that effect, he would strongly urge that the interests of holders of stocks should be considered as paramount in this matter. He, however, questioned very much if any postponement would now lessen the inevitable loss. The abolition had been already discounted by buyers, and, he feared, nothing the Council could do could restore prices to Tuesday's level. The holders of large duty-paid stocks were very much to be sympathised with in view of the losses they would sustain; and he was sure, if Government could see their way to afford them any relief, such relief would be ungrudgingly given. It was always the drawback to fiscal changes of this nature that individuals suffered in the process; but experience, he thought, proved that this loss was not lessened, but rather increased, by lengthening out the period for making the change.

The measure now submitted to the Council was the logical outcome of the tampering with the cotton duties in 1878. He had always considered that a great mistake was then made, as by common consent the duties were not protective in the proper sense of the word, and they hurt nobody. If Sir John Strachey had at that period reduced the duties on piece goods all round, instead of wholly remitting them in some special classes, and had intimated that the aim of Government was to abolish all import duties whenever the state of the finances permitted, traders would have had time to prepare for the change, and

no

no one would have been injured. As it was, by a sudden remission, such as was now proposed, which no one expected, the cases of individual hardship were very numerous and of a serious kind. He did not overlook the difficult position Government were placed in by the action of their predecessors, but he thought if they had decided to make the change more gradual in its nature it would have been better for the country.

Before leaving this part of the subject, he would suggest to the finance member the advisability of remitting the duties on light wines, so as to encourage the consumption of these in preference to spirits. If a substitute were required, he thought an additional duty might, without any harm arising, be put on spirits to the extent to which it was taken off light wines. He thought it was advisable to encourage the use of such wines rather than spirits, if for no other reason than to promote temperance. They were much better suited for use in this country than spirits, and to assistants on tea and indigo estates, and the European community in the towns, he should think it would be a real boon to cheapen the price of these light lines by removing the present duty.

It would, no doubt, sound well that Indian markets should be absolutely free to the productions of all the world; but if, when throwing these markets open, foreign markets were voluntarily closed to the products of this country, it could not be said that full effect was given to free trade principles.

This brought him to speak of the rice duties. So far as he had been able to gather the opinion in mercantile circles during the short time which had elapsed since the Budget Statement was delivered, he thought it was felt that the further retention of the duty on rice, now that all import duties were to be practically abolished, was indefensible. He would here read an extract from a letter he had this morning received on this point:—

"It seems to me that, being in the position to forego 1,400,000 *l.* of revenue, one of the best possible ways of doing so would have been to have given up the 700,000 *l.* which accrues from the export duty on rice, and taken the remainder from salt.

"The argument in favour of abolishing the export duty on rice to me seems to be overpowering; but I am aware that the Lieutenant Governor holds strongly just the opposite view. It is, I believe, a fact that Bengal is now choked with rice, worth *Re.* 1-12; the people are really impoverished by reason of the low value. At present value, the export-duty is from 10 per cent to 12 per cent.

"It is difficult, and perhaps unsafe, to hazard an opinion as to the precise uses to which Bengal rice could be put in Europe if present prices were permanent, but it is generally believed that half-cleaned Bengal rice is really very suitable for brewers' purposes and distillers, and if once introduced would become a staple, like Indian wheat, which is now wanted on its merits.

"The export-duty kills it. Rice, therefore, is not wanted in Bengal except for home consumption, and the result is, that a succession of fine harvests becomes a curse instead of a blessing. An abnormal low price like the present might almost tend to check production.

"If rice could once be got to circulate out of Bengal, the advantages all round are enormous. Hitherto, the evil of an export-duty has not been felt in Burma; but it will be felt, and perhaps more quickly than we at present suspect. The removal of the export-duty would, to say the least of it, give Bengal a chance of establishing itself in foreign markets, and that is all we require.

"That end once accomplished, and Bengal made a rice-exporting country, a new and probably most productive source of employment is afforded to shipping. Ships must then come here to carry away the increasing volume of export; and as the people get coin and goods in exchange for their rice, they are likely to become better customers for salt."

This, Mr. Inglis thought, expressed a view very generally entertained, and he hoped the Government would justify to the public the retention of the solitary export-duty on rice which now remained when they had decided to sweep away import-duties. As confirming the opinion of the correspondent from whose letter he had read, he might mention that a gentleman largely interested in the rice trade told him this morning that he had been unable to execute orders for 5,000 tons of rice this season because of the difference the existing duty made in its price to the exporter. The same gentleman mentioned that the zamíndárs of Noakhálí and Comillah were at present unable to collect their rent, because the raiyats on their properties were unable to find a market for their rice. No doubt this was partly due to the absence of good communications in these districts, but the removal of the duty would help such people very greatly. In other countries, it had always been customary to take off export-

duties in preference to those on imports, and he knew of nothing in the circumstances of India or of the Indian rice trade which could justify a different mode of procedure in this case.

He now turned to the salt-duties. It was this portion of the Budget which was being most freely criticised out of doors. It looked to many people as if the large sacrifice of salt-duties were wholly unnecessary. The incidence of the duties at present was so light as to be practically unfelt. In Bengal and Bombay it was five annas per head, and in Madras it approached six annas. No one would contend that this incidence was in the smallest degree oppressive. He was aware there were people at home who, in this matter, as in that of the opium question, preferred sentimental considerations to hard facts, and no doubt such persons would hail the reduction as a wonderful boon to the people of India. Many persons ventured to doubt, however, if the food of the people of India would be cheapened by one single pice because of this reduction, nor was it thought merchants would benefit further than they would have done if the Government stopped short at simple equalisation. Up to that point, the necessity for equalising the duties, he thought, all were agreed. To go beyond that was to take a "leap in the dark."

What people did ask for was the removal of the license-tax; and, with all deference to the opinion of members of the Government, he believed the verdict of the country upon the Budget would be that the Government had missed their opportunity in sacrificing such a large sum of revenue in reducing the salt-duties, which were unobjectionable and unoppressive, rather than applying the money at their disposal to the abolition of the license-tax and the rice-duty. Instead of taking 1,400,000 *l.* off salt, he thought the wiser course would have been to apply it as follows:—

	£.
To abolish license-tax - - - - - - - -	500,000
„ rice-duty - - - - - - - -	700,000
To equalising salt-duties - - - - - - - -	200,000
£.	1,400,000

leaving the rest of the Budget as it stood. He had no hope that Government would agree to this proposal, and he did not wish to make any definite motion on the subject; but he believed he gave expression to the opinion of a great many people in the best position to judge as to the merits of the Government proposals when he said that this mode of distributing the surplus would be not only more popular, but more beneficial to the country. Government in this matter had proceeded on the principle of thinking that the people of India did not know what was good for them, and, therefore, they did not give them what they asked for, but what the Government thought was best for them. Mr. Inglis thought himself it would have been better to have yielded more to the popular sentiment in the matter.

The Government did not attempt to defend the license-tax as it was at present levied. It was a mass of inequalities, and utterly indefensible in its selection of particular sections of the community for the bearing of burdens which should be borne equally by all classes. The non-official community, in their desire not to embarrass Government in the weighty task of restoring the finances of the country, had hitherto not complained much about these inequalities, but he feared that this reticience would not continue, and that, in declining either to remove the tax or to remedy its glaring inequalities, Government had opened the door to an agitation which a different policy would have prevented.

To prevent any misconception, he wished to say that, so far as he understood the feelings of the mercantile community, they did not at all object to the license tax *per se*. So far as they were concerned, its incidence was extremely light, and they would willingly pay the amount demanded, or more, if they felt the money was really required, if it was levied equally from all classes, and if a bold attempt were made to grapple with the exaction and oppression of which it was the innocent instrument. A systematic assessment by officials so liberally paid as to place them above any temptation to accept bribes or act corruptly was a *sine qua non* to the success of any system of direct taxation in this country. When, however, he had said this, he had virtually said that direct taxation was unsuitable

unsuitable to this country in its present condition, as the mere expense of such an assessment would absorb the whole proceeds of any tax that could be imposed. He sympathised with the desire to see some system of direct taxation made applicable to India, but nothing that had yet been devised avoided the difficulty incidental to the circumstances of the country, and it was foolish to ignore this.

In thus freely criticising the proposals made in the Budget, he wished only to add that he did so more to elicit a free expression of opinion than from any desire to adopt a hostile attitude towards it.

The Honourable Mahárájá Jotindra Mohan Tagore said that his Lordship's Government, and especially the honourable member in charge of the Budget, were to be congratulated on the prosperous state of the finances; he confessed it had seldom been his lot to hear a more able and lucid statement than that which was submitted to this Council at its last sitting. He could not, however, help expressing his regret that, with a substantial surplus, the Government should have come to the resolution to apply a part of it to the abolition of almost all import duties, including the remaining portion of the impost on cotton goods, and to the reduction of the salt duties, while the direct famine taxes, he meant the license tax and the land cesses, which latter affected even the lowest class of agriculturists, had been left untouched. He admitted, to a certain extent, the force of the argument used by the honourable member for remitting indirect in preference to direct taxes, and also that, after the partial repeal of the cotton duties, it was difficult to continue the remaining portion for any length of time, but almost all right-thinking men had admitted that, in the first instance, it was a mistake to have allowed any partial remission of the cotton duties so long as they were not protective in their tendency. The right course for the Government under the circumstances, in his humble opinion, would have been to have retraced its steps; but this, it was said, was impossible. The Natives, however, failed to see any cogent reason why it was considered impossible, for they maintained that, with the Government here, justice to the many millions entrusted to its care ought to carry greater weight than the interested cry of Manchester, whatever influence it might have with the Ministry in England, Lord Northbrook, when Viceroy of India, in dwelling on this question, remarked, "The interests of the millions of India ought to have our first consideration." He must take the liberty to observe that, although the proposed reduction of the salt duties and the almost total repeal of the import duties would entail a loss of revenue which was estimated at a little over two millions sterling, it would bring no measurable relief to the people for whose benefit the remission would be made. For it had been found by experience that the remission of duties on certain kinds of cotton goods did not cheapen the price of cloth to any appreciable extent, but perhaps contributed to fill the pockets of the manufacturers only; and the same might be predicated of the reduction of the salt duties, and, for aught they knew, Cheshire might benefit in the same way as Lancashire had done in the other case. Besides, the payment of these indirect taxes was never felt as a hardship by the people, and none ever complained of these imposts, for the best of reasons, namely, that they paid them without knowing that they did so; whereas the proposed remissions, although in the aggregate they came to a large amount, being spread over a population numerically vast, the incidence of relief per head would be infinitesimally small. For instance, an agriculturist family consisting of, say, four salt-consuming members, and earning *Rs.* 100 annually, would, by the proposed remission of the salt duty, make a saving of about three annas, or ten pies, per head in the year, while they should continue to pay one rupee and nine annas on account of the public works cess. The relief under such circumstances on account of the salt duty could well be imagined. Moreover, it was well known that direct taxation was not at all suited to the condition and circumstances of the people, and that they themselves were entirely averse to it. Then, as to free trade, it might be all very well in theory, but it must be borne in mind that England, with her advanced notions in commercial matters, had not yet been able to introduce it in practice. In the trade of this country with Great Britain, while Indian goods should continue to pay duties to swell the large revenue of the latter, that this poor country should sacrifice any portion of her limited resources for the sake of a theory was what, he must frankly confess, did not commend itself to Native thoughts and ideas. When other nations with

whom India had commercial relations would be prepared to have free ports in their countries, it would then be time for the Government of this country to think how far they could adopt such a course, and not before. The Government, however, after mature deliberation, had determined upon a fiscal measure, and it was not for him at this stage to hamper their proceedings by proposing any amendment; he had ventured to offer these few remarks simply with the object of laying before this Council the views which a majority of his countrymen entertained on some points of the Budget.

The Financial Statement was replete with many points of interest and importance, but he would not take up the time of the Council by dwelling upon them. He could not, however, conclude without expressing his grateful appreciation of the broad and statesmanlike views enunciated in it regarding several matters of administrative policy; and his fervent hope was that the prosperous condition of the finances would admit of the execution of many healthy reforms under the auspices of His Lordship's liberal rule.

Major General the Honourable T. F. Wilson, said that the estimated net cost of the military expenditure of this country for the coming financial year was calculated at 11,289,500 *l.*, a sum which, compared favourably with the amount which was expended in 1877-78, which, as being the last year of normal expenditure before the war, was the one with which he desired to compare the present cost of the army in India. In 1877-78, the cost of the army in India was 11,548,444 *l.*, and, therefore, the military charge as calculated at present for the coming financial year would be very close upon 259,000 *l.* lower than they proved to be in 1877-78, and this notwithstanding some permanent necessary additions which had been made to military expenditure in India; he said "necessary additions," for he might observe that, whilst on the one hand the Government of India fully recognised the importance, in the interests of the tax-payers of this country, of carefully keeping down the military estimates, and whilst every fresh item of military expenditure was carefully scrutinised and watched, on the other hand the Government did not lose sight of the even greater importance of keeping the army complete and thoroughly efficient and capable, at all times and on all occasions, of ensuring the safety, peace, and tranquility of this vast Empire; and, therefore, when any new and well-ascertained and approved improvements were introduced into other armies, they usually very quickly followed and were introduced into the army of India. As an instance of this kind, he would advert to the recent establishment of the Intelligence Department, which, under the sanction of the Government of India, had been established, and was now in full working order. This was a department which could not fail to be of great value in the future; but of course its value had to be paid for, and for this the modest sum of *Rs.* 86,000 had been added to the military estimates, and this would be, of course, a permanent yearly addition; but, on the other hand, there were some small sets-off which had been made by reductions ordered by the Commander-in-Chief in other establishments. Then there was another permanent addition which had been made, an addition which had not, however, been introduced by the Government of India. The Royal Warrant of June 25th, 1881, revised the pay, promotion and non-effective pay of the British army. This had undoubtedly improved the positions of the various officers and soldiers serving in that army in this country. The Government did not grudge these benefits to deserving officers and soldiers, but he must observe that these benefits had increased expenses by nearly nine lakhs of rupees annually. The volunteer movement in India was one which had the hearty goodwill of the Government, who fully recognised its great value, and who were anxious to give it every reasonable encouragement. For his own part, he had a very high opinion of the value of the volunteers, and he was very glad to say that their numbers now closely approximated 10,000 men; but this great and rapid expansion of strength had necessitated the provision of more rupees, and during the last five years nearly three lakhs had been added to the year's accounts upon this head.

Turning to the Native army, of whose loyalty and efficiency the Government during the past few years had abundant proofs, the rates of pension for commissioned officers had been increased, and the qualifying period of service for pension reduced from 40 to 32 years. These measures were introduced in 1878, and were, as he thought, well calculated not only to improve the condition of those to whom they were applied, but also that they were well calculated

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to increase the general contentment of the Native army. But these, together with the invaliding which had resulted from the late war, had increased the expenditure since 1878 by seven lakhs of rupees. As he had said before, he had taken the year 1877-78 with which to compare the present cost of the army, because it was the last financial year which was undisturbed by wars. The accounts showed an increase of some 10 lakhs of rupees for expenses in India, on account of Indian brewed beer; but this would be counterbalanced by a corresponding reduction in the home charges. The estimates, he believed, made full and ample provision for all the requirements of the army, and, besides this, a not inconsiderable sum had been set aside for any special charges which might even yet result from the late war. These special charges would probably take the form of further compensation to camel owners and others on account of losses they might have sustained. For several months past two able officers were employed upon this duty, and their work was nearly finished, so that it could, he thought, reasonably be hoped that the full sum which had been provided on this account would not be required.

The estimates also provided for a temporary increase of numbers to the two Pioneer and five Ghoorkha regiments, which had been kept at a temporary increased strength pending the settlement of the question of the strength of the regiments of the native army.

The declared policy of the Government of India to purchase, as far as possible, local stores, and to substitute them for English manufacture, had been very largely carried out. These had added to the expenditure in India, but the Home accounts would show a corresponding diminution; and whilst upon this particular point, he might say that the home charges for military stores were, at the present moment, lower than they had been at any time during the past 15 years.

On the side of economy, some very important savings had been effected which would very much more than counterbalance the permanent expenditure to which he had alluded. The most important of these was the reduction which had been recently sanctioned and carried out in the Royal Artillery serving in India. The establishment in this country recently was 86 batteries; namely, 15 batteries of horse artillery; 43 of field; 2 of mountain and 4 of heavy; and 22 garrison batteries, the latter having a complement of 80 rank and file each. Under the revised establishment, the strength would be as follows: 77 batteries; namely, 10 horse, 40 field, 6 mountain, 4 heavy, and 17 garrison, the latter having an increased strength of 108 rank and file: thus there had been a reduction in the artillery of nine batteries, which would reduce expenditure by about 11 lakhs of rupees per annum. In making the recommendations for these reductions in the artillery, the Government had been largely influenced by the fact that, as the extension of the railway system was rapidly increasing, the mobility of the army would be increased in the same measure, and Government considered that, with the experience gained in the recent war, for general purposes, field batteries were found usually as efficient as horse artillery for warfare in India.

Under the head of Stud and Remounts there would, consequent upon the above reductions, be a not inconsiderable saving. Recently the establishment of horses in regiments of British cavalry had been reduced from 436 to 397, and the Haupper Depôt had been abolished; the Government had, therefore, at his time a considerable number of surplus horses, and during the coming year a very limited number of remounts would be required.

Another important measure which had been introduced recently into the Bengal army, and which had been found to work admirably, and which would in consequence, be very shortly, almost immediately, extended to the other Presidencies, was a station-hospital system. The plan was one by which one British hospital took the place of several in a cantonment. It had admitted of very large reductions, not only in the number of medical officers and establishments, but also in the equipment of the hospitals, whether stationary or on the line of march. There was already, as compared with 1881-82, a reduction of 35 medical officers in the Bengal command alone, and, when the system became further developed and was fully established in the two minor Presidencies, it was quite certain that still larger economies would follow; nor must it be forgotten that economy would certainly result from the maintenance and repairs of the hospitals and other buildings. These changes in the organizations of army hos-

pitals, however, must not be considered as entirely and wholly in the financial interests of the Government. The highest medical authority in India had recently made a somewhat extended tour in the Upper Provinces, and, having inspected most of the hospitals there, he had made the following observations. He said he "was satisfied that the changes which had been effected were more in the interests of the sick soldier than in that of the State, and that the efficiency of military hospitals, which it must never be forgotten was the main object of their existence at all, had been much increased." Therefore, the new arrangements would not only produce economy, but would also materially promote the comfort and welfare of the soldier in hospital.

As regarded the home charges, he had little to say. The net budget-estimate showed the figures at 3,970,050 *l.* This showed a slight decrease on the budget-estimates of last year. He was not in a position to say why there should be so small a decrease in these charges; but there was one explanation to be found in the fact that the charges for retired pay of officers of the Indian army had for many years past yearly increased, and would, it was believed, continue to increase yearly: but, when the charge for the pensions of Staff Corps officers reached its maximum, which it would do in 1897, the expenditure would then decrease until the Staff Corps reached its normal condition.

He had alluded to the Royal Warrant of 25th June 1881, as having cast upon the revenues of India some increased charges. It was, therefore, right for him to show what it was expected it would ultimately save to India. But upon this point, he regretted to say, he had nothing very hopeful to relate; for, if the War Minister was rightly reported by Hansard, he said, on the 24th June last, in the House of Commons, that "it would not be before the year 1893 that the heavy dead-weight which was due to the terms of short service would begin to diminish, and meanwhile, as he had stated previously, it must considerably increase, and the automatic increase of pensions would continue, whatever economies might be made elsewhere." And, after referring to details, the War Minister further said, "The aggregate figures show an economy of 680,000 *l.* to us and 220,000 *l.* a year to India, the whole amounting to 900,000 *l.* I am sorry to say this will not be effected till a far distant day. But the slowness of the gain ought not to dishearten us." General Wilson, therefore, desired it to be understood that, although it was calculated that the new Warrant would at a "far distant day" result in a yearly saving to this country of 220,000 *l.* sterling, yet its only immediate effect had been to increase the military charges by nearly 90,000 *l.* per annum.

There were, however, very important changes to be made in the Native army, which would result in further large economies, and, as the Government believed, in increased efficiency; and, although these changes had been very recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, they had considered it prudent to avoid taking any credit for them in the military estimates for the ensuing year, for reasons which he would presently explain.

The Council would have in their recollection that in the year 1879, under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, an Army Commission was assembled in Simla. That Commission was composed of some of the most distinguished officers, civil and military, which India could furnish. Some of these were officers who had earned high distinction in the military service, and they were brought together from different parts of India, from Madras, Bengal, and Bombay, and these distinguished officers were presided over by the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. That Commission was directed to make an exhaustive inquiry into the whole military system of India, in view to an important reduction being effected in military expenditure; and, after assembly, that Commission placed themselves in communication with Local Governments and the several Commanders-in-Chief, and they also sought out the opinions of very many officers of reputation in the several armies, and they made a very large, exhaustive, and comprehensive, and, General Wilson ventured to say, a very valuable report. In due course that report was sent home to the Secretary of State for India, and it was at the close of the year 1880 sent back to the present Government of India, with orders to carefully examine its proposals, in view of making such suggestions and recommendations as they might deem desirable. This extremely important duty, which necessitated the exercise of very great care and caution, and needing very full and prolonged consideration, could not be taken up immediately at Calcutta, for reasons into which he need

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not enter. When Government, however, returned to Simla, in the early part of last year, the Army Commission Report came under its immediate consideration, and, he was bound to say, had received all the attention which the magnitude of the question demanded. These protracted discussions and investigations had resulted in the Government agreeing with the views which were entertained by the Army Commission, that the existing strength of native regiments in India was insufficient, and that, while the present aggregate strength of the native armies of India ought to be maintained undiminished, the several armies might with advantage be organised into a smaller number of regiments; and the experience gained in the recent war strengthened this view. Consequently, the Secretary of State for India had recently sanctioned a reduction in the number of native corps to be retained for the future. Under this arrangement, there would be an immediate reduction of 22 regiments, namely, four of cavalry and 18 of infantry. This reduction was considerable, but it fell short of what was recommended by the Army Commission, who proposed a reduction of 40 regiments, ten of cavalry and 30 of infantry. The reduction would fall upon the three armies of India as follows: in the Bengal Army, three regiments of native cavalry, six of native infantry; in the Bombay Army, one regiment of native cavalry and four of native infantry; and, in the Madras Army there would be no change made in the number of native cavalry regiments, but there would be a reduction of eight regiments of native infantry. These reductions in the number of native regiments would not reduce the aggregate strength of the native army. The cavalry regiments in Bengal and Bombay would be raised from 457 and 487 respectively to 550 natives of all ranks, while the strength of the Madras cavalry would remain unchanged. The strength of the infantry regiments would be raised from 712 to 832 of all ranks. The effect of these changes would be that the total strength of the three native armies in India would be increased by 31 men. Its present strength was 110,964, and, after the changes to be made, its future strength would be 110,995. There would be a small increase in the Bengal and a small decrease in the Bombay cavalry, that of Madras remaining as at present. While there would be an increase of 1,362 infantry in Bengal and of 272 in Bombay, there would be a decrease of 1,896 infantry in the Madras army. These, he thought, were the chief changes to be made which would affect the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and sepoys of the army. With regard to the European officers, it was not intended that their strength should be diminished; they would remain, as nearly as possible, on the same strength as now, and this would be done by adding an officer to each regiment of native cavalry and infantry in addition to those already maintained. The position of these officers would be that of "squadron" and "wing" officers, and they would receive the rates of pay and allowances now allowed to those holding similar appointments.

Of course extensive reductions and reforms in a large army could not be carried out without causing a certain amount of inconvenience and disadvantage to some of those immediately concerned, but it was the anxious desire of this Government, and it was also the anxious desire of the Secretary of State, that these disadvantages should, as far as possible, be mitigated and relieved; and to this end extremely liberal concessions had been granted to all who might be disadvantageously affected by the reductions which were now about to be brought into force. Indeed, in the face of these very liberal concessions, the Government had not considered it desirable to make any reductions in the army budget estimates for the ensuing year; and in this determination the Military Department had been considerably guided by what took place in the year 1869, when it was found that the reductions ordered in that year were not fully realised till the following year.

Another change which had taken place during the past financial year was the transfer, on 1st January last, under the sanction of the Secretary of State, of the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department to the Military Department. He was unable to say that there would be any direct saving from this measure; but, as it not only expedited business, but enabled the department immediately concerned to adjudge and carefully determine upon the best and most economic measures, and the means for utilising yearly the grants for military works throughout India, he was by no means devoid of hope that economy would eventually result.

There were, at the present moment, several large questions connected with army reform which were before the Secretary of State for India, and on which it would not be right for him to invite any discussion in this assembly. He had, therefore, purposely confined himself to the financial bearings and aspects of subjects which had already received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, and which had therefore passed beyond official criticism.

Hitherto he had spoken only as to the economies which would result from the changes which were about to be made in organisation; but if he believed that nothing beyond economy would result from these great changes, he for one would have certainly hesitated to advocate as earnestly as he had the alterations which were about to take place; but he held a strong opinion that those changes would give strength and efficiency to, and add to the power of, the Indian army.

These were not new ideas, these were not views manufactured by him to suit this particular occasion. He had had an exceptionally long experience in the ranks of the Indian army, and held many positions in it; and these were the results of convictions which had been absolutely forced upon him by the experience gained by him in the course of his long service. He believed it had been his fate to see the army under as many extraordinary circumstances as almost any one in this country. If there was in any one's mind, in any quarter, any lurking suspicions that he had in any way shifted his opinions or changed his views since he had the honour done him of being appointed a member of His Excellency's Government, then he took this opportunity of emphatically denying that such was the case. He had not shifted his ground an iota, in proof of which he invited attention to the fact that he held in his hand two articles which he contributed to a London magazine 12 years ago, and which were published to the world; in fact, the dates of these two articles were, one in January 1870 and the other in the following February. And, in writing on the subject of army reform, he then said that there were three things which were essential to complete efficiency in the Indian army. This first was, that there should be more British officers; the second, that there should be a reduction in the number of regiments; and, thirdly, that the strength of regiments to be maintained should be materially increased.

The Honourable Mr. Rivers Thompson said that he did not think that Honourable Members could complain of the want of variety in the addresses which had been delivered that morning in Council. Indeed, the wide scope of the subject, relating to the financial administration of an empire like India, justified a variety of treatment; and he was sure, speaking as a Member of the Government of India, that the fullest expression of opinion upon all questions connected with the Budget would be cordially welcomed. Apart from the advantages of freedom of debate in eliciting facts, they had in the statement of the Honourable Rájá Siva Prasád, in his remarks in connection with the license-tax, and in the influencial opinions expressed by the Honourable Mr. Inglis as regarded the abolition of export-duty, statements which he (the speaker) was sure would be valuable guides to the Government of India in its deliberations upon the financial administration of the next year. Before they proceeded to consider the separate Bills which would be presented to them shortly, he (Mr. Thompson) wished to offer a few observations upon one subject to which honourable Members opposite had made frequent allusions. Though the Government might, as he thought it might, accept the tender of congratulations which several speakers had offered upon the generally satisfactory financial position of the country during the past year, observations had fallen from several speakers who had preceded him which took exception to certain portions of the financial administration. The objections formulated themselves somewhat in this way; that, given a surplus which Government had found itself in a position to distribute, the distribution of that surplus had not been a judicious one. It had not been pretended, certainly no attempt had been made to show, that the administration of the Honourable the Finance Minister during the last 12 months had been unsatisfactory; but the issue was raised that, having $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions to dispose of, the proposals now submitted for their consideration did not dispose of that amount in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Thompson would confine his remarks, in a very few words, to the objection which had been taken to the reduction of the duty upon salt,

salt, and the uniform rate which it was now proposed to adopt everywhere except in Burma and the trans-Indus districts of the Panjáb Province. It would be in the knowledge of most of the members of Council that large questions connected with the incidence of taxation in different Provinces of India had been the subject of very detailed inquiries, under the auspices of the Financial Department of the Government of India, by an officer eminently qualified to undertake that duty; he referred to Mr. Barbour. The work of investigation occupied a greater portion of the Simla season last year, and the result of it, after careful scrutiny and examination by those who were responsible, had been accepted in some part as the basis of certain of the proposals which the Government had now put forward in the financial statement. It would be impossible, upon such an occasion as the present, to give any summary of the final conclusions of such inquiry; but this much might be asserted, that, in stating the incidence of taxation per head of the population in different Provinces, the inequality of the burden upon the people had been very clearly demonstrated. While there might arise no very pressing need for a reduction of taxation in some places, it had been clearly manifested in particular Provinces that a decrease of taxation was desirable. Two Provinces stood out as exceptionally favoured in this respect. First, the Lower Provinces of Bengal, where it was asserted the wealthier classes were too lightly taxed in comparison with the poorer classes, and the Central Provinces, which were under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Nágpur, where a result from a comparison with other parts of India showed a very lenient incidence of taxation. But, whatever the conclusion might be as to inter-provincial comparison, and upon this subject he would say, in passing, that the proposals which had been made would tend to relieve the pressure upon land in the North-Western Provinces in a Bill to be introduced, the general conclusions brought out most conclusively that the severity of taxation in India fell upon the poorer classes, and that the poverty of these classes was extremely great. It did not require, indeed, the researches of experts in statistical inquiries to show this as a matter of fact; it was patent to all who had any knowledge of the condion of rural life in India, and they had the authority of a very high evidence that the extreme poverty of by far the larger portion of the bulk of the population of India was seldom properly appreciated except by ocular evidence. Here was the "cause of justice to the millions" to which the Honourable Jotíndrá Mohan Tagore alluded, and it was in the course of the dispensation of justice to the millions that the Government proposal for a reduction of the duty on salt was made. He did not believe that any one had ever questioned that salt was a proper and legitimate subject for taxation. As an article of universal consumption, it not only must reach the great bulk of the population, but it enabled the Government to raise from the population their contribution for the necessities of the State. In its indirect form it presented not only probably the cheapest mode of collection of a tax, but one which was the least harassing to the people. The Government did not contest any one of these conclusions on which some of the speakers had laid stress. But its present action in establishing an uniformity of rate and a reduction of the duty, was taken with the object of so adjusting the payment of the tax as to remove all charges of unfairness or of oppression in the application of that tax.

Two arguments had been used against this: first, that no complaints were made by the people, and, second, that a remission of duty would not benefit the people for whose benefit it was intended. As regarded the first point, the answer was that no complaints were made, because the people whom the Government wished to relieve had no means of raising their voice. Generally, this was the case, though he held in his hands a native paper which very strongly advocated the urgent claims of the poor in the reduction of the duty on salt. He would not read any extracts from this paper now, because it would occupy too much of the time of the Council; but he could say that the article was written with an earnest expression of the hope that some benefit would be done to the people of India in any legislation which might be undertaken now. When it was said that a remission of taxation would not benefit the poorer classes, Mr. Rivers Thompson could only say that, if that was the case in India, then the laws of supply and demand and of political economy were very different in India from those in any other part of the world. If that was

the fact, and if figures established, although he believed that anything could be established by figures, that a large reduction in the duty on salt had not shown either a fall in price or an increased consumption, the answer might be that the time which had elapsed since the reduction took place was very short, and that the reduction itself was so small that possibly it would take a long time before the effects of it could be felt. But, practically, what was now proposed was to reduce the rate of duty in Bengal by 30 per cent., and in other parts of India by 20 per cent.; and it was impossible to argue that the benefits of this reduction would not extend to those for whose benefit the reduction was to be made. He believed that, in taking this step for the reduction of the duty on salt, the Government was incontestibly right, not only because it would afford relief to the poorer classes in India, but because it secured the prospect of a large increase in the consumption of an article which was a necessary of life, and thus promised a return of some of the revenue which was temporarily sacrificed; and, above all, because, in the form which the Bill took, giving power to the Government in any emergency to raise the rate up to a maximum of three rupees per maund, it established, in a way in which no other form of taxation did, a most valuable financial reserve.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief said that, as the arrangements for giving effect to the changes in the organisation of the native army, to which General Wilson had just referred, required careful elaboration before they could be published, it might be convenient to those concerned if he stated here somewhat in detail the precise character of the changes which the Government had been autherised by the Secretary of State to carry out.

It was obvious that these changes could not be carried out without touching the interests of individuals, but the liberal compensation which was to be allowed to the officers and non-commissioned officers who would be displaced left very little room for complaint in that direction.

In order that the men of the regiments to be broken up might suffer as little inconvenience as was possible under the circumstances, the Government proposed to transfer them by troops and companies intact; the regiments so strengthened being required to break up and distribute throughout the regiment the men of the troops and companies which must make way for the men of the reduced regiments.

It would be seen that, under this scheme, none of the rank and file of the army would be required to take their discharge.

When the process of distribution had taken place, the supernumerary commissioned and non-commissioned officers would remain to be disposed of.

He apprehended, however, that there would be no difficulty in dealing with these classes, as there were at all times in every regiment some officers and non-commissioned officers hanging on for pension.

To these, and to men whose strength had begun to fail, though they were able to do their duty in ordinary times, the liberal terms of retirement sanctioned by the Secretary of State would be hailed as a boon.

The conditions of retirement were as follows:—

I. The superior rates of pensions to officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who had completed 25 years and upwards.

II. The ordinary rates of pensions to all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who had completed 14 years' service, and who had less than 25 years' service, with a bonus of one month's pay for every two years of service.

III. To officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of more than 10 and less than 14 years' service, two-thirds of the ordinary rate of pension, and a bonus of three months' pay.

IV. To non-commissioned officers and men of five years' service and less than 10, a gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service, and a bonus of three months' pay.

V. For

V. For non-commissioned officers and men of less than five years' service, a gratuity of six months' pay.

The Secretary of State had also sanctioned the issue of good-conduct pay to uncovenanted officers throughout the native army to the following extent:—

To duffadárs and havildárs, one rupee a month for every two years of good service in that grade up to a maximum of 4 rupees; to naiks, 1 rupee a month for every two years of good service in that grade up to a maximum of 2 rupees.

The Secretary of State had also sanctioned the following terms to officers of the reduced regiments who might retire from the service within three months of their regiment being broken up:—

To officers of over 32 years' service, the pension to which they might be entitled, not in excess of 456 *l.* 5 *s.* a year, with the value of their colonel's allowances on the scale allowed by G. G. O., No. 1, of 1881, together with a bonus of 18 months' staff salary of their regimental appointments and free passages to England for themselves and their families.

To officers from 20 to 32 years' service, a bonus equal to 18 months' staff salary of their regimental appointments, in addition to any pension to which they might be entitled, with free passages as above.

It was not pretended that these reductions would be in any sense popular, but it would be seen that every possible care had been taken to safeguard the interests of all concerned, and that the position of that very important class, the non-commissioned officer, had been materially improved.

He had only one word more to say on this subject, and that was, that he entirely concurred in the policy of the measures now to be carried, not only because they produced economical results, but because he thought they would really increase the efficiency of the army as a fighting machine.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor said he did not propose to take up the time of the Council with many remarks, but he could not allow this opportunity to pass by without joining with his colleagues in congratulating the Honourable Major Baring upon the very satisfactory account which he had been able to give of the financial condition of the country, and upon the very interesting and able statement which he had made on the subject, dealing fully, as it did, with all the most important problems of the financial policy of India. The favourable results of the year would, he was sure, surprise no one who had given real attention to the subject, and watched the extraordinary growth and elasticity of the revenues of the country, though they must surprise very much those who had so energetically promulgated the theory of the bankruptcy of India. He observed with pleasure the generous terms in which credit was given by Major Baring to his predecessor in office for the flourishing condition of the finances, so far as they were attributable to financial administration. There was no doubt that there was much in the present condition of the finances which was due to Sir J. Strachey, and it was painful to observe how, because, during his tenure of office, one serious error of account had occurred, the whole of his able, zealous, and wise administration of the finances had been ignored by the public. It was his Honour's misfortune to differ from Sir J. Strachey on several of the main questions of finance, but this could not affect his appreciation and recognition of the great services which he had rendered to the financial administration of this country. One of the points regarding which he most differed from him was the abolition of the cotton duties, and as he had always taken an active part in opposing the partial repeals of these duties, which had from time to time taken place in the last few years, he would explain in a very few words why he considered that he could, without any inconsistency, support his honourable friend's proposal to abolish them now. His objection until now to the abolition of the duties on cotton goods had been founded upon one consideration only, and that was, that the country could not afford to make such a sacrifice. A great deal had been said from time to time of the necessity of repealing the cotton duties in consequence of the Resolution of the House of Commons; but the Resolution of the House of Commons simply declared, not that the duties should be repealed whether the country could bear the cost or not, but that they ought to be "repealed without delay, so soon as the financial condition of India will permit." What he had always denied,

denied, and what he denied still, was that at any time previous to the present date the financial condition of India did permit of such a measure. Now that it had been shown that the financial condition of the country was such that the duties could be abolished without any fresh burthen of taxation being thrown upon the people, and, indeed, that the abolition could be accompanied by a large simultaneous reduction of taxation on the natives of this country, his objection disappeared.

His Honour deplored, as he always had done, the manner in which the partial reduction of the duties on cotton goods had been carried out, with the avowed intention of causing such a confusion in trade as to make their entire repeal a matter of necessity. He had always felt and maintained that the proper course was to wait till the country could afford it, and then repeal the duties if these goods were considered to be more deserving of relief than any other goods or than any other branch of taxation. He quite admitted, and had stated on other occasions, that the state of things produced by those partial reductions was such that it could not possibly be maintained; and now that Government could do it without substituting for the customs duties any form of direct tax, he was glad that trade generally should receive such relief as that afforded it by the Customs Bill introduced into Council on Wednesday by his honourable friend. It was, for many and obvious reasons better, that the repeal of the cotton duties should take place at the same time as the general repeal of all duties on imports than that they should be picked out for special consideration.

As regarded the question of the repeal of the rice duties, with reference to which an allusion had been made to him, he must admit that his views were entirely opposed to those who had advocated their repeal. He would remind the Council that the question came before them in 1875, and was very fully discussed. He on that occasion had stated very fully his reasons for thinking that there were no grounds for repealing those duties. It must be recollected that the condition of the rice market in Bengal was just now purely exceptional; the price of rice now was lower probably than it had ever been for 30 years; it could not be relied upon to continue, and, therefore, there was no ground for hoping that the price of rice was permanently so low that it could be imported into Europe for manufacturing purposes, as the rice of Burma was. The rice of Bengal was exported for human food, a little of it to Europe, but the bulk of it to the Colonies, to feed Indian labourers working there; the Burma rice, which was a soft, cheap rice, with which Bengal rice could never compete, was exported for manufacture and distillery purposes, and never for food. We knew, as a fact, that every available maund of rice was now exported from Burma in spite of the duty, and no reduction of duty would increase the export. When the late Lord Mayo visited Burma, he expected to hear strong objections to the duty, and was much surprised to find that rice merchants were the most energetic supporters of the duty. A reduction of the duty would not enable Bengal rice at all to compete for manufacturing purposes with the soft grains of Burma, and there was no ground for believing that this would lead to a more extended use of rice as an article of food in Europe.

The reduction of salt duties, though not, in his Honour's opinion, called for by the circumstances of the country, or by any pressure of that tax upon the public, was part of a policy determined upon by Government for equalising the duties throughout India; and he was glad to find that his honourable friend distinctly expressed his reliance upon this tax as a mode of meeting any future difficulties which might arise. He was quite sure that there was in Bengal certainly no form of taxation less unpopular, more productive, and more easy of collection than the salt duty. It fell very lightly upon the people, and its existence, indeed, was hardly known to them, and it fell rateably upon the rich and poor, owing to the peculiar conditions of native life. He hoped that the reserve of taxation which the Government now possessed in its power on an emergency, again to increase the salt duty, now so largely reduced, would render any discussion of measures of direct taxation unnecessary for the future.

There was only one further remark which he desired to make, and that was as to the charge for "Military Ordinary." He could not help feeling some considerable disappointment that so little had actually been done, for reasons which had been just explained, to give effect to the reduction in the cost of the army proposed

proposed by the Army Commission of 1879. The Army Commission did not make any proposals for economy at the sacrifice of the efficiency of the army. He believed that they stated the case correctly and moderately when they said "that their proposals, while they undoubtedly affect a very material saving, will also render more efficient, in time of war, the armies of India and the great departments of Military Administration, on which they depend for much of their efficiency," and again, when they said, "In the general organization and administration of the army we have proposed changes which substitute a simple and more powerful system for one which, in the growth of years, has become somewhat antiquated and cumbrous." If this was true, and it had certainly never yet been shown to be untrue, it could not be right to go on paying the enormous sums we did for our military organization, when a much more efficient organization could be secured at a considerably less cost.

He was in hopes that we should be told that, in the face of the financial prosperity of the country, the limit on the expenditure on productive public works had been withdrawn. No one could now doubt that money expended on carefully selected projects for improved communications would yield a large return, and there was no question but that the present improvement in the financial and general condition of the country was mainly due to the railways already constructed. Private enterprise should, he quite agreed, receive every encouragement compatible with the interests of the taxpayers of the country; but certainly private enterprise would not do all that was wanted for India, and probably would do very little except on terms unfavourable to the revenues of the country. If private enterprise could be induced to take up certain new projects on fair terms, thus enabling Government to expend more money on projects less attractive to the public, it would be a good thing done; but nothing, it seemed to him, was gained by making over to private companies works already completed and yielding a fair return. This really amounted to giving to private companies a portion of the revenue of the country, while it in no way hastened on the development of communication.

Major the Honourable E. Baring said that, in the financial statement which he made to the Council the other day, he expressed the firm and confident belief that the proposals of the Government would receive fair and impartial consideration from this Council and from the public. That prediction had been amply verified. But they were under this disadvantage, that, owing to the necessity for hurrying these Bills through the Council, they had not as yet had the advantage of learning the opinion of the public in other portions of India on the proposals of the Government. They had, however, had a very interesting debate in this Council, and they had also had the advantage of learning such opinions on the Government proposals as could be pronounced by the local press after a consideration of 48 hours, which, he admitted, was not very much time to give them. He was not very far from the mark in saying that the general verdict on the proposals of the Government was one of approval, but it was impossible that, in proposing such important measures of reform as those now under consideration, there should be unanimity of opinion. There must be some differences of opinion; but, on the whole, he thought he was not going too far in saying that the proposals of the Government had not been the subject of any very acute criticism.

He now turned from these general observations to deal with one or two of the more prominent points which had been raised in the course of the discussion. The first subject to which he would refer was the question of the salt duty. The reduction proposed in the salt duty had been criticised by one or two members of the Council, and his honourable friend, Mr. Inglis, said that he did not think that by taking off the duty they would lower the price of salt by one pice to the consumer. That opinion, and some of the other opinions which had been expressed by his honourable friends, constituted a class of argument which it was very difficult for Major Baring to answer in a satisfactory manner; because they spoke with a much greater and longer experience of the country than any to which he could pretend. He understood the case to be this, that in England there were certain laws, which he would not dignify by the name of political economy, but which were rather laws of common sense, and which regulated ordinary commercial proceedings. In England, competition brought down prices; again, it was considered unadvisable in England to tax the necessary articles of consumption used by the poorest classes. He was

told that these were excellent commercial principles for the county of Middlesex, but that they did not apply to the 24-Parganas; for that the moment one passed the Isthmus of Suez, the ordinary principles of commerce and trade became inapplicable. These local arguments placed him in a very difficult situation; for, although he was quite certain that, on the banks of the Thames, two and two made four, he could not be certain that, owing to his ignorance of local customs, they did not make 5½ on the banks of the Huglí; he could not be certain that black was black or white was white in India. No doubt some extraordinary things did happen in India. He was reading recently in a local paper that a gentleman in Calcutta had been able, by means of some spiritualistic agency, he thought it must have been a local spirit, to extract a sheet of writing paper from a table in London, and deposit it in Calcutta. If he had been in London, and that paper had been removed from Calcutta, and produced in London, he should have received the statement with a certain amount of scepticism; but he had heard so much here of local phenomena and local peculiarities, that he was unable to say whether Calcutta sheets of note paper obeyed the same laws of time and space as those in England. It was, no doubt, owing to some local peculiarity, which he could not explain, that the Indian consumer resolutely persisted in paying one rupee for an article which could be obtained for 14 annas. It must, also, be owing to some local peculiarity that the Indian merchants did not endeavour to undersell one another. But he would ask his honourable friends whether they did not attach somewhat too great importance to these local peculiarities. When his honourable friend said that it was very univerally held that the reduction in the salt duties would not benefit the poorest class, some qualification must be made. Only this morning he took up an Anglo-vernacular paper, in which he found it stated, "This reduction of price in so necessary an article is a very great blessing indeed to the poorest classes." He also found that, elsewhere in India, the opinion which had been expressed by his honourable friend was not entertained. He wished to remind the Council what took place when the customs line was abolished. The price of salt was raised in Southern India, and decreased in Upper India. His honourable friend thought it would have been sufficient to have reduced the duty in Bengal from *Rs.* 2. 14 *a.* to *Rs.* 2. 8 *a.*, and he also thought that the differential duty against Bengal was very unjust, and he was glad to see it disappear. They who sat here had the advantage of hearing a good deal of Bengal interests; but it should be remembered that the Legislative Council of the Government of India had to legislate for provinces beyond Bengal, and must take into consideration the different circumstances and interests of every part of India; and in Bombay and Madras there was not that universality of opinion against the reduction of the salt duties which, according to his honourable friend, existed here. He always read the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Gazette" with particular attention, because these papers discussed questions of finance with marked ability. The "Bombay Gazette," which he received this morning, said, "Salt at the present moment is dirty and dear in India, and the tax is a hardship on the poorest inhabitants of the land." He might quote abundance of evidence to show that public opinion in Bombay was not such as his honourable friend represented the public opinion of Calcutta to be. He might also adduce some evidence to show the state of public opinion in Madras. He was much struck a short time ago in reading an article in the "Madras Mail," which must have been written wholly in ignorance of what the Government was going to do, but which really foreshadowed the policy of the Government with regard to opium and salt. It was argued, with considerable ability, that the proper use to which to apply a large opium surplus was to effect a reduction of the salt duty. That was exactly what the Government had done. It was also argued that the duty pressed hardly on the poorest classes. If it was true that the salt duty did not press very hardly, and it made no difference what the tax were, he should like to know what became of those three lákhs of rupees, which his honourable friend said certain salt merchants were going to lose by the reduction of the duty? Where did it go to? Did it all go into the hands of the middlemen, between the wholesale merchant and the consumer? He very much doubted it. There appeared to be some contradiction in terms. If the salt duty did not press hardly on the consumer, and a reduction of the duty had no effect, he wondered why the consumption in Madras had never yet reached

reached the figure at which it stood in 1868-69? He wondered why cheap salt invariably pushed dear salt out of the market, and the territorial frontier between the two descriptions of salt had been shown by experience to be reached where the two rates of duty were equalised? He wondered why the consumption of salt steadily went on increasing where the duty was reduced, and also why, in Rájputána and in Central India, when the salt duty was raised, the price of salt immediately increased very largely. He held in his hands extracts from reports of the political officers in Rajputána, which showed that, when the duty was increased, the price became enhanced; and it was evident, therefore, that when the duty was lowered, the price would be decreased. He would give a few instances in which prices had thus increased. Writing from Jodhpur, the political officer said: "In September 1878, the selling price of salt was 40 sers: in November it was 29½; in December it was 24; in January 1879, it was 20; and now it was 16 sers." That is to say, that, on the abolition of the customs line, the price rose from 40 sers to 16. That appeared a rather remarkable difference. In Bikanír, the effect of the change on the poorer classes had been to cause them to lessen their daily consumption so as to avoid having to buy the new salt. Then, in Meywár, the "poorer classes no longer received gratis from the village *baniyá* the customary pinch of salt with his daily meal of flour, but they had now to pay one anna a month for about one pound of salt. Each hide cured, now costs one anna more than formerly, and though the people have not curtailed their own consumption of salt, they had begun to give less to their cattle." In Kota, again, "salt was now selling at nine sers per rupee, more than double its price a short time ago. The mass of the people are passively resigned, and look on the change as unavoidable." Now, he, Major Baring, had a good deal of sympathy for people who were passively resigned, and looked on a change as unavoidable, and he wished his honourable friends had reserved some of their sympathy for these men; when they had to pay a heavy duty, it fell hardly on them.

Perhaps honourable Members hardly realised the effect of the remark which had been made by his friend Mr. Rivers Thompson about the poverty of India. A calculation had been made which showed what the annual income was per head of the population, and the result was arrived at that it was 27 rupees per annum. He was not prepared to say that that estimate was absolutely correct, but he thought it was quite sufficient to show the extreme poverty of the mass of the people. In England, the average income per head of population was 33 *l.* per head; in France, it was 23 *l.*; in Turkey, which was the poorest country in Europe, it was 4 *l.* a head. He would ask honourable Members to think what 27 rupees per annum was to support a person, and then he would ask whether a few annas was nothing to such poor people.

Now, there was another point of view of this question as to which he should like to say something. Allusion had been made by his honourable friend Mr. Rivers Thompson, as well as by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, about a reduction of the salt-duty very much strengthening the financial position of the country. Several times during the last 20 years direct taxation had been used as the financial reserve for India. Now, that was not a very satisfactory financial reserve to fall back upon in times of emergency. Whatever might be said for or against direct taxation, his own view was, that direct taxation was singularly unsuited to be made the means of rectifying budget inequalities in India in times of financial pressure. If there was to be direct taxation, let it be a permanent tax, and not subject to constant changes; for, if any measure of direct taxation was subjected to frequent changes, it would serve as a powerful instrument of oppression in the hands of the tax-gatherer, and also keep alive political friction. If, however, a direct tax was not to be used for that purpose, Major Baring knew of no other form of taxation that was more suitable for the purpose than the salt-duty. But, in order to utilise it as a reserve, the rate of duty must be reduced to as low a point as was feasible. His only regret was that the Government had not been able to reduce it to a lower point. Not only, therefore, did the reduction of this tax relieve the poorer classes, but it strengthened the financial position very much.

There was one other point of view to which he wished to refer. His honourable friend said that the Government might have taken off some other tax instead of reducing the salt duty. Major Baring thought his honourable friend could hardly have sufficiently perceived the force of the remark in the

Financial Statement as to the manner in which it was proposed to effect a reduction of the salt-duty. To explain this more fully he must refer to the question of opium. Last year an income of 6,500,000 *l.* net was estimated under this head. That estimate was a good deal criticised both in England and here. It was said that too low an estimate had been taken. He fully admitted that the taking of too low an estimate was, as a matter of technical finance, objectionable. But the real question was, to what extent could the Government, in reliance upon opium, either take off taxation or incur additional expenditure. The answer to that question depended upon the nature of the tax which was taken off. He should never have recommended that the license-tax or the import-duties, or any form of taxation which involved a permanent loss of revenue, should be taken off in reliance upon a source of revenue which was precarious. But when the Government came to deal with a duty like the salt-duty, which, when the necessity arose, could easily be put on again, and when, moreover, it was considered that the loss would be recouped in time by increased consumption, then the financial danger of relying upon the revenue from opium became very much less. He wished, therefore, to point out that a reduction to 2 rupees a maund on salt was only possible by taking a higher estimate of the receipts from opium than last year. That was all he had to say on the subject of the salt-duties.

The next question to which he would refer was an extremely difficult one. He did not mind confessing that the criticism of his honourable friend Mr. Inglis, as to the export duty on rice not being taken of, was the most formidable criticism which might be brought against the financial arrangements of the year. He need hardly say that he was no friend of export, any more than of import, duties; indeed, he should rather say that he was generally less a friend of the former than of the latter. The question, however, was not whether the export duty was good or bad, but whether it could be taken off this year. He need hardly also say that the text-books on political economy laid down certain dicta with respect to export duties, and this was one of the few subjects upon which the text books were unanimous, and upon which everybody agreed. It was laid down that the export duty was not justifiable unless the country which levied it had a monopoly of the article on which the duty was levied. His distinguished friend the Lieutenant-Governor had called to mind the fact that this subject was very carefully considered in 1875, and Major Baring remembered that, in 1873, when Lord Northbrook issued his circular with reference to taxation generally, the subject received very careful consideration at the hands of Sir Ashley Eden, who was then the Chief Commissioner of British Burma. The opinion which was then adopted by the highest authorities was that, although India and British Burma had not the entire monopoly of the rice trade, they had a practical monopoly, and that the tax could not be considered an objectionable one. The Government recently considered the subject afresh, and Major Baring had talked the question over with many intelligent gentlemen in Rangoon, who were much interested in the trade, when he accompanied his Excellency the Viceroy in his recent visit to British Burma. The conclusion he came to was that the question was not one of great urgency, and that there was no great need to take off the export duty at the present time. He did not say that the state of things now was exactly the same as it was in 1873 or in 1875, because the production of rice had very much increased; prices had, therefore, gone down, and very probably producers received smaller profits. If the whole question of the customs duties had been intact and no changes had been made, it might have been a fair question for argument whether it would not have been wiser to begin with some diminution of the export duty before touching the import duties. But it should be remembered that the import duties had got into such a state of confusion that it was absolutely necessary to deal with the subject. He need not repeat what he had said on this subject in his Financial Statement; his remarks under this head had not been challenged. That being the case, the Government considered it was wiser to deal comprehensively with one great branch of the customs duties than to deal in detail with two separate branches of it, and that, for all practical purposes, the export duty on rice might for the present be left alone. If the duty could have been taken off, he would have rejoiced to have done so.

The next question he had to allude to was the license tax. He need say but

but little upon this subject. His honourable friend Mr. Inglis had said that the non-official community had remained perfectly silent upon this subject up to the present time, but he warned the Government that, if the tax was kept on they could allow their voice to be heard. The question had never struck Major Baring from that point of view before. Major Baring had always thought that the non-official community had already allowed their voices to be heard. In fact, he did not remember any question upon which they had allowed themselves to be heard more distinctly. We often heard a good deal of India having no representative institutions, but he did not know of any body of persons in or out of India who were so well represented as these 228,000 people who paid the license tax; the Government had always heard of their grievance both in and out of this Council. And, when his friend Mahárájá Jotíndrá Mohan Tagore talked of benefiting the suffering millions, Major Baring supposed he alluded to these 228,000 people. There were, however, not millions who paid the tax, but a few hundred thousand. If the Government, in preference to taking off the import duties and the reduction of the salt duty, had taken off the licence tax, and therefore benefitted this small but wealthy community, it might with justice have been said that they had sacrificed the interests of India and had legislated for class interests. But that, he was glad to say, had not been done.

He thought he had now dealt with the larger questions which had been raised in the course of this discussion. He would now refer to one or two of the minor points. His honourable friend Mr. Reynolds, in his instructive and interesting speech, said that something should have been done to improve the position of the subordinate judicial service in the same manner as for the subordinate executive service. Major Baring had omitted to say, in alluding to the subordinate executive service, that he had intended to include the judicial branch of the service, for the improvement of whose status 70,000 rupees per annum had been allotted. Then another point, to which his honourable friend Mr. Inglis referred, was the taking off of the duty on light wines. Major Baring had no hesitation in saying that the subject would be considered, but it was one of considerable difficulty, because the Government was under certain treaty obligations with respect to wines of this class. He would only add that he was convinced that the measures which the Government had proposed for the acceptance of this Council were for the best interests of India, and, on the whole, he thought the Government might congratulate itself upon the way in which their proposals had been received.

His Excellency the President said,—"The discussion which has taken place in this Council to-day has been, on the whole, I think I may fairly say, so satisfactory to the Government as indicating the judgment pronounced by the Members of this Council upon their financial proposals, that I might almost have dispensed myself from the necessity of occupying the time of this Council with any remarks of my own; but, considering the important nature, and the large scope of the proposals contained in the Budget of my honourable friend Major Baring, it would not, I think, be altogether right that I should permit this discussion to be brought to a conclusion without giving briefly the reasons which have induced me to accord my cordial concurrence to the proposals which have been submitted to the Government by my honourable friend; and, therefore, I will ask the permission of my honourable colleagues to occupy their attention for a short time while I make a few observations upon the principal points with which this Budget deals.

"I will begin by speaking of the proposed repeal of the customs duties. I need not recapitulate the convincing evidence, brought before this Council in the statement of Major Baring, to show that the existing state of things in respect to our customs revenue is one which it was impossible to continue longer than was absolutely necessary. That that is the case, I think I may fairly say, is admitted on all hands, and no one appears to contest that the steps which were taken with respect to our customs tariff under the Government of my predecessor, Lord Lytton, left that tariff in a condition in which it was impossible that it could permanently remain. And, in making that statement, I am not saying anything of which my honourable friend Lord Lytton would complain; because, in a recent speech which he has made in England, he distinctly admitted—and he took credit to himself for the fact—that the partial measures of customs repeal adopted by his Government were intended to bring

about that result which they have undoubtedly now produced, and to render the continuance of the chief customs duties in this country altogether impossible.

" It was, therefore, as it seems to me, absolutely imperative that the Government should take the earliest opportunity of dealing with this question of the customs duties, and I must say for myself that it was a strong motive with me to seize that opportunity as soon as it arrived; because, by dealing with this subject in a permanent and final manner, we may cherish the hope that we shall thus put an end to those differences of opinion upon the questions which have unhappily now for several years existed between the people of England and the people of India, and in which I must frankly say that I think neither party to the controversy has been just to the other.

" I think that, in India men have been apt to overlook the feelings which must naturally be entertained upon this subject by those who have all their lives been the earnest and conscientious advocates of the principles of free trade. No doubt it is perfectly true that when Manchester manufacturers ask for the repeal of the cotton duties, they are asking for something which will confer benefit upon themselves; but I venture to say that it is almost impossible for those who stood beside my friends, the late Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, in the great free-trade controversies of the past, to understand how men can possibly accuse them of selfishness, because they desire to confer upon the people of India those benefits from which they and the people of England had derived so many blessings. And, again, I think that in England men have not understood that strong—I had almost said that vehement—dread which exists in this country in connection with the imposition of direct taxation. Neither, I think, have they adverted to the fact of the limited extent to which economic principles are either studied or understood here, and, therefore, this controversy might have continued, and might have been made the subject of more and more misunderstanding between two great branches of the subjects of our Queen-Empress who ought to feel that they form but one people under the shadow of her august throne. But I should mislead my honourable colleagues, and the public, if, in consequence of my allusion to the present condition of this question of the customs tariff, and the impossibility of continuing the existing state of things, they were to suppose that I was attempting to shelter myself behind the special circumstances in which we are now placed, and was attempting to represent that, in adopting the policy of repealing the customs duties, I have been only brought to that conclusion by the mere necessities of the particular situation in which we are placed. I desire upon all occasions to be frank, both with my honourable colleagues in this Council, and with the public of India, and, therefore, I am bound to say that it has been with great satisfaction that I have seized the present opportunity of repealing these customs duties; because I earnestly believe that that repeal will be found beneficial to the general interests of India. My honourable friend Mahárájá Jotíndrá Mohan Tagore dropped some words about neglect of justice to India in consideration of the interests of Manchester manufacturers. I am quite sure that my honourable friend did not mean those remarks to apply to me, and, indeed, if my honourable friend has done me the honour of paying any attention to the course which I have pursued during a public life which has extended now over more than thirty years, he will know that, from the earliest period of that public life, I have been an earnest and consistent advocate of the fiscal principles of the free-trade party; and I have been so because I believed that those principles were principles of general application, calculated to confer the largest benefits upon the great mass of the community of any nation to which they might be applied. And, therefore, no man can be surprised that, holding those opinions strongly and firmly, and having advocated them throughout the whole course of my political career, I should be desirous, when a fitting opportunity occurred, of having a hand in conferring upon the people of India the benefit of the application of principles which I believe to be calculated to conduce to their permanent advantage and prosperity. And I can say that, if I did not entertain that opinion—if I thought that the course which the Government is about to take with respect to these customs duties, was a course which would benefit England at the expense of India, I would not have been induced by any consideration to be a party to such a proceeding. I desire, so long as I may hold the position which I have now the honour to fill, to govern

India

India in the interests of India, and for the benefit of her people; and I would not consent to be a party to any measures which I did not honestly believe would conduce to that great end.

"The police of the Government in this respect is a policy which has been pursued, as we all know, at home now for a long series of years, and which can quote in its support the names of the most illustrious financial statesmen of England, from the time of Mr. Huskisson, or the days of Sir Robert Peel, down to the long and eminent financial administration of my right honourable friend Mr. Gladstone. That policy has been founded upon a belief, I should rather have said an absolute conviction, that anything in the nature of protective duties is highly injurious to the country in which they exist, and also upon the belief that small customs duties, which hamper trade and produce very little revenue, are highly mischievous and objectionable; and I am bound to say, especially with respect to the last of these objections, the objection, namely, to small unproductive duties, which interfere greatly with trade and fetter its operation, that it applies more strongly to India than to other countries, because, I believe, there is scarcely anything of more importance to the future prosperity of this great peninsula than that we should do all in our power to promote and to increase commercial progress and industrial advance, and that everything which tends to check or fetter the commerce or industry of this country has an especially baneful influence upon the general interests of the population.

"It must be borne in mind that this customs revenue, speaking broadly, was not an increasing revenue. It had not those elements of growth which exist in many of the great sources of revenue in England, and from its very nature it was not calculated to possess those growing elements; whereas it may fairly be hoped that, by thus removing the trammels which press upon the springs of trade, we may stimulate enterprise and may derive direct financial benefit from increased railway receipts, which are a growing element, and which, I believe, will prove in the future to be a very growing element, in the revenue of the country. But while I say this, and while I express my strong opinion that the course which the Government is taking now is opportune and calculated to be highly beneficial to the country, I am yet bound to say that I should not have been a party to the repeal of the cotton duties, or to the repeal of the other customs duties, if it had been proposed to repeal them in the face of a deficit, or if it had been necessary, in order to repeal them, to impose other taxation upon the country. I am not at all unaware of the great examples which might be quoted in favour of carrying out an important customs reform under the shelter of the imposition of a direct tax. We have all heard of the famous Budget of Sir Robert Peel, in which he made a large reform of our complicated, antiquated, and troublesome English customs system, and recouped himself by means of the imposition of an income tax; but I do not think that that would have been a wise course to pursue in India. I am very well aware, as I have just said, of the strong feelings entertained in this country with respect to direct taxation. I am not going to enter now upon that thorny question; but it would have been, in my judgment, highly unwise, for the purpose even of so large a benefit as the repeal of these customs duties, to have shown that want of consideration for a large and strongly expressed public opinion which would have been involved in such a proposition as one by which fresh taxation would have been imposed upon the people for the purpose of repealing these customs duties. It was on that very account that, in spite of all the anomalies of some portions of our present customs system, in spite of the exceeding absurdity of the results which followed from some of the arrangements made in regard to grey goods by previous alterations, the Government of India abstained from touching this question last year. We were then not completely free from the expenditure and the trammels of the Afghan War, and we determined that no consideration, even of public convenience, should induce us to deal with this question except at a time when we could take it up and could proceed to settle it on a general and permanent footing, and in a condition of the finances which, as has been recognised by my honourable friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, would justify the large remission of the customs duties proposed this year.

"And now I will pass on to a consideration of the arrangements proposed with respect to the salt tax. I can really add very little to what has fallen

from my honourable friend Major Baring with respect to that matter. I confess that I am a very strong advocate of this portion of the Budget. I think that the large reduction we propose in the salt tax is very desirable, both upon general grounds and upon financial grounds. My honourable friend Major Baring has dealt with the financial portion of the question, and I can add nothing to what he has said in that respect; but I desire to express the difficulty which I feel in adopting the view which has been put forward by some of my honourable friends in the course of this discussion, that this tax upon salt, which is a tax upon a necessary of life, which is a tax of many hundred per cent. upon the natural price of the article—which is paid, as I believe I am justified in saying, for or on behalf of every person in this country, of all the many millions gathered under the sceptre of our Queen-Empress, is not a tax which is felt by those who pay it; is not a tax which it is desirable to reduce apart from the financial considerations which lead to its reduction, in order to confer a benefit upon the great mass of the population of this country. My honourable friend Rájá Siva Prasád has stated his opinion that this salt duty is felt by the people, that it does press upon them, and that they will obtain considerable relief by the reduction now proposed. I confess that I find it very difficult to suppose that that is not the case, and that a tax of this kind, paid by men whose annual income is as low, or nearly as low, as the figure mentioned by my honourable friend Major Baring, does not press heavily upon those who are least able to contribute to the necessities of the Government.

"I know that it has been sometimes argued, in favour of the reduction of this tax, that no man can consume more than a certain amount of salt, and that, therefore, the tax presses most unequally upon the poor as well as the rich. That is an argument which, in India, may, I admit, be pressed too far, because, as we all know from the habits and the charity of the people of this country, the wealthier classes have always a very large number of persons depending upon them, and the salt tax they pay is not a tax upon what they consume themselves only, but also upon the salt consumed by the large number of human beings dependent upon them for their existence. Nevertheless, when every allowance is made for that consideration, I am at a loss to understand how it can be argued that this tax is a peculiarly equable tax; because, however great the number of dependents a rich man may have, it is quite impossible that the amount of salt duty he pays can bear to his revenue anything like the same proportion which the amount of duty paid by one of those poor raiyats, described by my honourable friend, bears to his small and miserable income.

"My honourable friend Mr. Inglis remarked that we should not repeal the salt duty, but equalise it. 'Take off,' he said, 'the differential duty in Bengal.' That would have been in many respects a good thing to do, if we had done nothing else. If, however, we had taken off the differential duty on sea-borne salt in Bengal, and left the salt duty as it was in other parts of India, there would have been plenty of people to tell us that we had taken off the duty for the benefit of the Cheshire manufacturers. That is exactly the style of argument which would have been used, and it would undoubtedly have been true as regards the effect of the repeal of the duty on sea-borne salt, though not as regards the intention of the Government.

"Then there is another point which presses with me very much in respect to this salt tax, and that is the effect it has on agriculture. We all know that the consumption of salt is very necessary for cattle, and in the papers to which my honourable friend Major Baring referred (and very remarkable papers they are) in connection with this subject, namely, the reports from Rájputána with respect to the result of the recent salt arrangements in that part of the world, particular attention is drawn to the fact that, in many cases, while the consumption of salt by the people themselves is not diminished, the amount of salt given to the cattle has diminished greatly. It is, no doubt, contrary to public policy to maintain at a high rate a tax which has a practical tendency to discourage and interfere with the progress and advancement of agriculture. Then, again, it must be borne in mind that, as my honourable friend Major Baring said, this tax, when lowered in other parts of India a few years ago, was raised in Bombay and Madras, and the quotation he has made from a very able newspaper on the Bombay side shows that the people of that part of the world have not forgotten that fact, and that they are of opinion that the tax raised against them has pressed upon them heavily, and that they will undoubtedly rejoice in a reduction

tion which will bring down the tax nearly to what it was before it was raised a few years ago.

"Now, it seems to me that, with respect to this salt tax, we are in this position. If the salt tax does not press upon the people, if it is a tax which they do not feel at all, and do not object to pay, then it does form, without doubt, the best possible financial resource you can have, and the lower you can bring it down the greater is the security to the people of India against other forms of taxation. If, on the other hand, the salt tax does press upon the poorer classes of the country, then, surely, it is only right and just that the Government should give those, the poorest classes, a share of the prosperity which the country is enjoying at the present time, even although it may at some future period of financial difficulty and disaster be necessary to re-impose the duty temporarily in order that we may recoup ourselves for the loss which such a condition of affairs would impose upon us. But, then, my honourable friend says that all experience shows that this reduction does not reach the people. I can really add nothing to what my honourable friend Major Baring said upon that subject. I cannot say what may be the experience of this country. I can only say that the experience of all other countries is precisely the other way, and I am altogether unconvinced that large reductions of taxation will not ultimately reach the consumer, and will not be found here, as everywhere, to benefit the consumer at large. With respect to that, I may say that it is the intention of the Government to use every effort in their power to make known as widely as possible this reduction of the salt duty. We propose to address local governments on the subject, with a view to their taking measures to make the reduction everywhere known to the actual masses of the people themselves; and I would also ask the aid of the vernacular press in regard to that matter, and beg them to make the reduction as widely known as possible among their readers in every part of the land.

"I pass now from the salt duty to the question of the license tax. My honourable friend Major Baring has stated very distinctly and unmistakably in his Financial Statement, the policy of the Government upon that subject, and the position which we take up. He has told to this Council and to the public that we reserve to ourselves entire freedom to deal with the license tax hereafter as we may think right. It is perfectly open to us, as he explained, to repeal it, recast it or leave it for a time in its present position; although, undoubtedly, we acknowledge and admit that in its present form it is open to just and important objections. But, when the choice is put to me as a choice between getting rid of the license tax and of the salt duty, I personally must honestly say that I can have no hesitation as to the choice which I would make. I prefer the salt duty, because, in the first place, as I have said, it presses upon, at all events, it cannot be disputed that it is paid by, all the poorest people in this country; whereas, as shown in the Budget Statement, the license tax is paid by only between 200,000 and 300,000 persons. Therefore, in respect to numbers, I cannot for a moment doubt that the course the Government is taking in this respect will afford relief from taxation to a far larger number of people in the country than would have resulted from the repeal of the license tax. And it must be recollected that there is in this Council very little representation, if any, of those poorest classes; indeed, no representation at all, except such as may be found in those who take an interest in their situation and are prompted to speak on their behalf. Those classes, as my honourable friend Rájá Siva Prasád remarked, are in this country practically dumb; their voices do not go to swell the chorus of public opinion; they are little heard even in the echoes of the press; and, therefore, it is the bounden duty of the Government to guard their interests and to provide for their benefit. But there is another reason why I prefer on this occasion to deal with the salt duty rather than with the license tax, and that is because I certainly hope and believe that it will be found that, when this salt duty is reduced as largely as we propose to reduce it, the loss of revenue will be in the course of time recouped, and that that recoupment will enable us hereafter to proceed to further reductions of taxation; whereas, if we had dealt with the license tax and simply abolished it, there would have been no opening for recoupment, no prospect of a revenue growing up again from that source.

"Then it may be said, 'You are going to take off something like 1,400,000 *l.* of salt duty. Why do not you take off a less amount of salt duty and repeal

the license tax, or (as my honourable friend Mr. Inglis suggested) take off the export duty on rice?' I will tell you why. Because we are convinced that, with respect to this question of the salt duty, a bold policy is the only sound policy for the Government to adopt. If you make a small reduction of the salt duty it is very possible it will not reach the people. It is extremely possible that they will derive little or no benefit from it, and then the revenue will not be recouped. You can only hope to obtain all the benefits we desire from this reduction of the salt duty by making a large and bold reduction in it, which will afford a fair prospect, and, I venture to hope, a great deal more than a fair prospect, that the great mass of the people will benefit by it; that, benefiting by it, they will increase their consumption of salt, and that, from that increased consumption, our revenue will gradually recover from the loss first accruing to it from the partial remission of this duty. That would not have been the case if we had made a small reduction. We should never have obtained the object we had in view, and it would have practically resulted in a dead loss of revenue without the advantages which, under present circumstances, we may hope to obtain from it.

"Then, again, with respect to the license tax, my honourable friend Major Baring, in his Budget Statement, has set out a variety of considerations which introduce elements of uncertainty into our financial position in regard to the future. I hope and believe that they are all those elements of uncertainty which will turn out for our benefit, and which will be ultimately solved in a manner calculated to confer financial advantages upon the country. But it is very necessary that, under such circumstances, we should proceed cautiously, and that we should wait, while those grounds for uncertainty exist, until we can see our way more clearly in regard to them before making any larger remissions of taxation than those very considerable ones which this Budget proposes. I think nothing could be more unwise than that we should propose to repeal a tax which is undoubtedly, and I may at once admit it, an unpopular tax, unless we had been perfectly certain we should not be obliged to have recourse to it again within the space of a few years. The history of direct taxation in this country, as explained by my honourable friend Major Baring, gives most striking proofs, as it seems to me, of the unwisdom of dealing rashly with this question; of making constant changes and proceeding without those elements of certainty which, as I say, are at the present moment, in some respects, wanting to us.

"With respect to opium, I have really nothing to add to the very able statement made upon that subject in the Budget speech of my honourable friend Major Baring. That statement has, I think I may say, been received with general satisfaction by all who have heard it. My view on the subject of opium is a very simple one. I do not deny that there are objections of various kinds to the opium revenue. I do not deny that it is not a satisfactory branch of our revenue in many ways; but I say distinctly that I will be no party to abandoning that revenue unless I can clearly see my way to replace it by some other form of taxation which would be neither oppressive to the people nor strongly repugnant to public opinion. Well, I can see nothing of the kind. I have considered the question very carefully. I have considered it with the utmost respect for the opinion of those excellent men who take a different view of this subject from that which I take, and who are moving at home in the matter; and I have been totally unable to discover the taxation by which our opium revenue could be replaced, and by which, without oppression, without incurring a great, and, I may say a just unpopularity, we should have the slightest chance of recouping ourselves if we were to abandon that revenue in whole or in part. As I said before, it is, in my judgment, the first duty of the Government of India to consider the interests of the people of India; and it is from that point of view that I look at this question; and, looking at it from that point of view, I can have no doubt that the course which the Government of India have determined to take, namely, that of maintaining our position with respect to the opium revenue, is a just and right one.

"'But, then, I have heard it said, 'If you cannot make up for the loss of this revenue by fresh taxes, you can make up for it by reduction of expenditure.' Well, there is no one more anxious for reduction of unnecessary expenditure than I am. There is no person who desires to see every item of expenditure which is not needed in the interests of the country got rid of than I am. That is the view of the Government, and we are most anxious to reduce expenditure wherever

wherever it is possible. Some reductions of military expenditure we have already made, as has been explained to you, and we hope that yet further steps in that direction may hereafter be taken. As you know, the whole of this subject was very carefully considered a year or two ago by an Army Commission, composed of very able men, who examined this question with the greatest care and made an admirable report. That Commission was presided over by my honourable friend Sir Ashley Eden; and, as I have mentioned his name, I cannot help availing myself of this occasion to say how strongly I recognise that, by his services on that Commission, he has added to the many great claims he has established by his long and distinguished career in India to the gratitude alike of the Government and of the people of the country; and I cannot but express the regret which I feel, and which I know will be heartily shared by all here, that it will not now be many months before we shall lose him from amongst us. But this I have to say in respect to this matter of expenditure, that it seems to me that every rupee of that expenditure which may be saved from unnecessary or unproductive objects is urgently needed for purposes of the highest importance to the people,—public works, education, sanitary questions,—questions that I can scarcely number, but all of which make most urgent demands upon the Government for money, and I can hold out no hope that, by any reduction of aggregate expenditure, we can save, not seven or eight millions, but one or two millions, out of the necessary expenditure of this country for great objects of public importance.

"The opium estimate for the coming year has been framed, as you are aware, upon a somewhat different principle from that upon which the estimate of last year was framed, and I am bound to say that, for myself, I prefer the course taken upon this occasion. I believe that estimate to be a very cautious one. It would be extremely unwise, I entirely admit, that our opium estimate should be anything but very cautious. All estimates of revenue should be low; all estimates of expenditure should be high; and I go further in regard to opium, and say that our estimate of the opium revenue should always be, on account of the peculiar circumstances connected with that branch of the revenue, a specially cautious and low one; but I believe that we have fulfilled that condition in the present year, and, as far as I myself can judge, I am of opinion that the amount placed by my honourable friend in the budget is one which, saving unforeseen accidents of the season or circumstances of trade, is likely to be realised.

"I do not know that there are any other points connected with this Budget upon which I need express my opinion now. I have touched upon the principal matters with which it deals, and I have laid before my honourable colleagues in this Council some, at least, of the reasons which induce me heartily to concur in the proposals of my honourable friend. But I cannot conclude the remarks I have made on this occasion without tendering my warm thanks to Major Baring for the great care and labour which he has bestowed upon this Budget. No one who has not had the advantage I have had of watching him at work upon this subject for the last 12 months can know how hard he has worked; what wide and varied consideration of the whole field of past and present taxation, what close and careful examination of our whole fiscal system and of the resources of the country, he has gone through in order to produce in this final form the proposals now before us. Whatever any man may think of those proposals, they are, I venture to say, so far as my honourable friend is concerned, the outcome of deep thought, of minute care and of honest conviction; and I must say that to me they seem well worthy of the high reputation as a financier which he had already procured for himself before he came to India.

"I must also express my best thanks to Mr. Hope. It is needless for me to speak of his ability, or of his really wonderful industry. They are known to all, but they have, I venture to say, never been more conspicuously displayed than in connection with the preparation of the present Budget.

"Allusion has been made once or twice in the course of this discussion to certain inquiries made last year by Mr. Barbour, and I should be very ungrateful if I failed to notice the great assistance the Government has received from him; the manner in which he has conducted those inquiries has been marked by much ability and skill.

"It only remains now for me, in conclusion, to say that it is my earnest hope that this present Budget, while it will unfetter trade and lighten the burden of

taxation that presses upon the poorest in the land, will be found, when it has passed through the test of experience, to have dealt with our financial arrangements in a manner consistent alike with sound economical principles and calculated to confer large and increasing benefits upon all classes of the people."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Honourable E. Baring applied to his Excellency the President to suspend the rules for the conduct of business.

The President declared the rules suspended.

Major the Honourable E. Baring then moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put, and agreed to.

SALT BILL.

Major the Honourable E. Baring also moved that the Bill for regulating the duty on salt and for other purposes be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Honourable E. Baring also applied to his Excellency the President to suspend the rules for the conduct of business.

The President declared the rules suspended.

Major the Honourable E. Baring then moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put, and agreed to.

KÁNÚNGOS AND PATWÁRÍS (NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH) BILL.

Major the Honourable E. Baring also moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to Kánúngos and Patwáris in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Honourable Mr. Crosthwaite moved that, in section 11, line 1, for the words "section 1" the words "sections 1, 10" be substituted; and that in the same section, line eight, for the word "nine" the word "ten" be substituted; and in doing so, he asked leave to say a few words on the principle of the Bill. The object of the amendment was to secure that the intention of the Government in relieving cultivators of the soil as well as owners should be carried out as far as possible. He believed that no measure in this Budget would be productive of greater good than the measure to which this Bill referred, and, therefore, the remarks he was about to make would be directed merely to the form in which it was proposed to afford this relief. The relief was put in a form which would, perhaps, be considered to embrace other Provinces as well. The payment which the zamíndárs in the North-Western Provinces made on account of patwáris was not in the nature of a tax, but for services done to them by the village-accountant, who kept the accounts of the agricultural classes. It had always been the fundamental principle of the revenue administration that the owners of land should render true and accurate accounts of their dealings with the agricultural classes, and that they should pay for the services of the village-accountant. He only wished to secure an expression of opinion from the honourable mover of the Bill, that, in putting the relief to be given to the zamíndárs in the present form, it was not the intention of the Government to abandon the principle to which he had referred, or to undertake to bear for the future the cost of providing the services of patwáris in all the Provinces. It might not embarrass the Government of the North-Western Provinces to take upon itself this burden; but speaking for the Central Provinces, he believed the Administration had been looking forward to putting into force the measure passed into law last year, which gave the local government power to raise the sum now paid by zamíndárs in some districts of those Provinces for their patwáris, and to levy a cess in those districts in which it did not at present exist. He was afraid that the present Bill, if allowed to pass without an expression of opinion that it was merely a measure of relief to the zamíndárs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the ground that their taxation was heavier than it ought to be, might be taken to be an expression of the intention of Government to bear everywhere the cost of patwáris, and might tend to embarrass the Governments of other Provinces.

That

That was the only ground on account of which he took objection to the present Bill. He gathered that the reason why relief had been given in this way, rather than by reducing the amount of the other rates paid by the zamíndárs was the expectation that it would reach the cultivators and the actual occupiers of the soil more in this form than in any other way. That was an expectation which might be partially true, but he was afraid that over a very great part of the North-Western Provinces the hope was futile. These rates had been for a long time amalgamated with the rent, and the rent was now collected by the zamíndárs from their tenants in a way which made it impossible to separate the amount of cess payable by tenants on account of patwáris from the proper rent. In Oudh and the permanently settled parts of the North-Western Provinces that was not the case. But it was so over the greater part of the North-Western Provinces; and, therefore, he was afraid that the expectation that the relief would reach the cultivators and actual occupants of the soil was not founded on fact. At the same time, in order to secure, as far as possible, that the intentions of the Government might be put into effect, he moved the amendment which he had just read.

Major the Honourable E. Baring said that, as regarded his honourable friend's objections to the principle of the Bill, he could answer him in a very few words. This proposal originated, not in a special desire to relieve the zamíndárs who paid the patwáris, but merely because the Government of India thought the North-Western Provinces should have some remission of taxation, and it was a question for the local Government to decide what form that remission should take. That was clearly a point as to which the Government of India must be led by the opinion of the local authorities. He must confess that his own first impression was that the best thing to do was to take off what was generally known as the famine-cess; but Sir George Couper, who was intimately acquainted with the circumstances of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, thought that the best form of relief would be to take off the patwárí-cess; and, as regarded the amount of relief, it was certainly much larger than the amount levied under the famine-cess. He had not the figures before him, but he thought he was correct when he said that the famine-cess in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh yielded 170,000 *l.*, and the relief now proposed to be given in one form or another amounted to 316,000 *l.* He had, however, no hesitation in saying that because the patwárí-cess would not hereafter be levied in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, that was no reason why it should not be levied in some form or other in other Provinces. He quite agreed with his honourable friend that it would be very difficult, by any measure of relief, to reach tenants, especially tenants-at-will, but Sir George Couper thought this was the best form the relief should take.

As regarded the amendment itself, it quite agreed with the scope of the intention and object of the original measure, and the Government would therefore accept it.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Honourable E. Baring applied to his Excellency the President to suspend the rules for the conduct of business.

The President declared the rules suspended.

Major the Honourable E. Baring then moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put, and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 16th March 1882.

(signed) *R. J. Crosthwaite,*
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
Calcutta, 10 March 1882. Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th March 1882, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XI OF 1882.

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1882.

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Preamble.

SECTIONS

1. Short Title.
   Local Extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of Acts.
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3. Duties specified in Schedules to be levied.
4. Export of Pepper from Cochin.
5. Duties on Goods crossing Frontiers—
   Of foreign European Settlements in Presidency of Madras,
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SECTIONS—*continued.*

6. Excise Duty on Spirit distilled in British India.
7. Duty on Spirit, Opium, and Salt, when protected by a Certificate.
8. Application of certain Provisions as to Duties and Goods.
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SCHEDULE I.—Acts repealed.

SCHEDULE II.—Import Tariff.

SCHEDULE III.—Export Tariff.

An ACT to amend the Law relating to CUSTOMS DUTIES, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the duties of customs on goods imported and exported by sea, and to provide for the levy of duties on goods crossing the frontier of certain foreign European settlements in India and of the territories of certain native chiefs, and for fixing a maximum duty of excise on spirit manufactured in British India, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Tariff Act, 1882;"
It extends to the whole of British India, except Aden;
And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Acts.
Saving clause.

2. The Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified therein; but all notifications published, and rules and orders made under any of such Acts and now in force, shall, so far as they are consistent herewith, be deemed to have been respectively published and made hereunder.

All references made to the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, in Acts or Regulations passed before this Act comes into force, shall be deemed to be made to this Act.

And nothing herein contained authorises the levy of duties of customs on any article carried from one port in British India to another, except salt, opium, and spirit.

Duties specified in schedules to be levied.

3. There shall be levied and collected, in every port to which this Act applies, the duties specified in the second and third schedules hereto annexed.

Export of pepper from Cochin.

4. On all pepper exported by sea from the port of Cochin there shall be levied such duty not exceeding nine rupees per khandi as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council from time to time determines; and at the close of each year, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, the Customs collector at the said port shall, after deducting the expenses of collection, pay the duty collected under this section to the Governments of Travancore and Cochin in such proportion and in such manner as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council from time to time directs.

5. Duties

5. Duties of customs shall be levied at the rates respectively prescribed in the second and third schedules hereto annexed on goods passing by land out of or into— Duties on goods crossing frontiers

(*a.*) Foreign European settlements situate on the line of coast within the limits of the Presidency of Fort St. George. of foreign European Settlements in Presidency of Madras;

(*b.*) Any territory declared, under the power next hereinafter conferred, to be foreign territory. of foreign territory.

Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and the Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, respectively declare that the territory of any native chief, situate within or bordering on the territories respectively administered by such Governors, but not subject to the jurisdiction of the courts and civil authorities of such territories, shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be foreign territory. Power to declare territory foreign.

The Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, by notification in the "Gazette of India," declare that the territory of any other native chief shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be foreign territory.

6. And whereas it is expedient that the duty of excise on spirit distilled in British India should bear a due proportion to the customs duty on spirit imported into British India, it is hereby further enacted as follows:— Excise duty on spirit distilled in British India.

Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may from time to time make in this behalf, the local government may from time to time, by notification in the local official gazette, fix the duty of excise leviable on spirit manufactured in all or any of the distilleries situate in the territories under its administration, or in any part of such territories, at any rate not exceeding the rate fixed for imported spirit by the second schedule hereto annexed;

And all provisions now in force as to the levy of duty now chargeable on spirit shall apply to spirit upon which the duty declared under this section has not been paid.

In Act No. XVI of 1863, section 1, for the words "calculated at 10" the words "not exceeding five" shall be substituted.

7. Spirit, opium, and salt imported from any port in British India, and protected by the certificate of an officer empowered in that behalf by the Governor General in Council or the local government, are chargeable with only the amount, if any, by which the duty leviable thereon, under the second schedule hereto annexed, exceeds the duty shown by such certificate to have been already paid in respect thereof. Duty on spirit, opium, and salt, when protected by a certificate.

The amount, if any, paid to the Government as the price of such opium or salt, is not duty within the meaning of this section.

8. So far as regards the Presidency of Fort St. George, the unrepealed provisions of Act No. VI of 1844, and so far as regards the Presidency of Bombay, the unrepealed provisions of Act No. XXIX of 1857, relating to the levy of duties and to dutiable goods, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to duties levied and goods liable to duty under or by virtue of section 5, clause (*b*). Application of certain provisions as to duties and goods.

9. All notifications published hereunder may be cancelled by the authority publishing the same. Power to cancel notifications.

SCHEDULE I.

ACTS REPEALED.

Number and Year.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
XI of 1869 - -	The Land Customs (Madras and Bombay) Act 1869.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVI of 1875 - -	The Indian Tariff Act, 1875 - - - - -	- - ditto
XI of 1878 - -	The Indian Arms Act, 1878 - - - - -	Section 8 and the second schedule.

SCHEDULE II.

IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
1	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES:		*Rs.* *a.*	*Rs.* *a.*
	Fire-arms and parts thereof:			
	1. Fire-arms, other than pistols, for each			50 –
	2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each			30 –
	3. Pistols, for each			15 –
	4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each			10 –
	5. Springs used for fire-arms, for each			8 –
	6. Gunstocks, sights, blocks, and rollers, for each			5 –
	7. Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry			2 8
	8. Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together, or loading the same, for each			1 8
	9. Machines for making, or loading, or closing cartridges, for each			10 –
	10. Machines for capping cartridges, for each			2 8
	Exception I.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, or 10th head of the above list, when they appertain to a fire-arm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such fire-arm, are free.			
	Exception II.—Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, or police uniform, and a revolver or a pair of pistols accompanying a military officer, are free.			
	Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles mentioned in the above list, when they are imported in reasonable quantity for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.			
	Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied, or is leviable under this number, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled, as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Customs collector for a refund or remission (as the case may be), of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; and if such collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is, in other respects, entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.			
	Gunpowder, common	lb.	– 5	10 per cent.
	„ sporting	lb.	1 –	
	All other sorts		*ad valorem*	

SCHEDULE II.—Import Tariff—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
2	LIQUORS:			*Rs. a.*
	Ale, beer, and porter, except when condensed or concentrated	Imperial gallon, or six quart bottles.	- - -	– 1
	Cider, and other fermented liquors			
	Liqueurs	ditto	- - -	4 –
	Spirit intended to be used exclusively in arts or manufactures, or in chemistry, and which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	- - -	*ad valorem*	5 per cent.
	Spirit, when used in drugs, medicines, or chemicals, in a proportion less than 20 per cent. of spirit of the strength of London proof	- - -	*ad valorem*	5 per cent.
	Spirit, when so used in a proportion of 20 per cent. and upwards	Imperial gallon, or six quart bottles, of the strength of London proof.	- - -	4 – And the duty to be increased in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds London proof.
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood or in bottles containing more than four ounces	ditto	- - -	
	Spirit, other sorts	ditto	- - -	
	Wines:			
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	- - -	2 8
	All other sorts of wine	ditto	- - -	1 –
3	OPIUM NOT COVERED BY A GOVERNMENT PASS	Ser of 80 tolas	- - -	24 –
4	SALT	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	- - -	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.

SCHEDULE III.

EXPORT TARIFF.

Name of Article.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Rate of Duty.
			Rs. a.
Rice, whether husked or unhusked	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	- - -	– 3

R. J. Crosthwaite,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th March 1882, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XII OF 1882.

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882

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THE SCHEDULE—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

An ACT for regulating the Duty on SALT, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the levy of duty on salt, and to the import and transit of salt, and the manufacture of salt and saltpetre into, over, and in British India; it is hereby enacted, as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—Preliminary.

Short title.
Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Salt Act," 1882, and it shall come into force at once.

Local extent.

This section, sections two, seven, and eight, and so much of this Act as refers to offences against any of its provisions, or against any rules made under it, extend to the whole of British India.

The

The rest of this Act extends to the territories for the time being respectively administered by the Lieutenant Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and Ajmír and Mairwára, to the Province of Sindh, to the districts of the Patna Division, and to British territory under the jurisdiction of the agent to the Governor General in Central India;

And any portion of this Act, other than the portions specified in the second paragraph of this section, may be extended, by order of the Governor General in Council, published in the "Gazette of India," to any part of British India other than the territories, province, and districts mentioned in the third paragraph of this section. Power to extend Act.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof; but all rules made, licenses and passes granted, prices and duties fixed, notifications published, and powers conferred under any such enactment and now in force, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been respectively made, granted, fixed, published, and conferred hereunder. Repeal of enactments.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context— Interpretation clause.

The expression "the said territories" means the territories to which the section of this Act in which that expression occurs for the time being extends; "The said territories."

"Assistant Commissioner" means an assistant commissioner of Northern India salt revenue, and also includes any person invested by the Local Government with the powers of an assistant commissioner under this Act; "Assistant commissioner."

"Salt revenue officer" means any officer of the Northern India Salt Department, and also includes any person invested by the local government with any of the powers of a salt revenue officer under this Act; "Salt revenue officer."

"Saltpetre" includes rasí, sajjí, and all other substances manufactured from saline earth, and khárí núm, and every form of sulphate or carbonate of soda; "Saltpetre."

And "Manufacture of salt" includes the separation or purification of salt obtained in the manufacture of saltpetre, the separation of salt from earth or other substance so as to produce alimentary salt, and the excavation or removal of natural saline deposits or efflorescence. "Manufacture of salt."

4. The powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a commissioner of a division may, in places where there is no such commissioner, be exercised and performed by such officer as the Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint in this behalf. Powers of commissioner of division, by whom to be exercised.

5. At the head of the administration of the salt revenue under this Act there shall be an officer called the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, who shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed, by the Governor General in Council. Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue.

Chapter II.—Manufacture and Refining of Salt and Saltpetre.

6. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by rule— Power of Governor General in council—

(*a.*) Prohibit absolutely, or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, the manufacture of salt, or the manufacture or refining of saltpetre, throughout the whole or any portion of the said territories; To regulate manufacture and refining of salt and saltpetre;

(*b.*) Fix fees for the following licenses, not exceeding in the case of each such license the amount hereinafter mentioned: To fix fees for licenses;

	Rs.
License to manufacture and refine saltpetre, and to separate and purify salt in the process of such manufacture and refining -	50
License to manufacture saltpetre - - - - - - -	2
License to manufacture sulphate of soda (*khárí-núm*) by solar heat in evaporating pans - - - - - - - - -	10
License to manufacture sulphate of soda (*khárí núm*) by artificial heat - - - - - - - - - - - -	2
License to manufacture other saline substances - - - -	2

To regulate the collection of duties;

(*c.*) Determine the manner, time, and place in and at which and the persons by whom any duty imposed hereunder shall be collected in the said territories;

To regulate possession of salt in vicinity of places where saltpetre is manufactured;

(*d.*) Define an area no point in which shall be more than 100 yards from the nearest point of any place in which salt is stored or sold by or on behalf of Government, or of any manufactory and its appurtenances in or on which saltpetre is manufactured or refined, and regulate the possession, storage, and sale of salt within such area;

To regulate possession of salt in vicinity of places where salt is manufactured.

(*e.*) Define an area round any other place in which salt is manufactured, and regulate the possession, storage, and sale of salt within such area.

CHAPTER III.—Duty and Price of Salt.

Power of Governor General in Council—

7. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by rule consistent with this Act—

To impose a duty on manufacture of salt;

(*a.*) Impose a duty, not exceeding three rupees per maund of 82⅔ pounds avoirdupois, on salt manufactured in or imported by land into any part of British India;

To reduce or remit duties;

(*b.*) Reduce or remit any duty so imposed, and re-impose any duty so reduced or remitted;

To fix minimum price of salt excavated, &c., by Government.

(*c.*) Fix the minimum price at which salt excavated, manufactured, or sold, by or on behalf of the Government of India shall be sold.

In calculating the amount of duty payable under this section, fractions of quarter maunds may be reckoned as quarter maunds.

Power of local government to fix minimum price of salt excavated, &c.

8. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may from time to time make in this behalf, the local government may from time to time, by notification in the local official gazette, fix the minimum price at which salt excavated, manufactured, or sold by or on behalf of such local government shall be sold.

CHAPTER IV.—Offences against the Salt-revenue.

Penalties.

9. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):—

(*a.*) Does anything in contravention of this Act or of any rule made hereunder;

(*b.*) Evades payment of any duty or charge payable under this Act or any such rule; or

(*c.*) Attempts to commit, or abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the commission of, any of the offences mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of this section,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to 500 rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both;

And the convicting Magistrate, on the application of the Assistant Commissioner or Salt-revenue officer, may declare to be confiscated all works, materials, and implements constructed or prepared for the purpose of manufacturing or refining salt or saltpetre contrary to the provisions of this Act or any such rule.

Punishment on second and subsequent convictions.

10. Any person convicted of an offence under Section 9, after having been previously convicted of an offence under that section or Section 11 of the Inland Customs Act, 1875, or under any enactment repealed by that Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, in addition to the punishment which may be inflicted for a first offence under Section 9;

And

And every such person shall, upon every subsequent conviction of an offence under Section 9, be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, in addition to any term of imprisonment to which he was liable at his last previous conviction.

Charge by whom to be preferred.

11. A charge of an offence under Section 9, or under Section 11, of the Inland Customs Act, 1875, shall not be entertained except on the complaint of an Assistant Commissioner or other salt revenue officer not inferior in rank to a Sub-Inspector.

Limitation.

And no such complaint shall be admitted unless it is preferred within six months after the commission of the offence to which it refers.

Jurisdiction.

All such offences shall be tried by a magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a magistrate of the second class.

Confiscation of articles in respect of which offence committed.

12. All salt or saltpetre in respect of which any offence mentioned in Section 9 has been committed, together with the vessels, packages, or coverings in which such salt or saltpetre is contained, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

When the article seized exceeds five sers in weight, the Commissioner of the Division in which the seizure takes place may, if satisfied on the report of any salt revenue officer, or on such inquiry as he thinks fit to make, that such offence has been committed, declare such article to be confiscated, or impose such lesser penalty in lieu of confiscation as to him may seem fit.

If the article seized does not exceed five sers in weight, the Assistant Commissioner shall possess the same powers in regard to its disposal as by this section are conferred on the Commissioner of the Division in regard to quantities exceeding five sers, and may also confiscate any vessel, package, or covering in which such article is contained.

Whenever such Commissioner declares under this section any article to be confiscated, he may also declare to be confiscated any vessel, package, or covering in which such article is contained, and any animal or conveyance used in carrying it.

Power to levy additional duty as penalty.

13. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by rule, direct that any salt revenue officer, not inferior in rank to an Assistant Inspector, if satisfied in such manner as such rule may prescribe that any offence mentioned in Section 9 has been committed in respect of any dutiable salt, shall, instead of making a complaint to a magistrate, or instituting proceedings with a view to confiscation, impose as a penalty an additional duty on such salt not exceeding the duty leviable thereon under Chapter III. of this Act.

The imposition of every such penalty shall be at once reported, if the salt, in respect of which an offence has been committed, exceeds five sers in weight, to the Commissioner of the Division in which such penalty is imposed, and, if such salt does not exceed five sers in weight, to the Assistant Commissioner,

And shall require the sanction of the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be, to whom it is so reported.

Punishment for connivance at offences mentioned in Section 9.

14. Any zamíndár or other proprietor of land, and any agent of a zamíndár or proprietor of land, who wilfully connives at any offence mentioned in Section 9, shall for every such offence be punishable by any magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a magistrate of the second class with fine which may extend to 500 rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

Chapter V.—Powers of Stoppage, Search, Seizure, and Arrest.

Power to search places where article is manufactured under license.

15. Any salt revenue officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may at any time enter and search any place in which any article is manufactured or refined under a license granted under this Act or any rule made hereunder.

Power to detain suspected person, and to seize goods liable to confiscation.

16. Any salt revenue officer may stop and detain any person whom he has reason to believe to be liable to punishment under this Act;

And may seize any salt or saltpetre in respect of which there is reason to believe that any offence mentioned in Section 9 has been committed, or that any duty is payable, together with the vessels, packages, or coverings, in which such

such salt or saltpetre is contained, and the animals or conveyances used in carrying it.

Power to arrest.

17. Any salt revenue officer may arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed any such offence as last aforesaid.

Procedure of officer having reason to believe unlawful manufacture.

18. Whenever any salt revenue officer not inferior in rank to a Sub-Inspector, has reason to believe that salt or saltpetre is being unlawfully manufactured, refined or stored in an unlicensed place,

Such officer shall first record in writing (so far as may be practicable) (*a*) the name, residence, and calling of the informant (if any); (*b*) the locality and description of the house, boat, or place where the officer believes that the salt or saltpetre is being so manufactured, refined or stored; (*c*) the name of the person by or for whom the salt or saltpetre is so manufactured, refined or stored; and (*d*) the supposed quantity and description of the salt or saltpetre, with the grounds for believing the same to be unlawfully manufactured, refined or stored;

And may then summon in writing the officer in charge of the police station within whose jurisdiction the house, boat, or place to be searched is situate to attend him;

Power to enter and search.

And may then, after sunrise and before sunset (but always in the presence of an officer of the police not inferior in rank to a head constable), enter and search any house, boat, or place in which there is reason to believe that salt or saltpetre is being so manufactured, refined or stored;

And, in case of resistance, may break open any door, and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry;

And may seize and carry away all salt and saltpetre so manufactured, refined or stored, and all materials used in the manufacture or refinement of such salt or saltpetre;

And may also detain and search and, if he thinks proper, arrest the occupier of the said house, boat, or place, together with all persons concerned in the manufacture, refinement, or storing, of such salt or saltpetre, or in the concealing thereof.

If the place so entered is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman who, according to the custom of the country, does not appear in public, the officer entering the same shall be guided by the rules prescribed for such cases in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Before conducting a search under this section, the officer conducting it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants (if any) of the locality in which the house, boat, or place, is situate, to attend and witness the search, and the search shall be made in the presence of such inhabitants (if any), and also (if practicable) of the occupant of the house, boat, or place searched.

Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made by another woman with strict regard to decency.

Failure of police officer to attend.

19. Any officer in charge of a police station who, on application in writing made by a salt revenue officer to attend for any of the purposes specified in Section 18, refuses or fails within a reasonable time so to attend or to depute a subordinate officer, not inferior in rank to a head constable, so to attend, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to 500 rupees.

Report of arrest, seizure, and search.

20. Whenever a salt revenue officer under the rank of Assistant Commissioner arrests under this Act any person,

Or seizes any article as liable to confiscation under this Act,

Or enters any house, boat, or place, for the purpose of searching for any such article,

He shall (unless generally empowered by the Assistant Commissioner to send the person arrested to the magistrate) within 48 hours next after such arrest, seizure, or entry, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest, seizure, or entry, to his official superior, for the information of the Assistant Commissioner.

Every officer making any arrest under this Act, or his official superior, shall, if generally empowered in this behalf by the Assistant Commissioner, either send with all convenient dispatch the person arrested to the magistrate having jurisdiction to deal with the case, or order the discharge of such person.

Every

Every officer of police attending any search made under Section 18 shall report the same to his official superior.

Procedure in respect of articles seized.

21. Whenever the Assistant Commissioner is informed of the seizure of any article exceeding five sers in weight as liable to confiscation under this Act, he shall, with all convenient dispatch, report the circumstances of the case to the Commissioner of the Division in which such seizure is made, who may thereupon proceed under Section 12.

If the article seized does not exceed five sers in weight, such Assistant Commissioner may dispose of the case himself under the said section.

Procedure on detention of article subject to additional duty.

22. Any article in respect of which a penalty is imposed under Section 13 may be detained pending the receipt of the order of the Commissioner of the Division or the Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be, on the report required by the same section:

Provided that, if the owner of any article so detained deposits the amount of such penalty with, and pays all ordinary duty and charges payable on such article to, the salt revenue officer detaining the same, such article shall be at once released.

When an article is so detained it shall on the receipt of the said order be dealt with in accordance with the rules made in this behalf hereunder.

When an article has been released under the second paragraph of this section, and the Commissioner of the Division or Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be, reduces, or declines to sanction, the penalty imposed in respect of such article, the amount refundable to the owner shall be paid to him on his applying therefor to the Assistant Commissioner within six months, to be computed (where the order has been made by the Commissioner of the Division) from the day on which the Assistant Commissioner has received such order, and (where the order has been made by the Assistant Commissioner) from the date of such order.

When any penalty the amount of which has been deposited under the second clause of this section is sanctioned,

Or when any sum refundable under this section has not been claimed within the said period of six months,

The amount so in deposit, or the sum so refundable, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty, unless the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue otherwise directs.

Procedure in respect of person arrested.

23. Whenever the Assistant Commissioner is informed of the arrest of any person, he shall (unless such person has been dealt with under the penultimate paragraph of Section 20) either send with all convenient dispatch the person arrested to the magistrate having jurisdiction to deal with the case, or order the immediate discharge of such person.

Officers required to assist salt revenue officers.

24. All officers of police, and all officers of Government engaged in the collection of land revenue, are hereby empowered and required to assist the salt revenue officers in the execution of this Act.

Vexatious search, seizure, &c., by salt revenue officer.

25. Any salt revenue officer who—

(*a.*) Without reasonable ground of suspicion searches or causes to be searched any house, boat or place;

(*b.*) Vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrests any person;

(*c.*) Vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the moveable property of any person, on pretence of seizing or searching for any article liable to confiscation under this Act;

(*d.*) Commits as such officer any other act to the injury of any person, when such officer has not reason to believe that such act is required for the execution of his duty;

Shall for every such offence be punishable, by a magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a magistrate of the second class, with fine which may extend to 500 rupees.

Any person wilfully and maliciously giving false information and so causing a search to be made under this Act shall be punishable, by a magistrate

exercising the same powers, with fine which may extend to 500 rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with both.

Power to regulate seizures and disposal of things seized.

26. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the seizure, disposal and destruction of things liable to be seized under this Act.

Such rules may, among other matters, provide—

(*a.*) That the owner or person having the charge of any animal seized and detained shall provide from day to day for its keep while detained, and that, if he omits to do so, such animal may be sold by public auction, and the expenses (if any) incurred on account of it defrayed from the proceeds of the sale.

(*b.*) That when anything is seized and an order for its release is subsequently passed, and the owner does not, within a period to be fixed by such rules, appear to claim such thing and tender the duty, penalties and charges (if any) due in respect thereof, it may be sold by public auction, and such duty, penalties and charges defrayed from the proceeds of the sale.

(*c.*) That the surplus proceeds of a sale under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this section shall, unless the owner of the thing seized establishes his claim to such proceeds within a period, not less than three months, to be fixed by such rules, be forfeited to Her Majesty.

CHAPTER VI.—Miscellaneous.

Power to prohibit import and transit of salt.

27. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by rule, prohibit absolutely, or subject to conditions, the importation of salt into, or the transit of salt over, the said territories or any part thereof.

Except in the case of a prohibition under this section, nothing in this Act shall affect the transit of salt into or from any of the said territories, from or into any other part of British India.

Further matters for which Governor General in Council may make rules.

28. In addition to the rules which the Governor General in Council is hereinbefore empowered to make, he may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters, namely :—

(*a.*) The persons by whom, and the time, place and manner at or in which, anything to be done under this Act shall be done;

(*b.*) The cases in which and the officers to whom, and the conditions subject to which, orders given by salt revenue officers under this Act shall be appealable;

(*c.*) The fee to be charged on account of any license, pass, certificate, dákhilá, rawána or other such document issued under this Act;

And generally to carry out the provisions herein contained.

Publication of rules.

29. All rules made under this Act shall be published in the "Gazette of India," and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Power to confer powers of Assistant Commissioner and salt revenue officers.

30. Subject to the provisions herein contained, and to any rules for the time being in force made by the Governor General in Council, the Local Government or the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue may invest any person with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner under this Act, or with all or any of the powers hereinbefore conferred on salt revenue officers.

Amendment of Madras Act VI. of 1871.

31. For Section 11 of the Madras Salt Excise Act, 1871, the following shall be substituted :—

Levy of duty on salt.

"11. The excise duty on salt manufactured in any district, or part of a district, to which this Act may be extended, shall be paid under such orders as the Board of Revenue from time to time makes in this behalf; but no such duty shall be leviable until the salt is about to be removed from the place of storage; and no salt shall be so removed without a permit authorising its removal from store, and such permit shall specify the quantity to be removed and the excise duty levied or due thereon."

SCHEDULE.—(*See* Section 2).

ENACTMENTS Repealed.—ACTS of the GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and Year.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
VIII. of 1875 -	The Inland Customs Act, 1875.	The whole.
II. of 1876 -	The Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876.	Section 39, Clause (*b*), and in Clause (*c*) of the same section the words and letter "under Clause (*b*)."
XVIII. of 1877 -	The Salt Act, 1877 -	The whole.

REGULATION.

III. of 1877 -	The Ajmír Laws Regulation, 1877.	Sections 36 and 37.

ACT of the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of BENGAL in COUNCIL.

Number and Year.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
VII. of 1864 -	The Salt Act, 1864 - -	Section 9.

R. J. Crosthwaite,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th March 1882, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIII. OF 1882.

AN ACT to amend the law relating to Kánúngos and Patwáris in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend, in manner hereafter appearing, the law relating to Kánúngos and Patwáris in the North-Western Provinces; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.
Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Kánúngos and Patwáris Act, 1882;" and shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Sections of Act No. XIX. of 1873 and Act No. VIII. of 1879.

2. Sections 29, 30, and 31 of the North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1873, and Sections 4 and 5 of the North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1879, are hereby repealed.

Nowithstanding such repeal any landlord may recover from a tenant any rate, or any portion of a rate, accruing due before the 30th day of June 1882, and which he is entitled to recover, under any rule made under Section 29 of the said North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1873, from such tenant.

Disposal of balance of provincial fund constituted by Act No. XIX. of 1873.

3. The existing balance of the provincial fund constituted by Section 29 of the said North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1873, shall be disposed of in such manner as the Local Government, with the provious sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time direct.

Information to be furnished by owner or occupier of land.

4. For the purpose of preparing the registers or accounts prescribed by the said North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1873, or by any rule made thereunder, every owner or occupier of land in any patwárí circle, and the agent of every such owner or occupier, shall furnish to the patwárí of such circle, the kánúngo, or such person as the collector of the district may appoint in this behalf, such information, at such times, as the Local Government may from time to time by rule prescribe.

Explanation.—"Owner" in this section includes also a superior and an inferior proprietor, and a lessee, mortgagee, or conditional vendee, in possession.

And whereas it is also expedient to amend the law relating to kánúngos and patwáris in Oudh; it is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Repeal of Sections 203 to 215 (both inclusive) of Act No. XVII. of 1876.

5. Sections 203 to 215 (both inclusive) of the Oudh Land Revenue Act, 1876, are hereby repealed; but all appointments and rules made under any of the said sections and now in force shall, so far as they are consistent herewith, be deemed to have been made hereunder.

Power to fix number and limits of patwáris' circles.

6. With the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner shall fix the number of patwáris' circles in his district, and the respective limits of such circles, and may, with the like sanction, from time to time alter the number and limits so fixed.

Patwárí to be appointed for each circle.

For each such circle the Deputy Commissioner shall appoint a patwárí.

Power to make rules for selection &c., of patwáris.

7. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a.*) Regulating the selection, appointment, suspension, dismissal, duties, and supervision of patwáris;

(*b.*) Prescribing the fines which may be imposed on patwáris, and on persons appointed temporarily to perform their duties, for neglect of their duty.

Kánúngos and patwáris to be public servants, and their records public records.

8. Every kánúngo and patwárí, and every person appointed temporarily to perform the duties of any such officer, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code,

And all official records and papers kept by any such officer or person shall be deemed to be public records and the property of Government.

9. For

Information to be furnished by owner or occupier of land.

9. For the purpose of preparing the registers or accounts prescribed by the said Oudh Land Revenue Act, 1876, or by any rule made thereunder, every owner or occupier of land in any patwárí's circle, and the agent of every such owner or occupier, shall furnish to the patwárí of such circle, the kánúngo, or such person as the Deputy Commissioner may appoint in this behalf, such information, at such times, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe.

Explanation.—"Owner" in this section includes also a superior and an inferior proprietor, and a lessee, mortgagee, or conditional vendee, in possession.

Suits for recovery of patwárí-cess barred.

10. No suit shall be brought by a landlord against a tenant for the recovery of any cess or rate accruing due after the 30th day of June 1882, and payable, in money or in kind, by such tenant on account of the remuneration of a patwárí.

Local extent.

11. Sections 1 and 10 and this section extend to the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh. Sections 2, 3, and 4 extend to the territories administered by the said Lieutenant Governor, and Sections 5 to 9 (both inclusive) extend to the territories administered by the said Chief Commissioner.

R. J. Crosthwaite,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

EAST INDIA (PETROLEUM TESTING).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 July 1882;—*for*,

"COPY of the DESPATCH of the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India on the subject of PETROLEUM TESTING, with the PAPERS referred to therein."

India Office,
20 July 1882.

LOUIS MALLET,
Under Secretary of State.

(Mr. Parker.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *July* 1882.

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.
CLASS
290.

COPY of the DESPATCH of the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India on the Subject of PETROLEUM TESTING, with the PAPERS referred to therein.

(Statistics and Commerce, No. 96.)

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

India Office, London,
29 June 1882.

My Lord Marquis,

PARA. 1. As the subject of the testing of petroleum under the Petroleum Act, 1881, on its importation into India is one of considerable difficulty and importance, I think it desirable to explain more fully than was possible in telegraphic correspondence the nature of the representations made to me by certain firms interested in the trade, and the reasons which have induced me to communicate those representations to your Excellency. I shall doubtless receive from your Excellency, in due course, a similar amplification of your telegrams on the subject.

2. For facility of reference, I have caused to be appended to this Despatch a copy of telegrams which have passed in consecutive order. A copy of some of the papers recorded in this Office on the subject was forwarded, in order to save time, by the Secretary in the Revenue, Statistics and Commerce Department to your Secretary in the Finance and Commerce Department on the 9th instant. A copy of the rest is annexed to this Despatch.

3. The Petroleum Act, 1881, the first general law which placed restrictions on the importation into India of petroleum and similar mineral oils, came into force on the 1st July 1881. Under it petroleum is divided into two classes, non-dangerous, which may be freely imported, and dangerous, which can be imported only under restrictions so severe as to be practically prohibitive. Section 3 defines dangerous petroleum as that the flashing point of which is below 73 degrees Fahrenheit by Professor Abel's test, this being nearly equivalent to 100 degrees Fahrenheit by the less certain "open test," or to 120 degrees Fahrenheit by the "fire" or "burning" test. As regards this test the Indian law closely follows the English Petroleum Acts.

4. On the 11th May last two firms of good standing and repute, Messrs. Wallace Brothers, of Austin Friars, and of Bombay, and Messrs. Blackwood and Conor, of Great Tower-street, applied to me, in consequence of telegraphic information which they had received from their Calcutta correspondents, respecting certain cargoes* of petroleum sent by them to Calcutta.

5. It may be well that I should state here that the partners in these firms who waited on me, as well as Mr. Busk (of Messrs. Busk & Jevons, the actual shippers in New York of the cargo ex "Viscount") who is now in England, were introduced to me as men of character and honour, whose representations may be accepted with confidence, by gentlemen of the highest standing.

6. They

* These cargoes are—
Messrs. Blackwood and Conor's:—
S. "Rossdhu" - - - 49,966 cases.
S. "Tintern Abbey" - - 47,278 „
S.S. "Celtic Monarch" - 54,452 „
Messrs. Wallace Brothers, S. "Viscount," —— cases.

6. They represented that their oil had been refused admittance at Calcutta as "dangerous," because it had failed to pass the test there, although they had taken every precaution to ensure that it should be such as would fully meet the requirements of the Act; and although, as a fact, the whole of the different cargoes had been carefully tested, on shipment at New York, to flash over 73 degrees Fahrenheit by Abel's test. They asserted that the fault was not in their oil, but in the test itself, which they affirmed to be untrustworthy in tropical climates. They urged the great loss which would be caused to them by making goods of a value approaching 70,000 *l.* practically unsaleable; and they represented that the effect of the condemnation of these cargoes will be to greatly restrict and embarrass the important and growing trade with India in petroleum (the imports of which have increased from 440,000 gallons in 1876 to over 10,000,000 gallons last year), since no merchant can safely send a cargo from America to India which, notwithstanding every precaution on his part, is liable to be declared non-admissible on arrival.

7. Before further noticing the evidence adduced in support of these representations, it will be well to dispose of one question which arises at the outset. Is it possible that petroleum may undergo some change on the voyage to India which makes it inflammable on arrival at a lower temperature than when shipped? If this can occur, it is evident that, whatever the inconvenience to the trade, the only course to pursue for the safety of the public in India is to insist that the quality on arrival shall reach the standard required by the law.

8. Professor Abel, however, denies* emphatically that this is possible. "The "products of the distillation of petroleum," he says, "are not prone to change, "they are in fact among the most stable substances with which the chemist is "acquainted. . . . . Discrepancies between the tests in New York and "India, *in the direction* of those which have occurred, cannot be ascribed to any "possible change in the nature of the oil."

9. There are, then, only two alternatives as regards the cargoes now in question. Either the oil on shipment did not really come up to the standard of 73 degrees Fahrenheit with a test correctly applied, and was, in fact, "dangerous" oil, according to the definition of the Act, when it left New York; or there may be some variation in the results of the test when applied to oil of identical quality in New York and in Calcutta. In the former case, whether the rejection of their goods was due to a deliberate attempt on the part of the applicants or of their American sellers to evade the law, or to mere carelessness, they deserve no relief; in the latter, their claim to relief is, to say the least, a strong one.

10. I will now briefly summarise the allegations of the applicants which bear on the first alternative stated above:—

(1.) In consequence of the rejection of some petroleum last year on test in Bombay, both firms† specially warned their correspondents in New York to use the greatest vigilance in sampling and testing their cargoes for India, "the consequences of any carelessness being too serious to be "trifled with."

(2.) These instructions were carefully complied with. As regards the cargoes of Messrs. Blackwood and Conor,‡ the certificates of the New York public inspectors, Messrs. Archer & Co., show that the oil was tested by the Abel process in bulk during shipment, and that samples were retested. The result of these tests was that no oil was passed the flashing point of which was not 73 degrees and upwards. In the case of the cargoes ex "Rossdhu" and "Celtic Monarch," the flashing point of by far the greater portion of the oil was from 76 degrees to 81 degrees. The cargo of the "Tintern Abbey" tested from 73 degrees to 76 degrees. As regards

* *Vide* his demi-official letter of 2nd June.

† Messrs. Wallace Brothers' letter of 15th May, and Messrs. Blackwood and Conor's letter of 7th June, annexure E.

‡ Messrs. Blackwood and Conor's letter of 7th June, annexures F, G, and H, also annexure O.

regards Messrs. Wallace Brothers' shipment* ex "Viscount," additional precautions were taken. The cargo was tested, as described above, by Mr. Lockwood, a public inspector, and certified by him to meet the requirements of the Indian law; but Mr. Busk also himself tested samples of the cargo, the mean of which gave 76½ degrees, and sent similar samples to London to be tested by Mr. Redwood, the chemist of the London Petroleum Association, who certified them to give a mean of 78½ degrees; yet the test of this cargo in Calcutta appears to have given a mean of 68 degrees only.

(3.) Your Excellency's telegram of 4th June suggests that the certificates of the American inspectors may have been careless and inaccurate. On this point Professor Abel states that the letters of Messrs. Archer & Co.† satisfy him both that they fully understood the application of his test, and that they applied it carefully and thoroughly in the particular cases under consideration.

(4.) And as regards the position and functions of the official inspectors of the New York Produce Exchange,‡ with respect to which your telegram of 31st May shows that you entertain some doubt, the firms interested solicit reference to the annual reports of the Produce Exchange. You will see from these that, in the petroleum as in other trades, the New York commercial rules make the certificate of the official inspectors conclusive, as between buyer and seller, as to the quality of the goods.

(5.) The applicants,§ therefore, appear to be right in affirming that, having agreed to purchase from the refiners oil to meet the requirements of the Indian law, they cannot, after the inspector's certificate that the whole of the oil meets these requirements, refuse to accept delivery because one portion yields a lower test than another; they could not, for instance, have refused to take delivery of the oil shipped by "Tintern Abbey," because its test ranged some degrees lower than that by "Celtic Monarch," or have refused 2,000 cases of oil by "Celtic Monarch," which was tested at 74 degrees, because 13,000 cases of the same cargo tested as high as 80 degrees. It would appear from your telegram of 4th June that some misapprehension prevails at Calcutta as to the existence of oils of different flashing points in the same cargo. It is stated in Messrs. Blackwood and Conor's letter of 7th June, and has been more fully explained by Mr. Busk personally, that several distillations are required to produce refined oil sufficient for a large cargo, and that no two distillations yield oil of precisely the same quality, as this is affected by several circumstances, among others by the state of the weather.

(6.) It has been stated‖ that the oil comprised in the four cargoes in controversy was cheap inferior oil; that in fact the applicants deliberately bought in America inferior, dangerous oil at a low price with the intention of getting it passed into Calcutta in evasion of the law, and of thus gaining an advantage in the Calcutta market. The applicants entirely deny this imputation. They have produced to Sir Louis Mallet the several contracts for the purchase at New York of the oil in question, and he has convinced himself both that the contracts were for oil fully satisfying the requirements of the Indian law, and that the price paid was a full market price for oil of a quality to satisfy those requirements. This will be seen from the appended certified extracts from the contracts for Messrs. Blackwood and Conor's cargoes, while, as regards the cargo of the "Viscount," a certified copy is appended of telegrams¶ which show that on 18th October 1881 Messrs. Wallace Brothers purchased that cargo of the brand called "Noonday," the brand referred to as an inferior one in your

* Messrs Wallace Brothers' letter of 15th May.
† Messrs. Blackwood and Conor's letter of 7th June, annexures J, N, O.
‡ Messrs. Blackwood and Conor's letter of 7th June, annexures I, L, M.
§ Messrs. Blackwood and Conor's letter of 7th June.
‖ Telegram to the "Times," 5th June.
Memorial of Messrs. Schröder, Smidt & Co., of Bremen, dated 3rd June.
¶ Memorandum Wallace Brothers' letter of 17th June.

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your telegram of 12th June, at 5*s.* 9*d.* the case of 10 gallons, while on the 20th of the same month another firm purchased a cargo of "Devoe's Brilliant," the brand which has the highest reputation in the market, at 5*s.* 10*d.*; that is, allowing 1*d.* for the "Devoe" having brass labels, at precisely the same price. The applicants urge with force that, independently of this evidence, it is hardly likely that, to save the small difference in price between oil testing at 68 degrees and oil testing at 73 degrees, they should run the risk of the heavy loss of having a whole cargo rejected.

(7.) Your Excellency's telegram of 12th June appears to lay stress on the fact that the cargoes in question were composed of brands of oil new in the Calcutta market, and the same point has personally been urged by the representative of Messrs. Schroder, Smidt & Co. Messrs. Blackwood and Conor reply on this point* that, unless the contract specifies a particular brand, the practice of the New York trade is for "any brand" meeting the requirements to be supplied to fulfil it, according to the price which may at the time be asked by each refiner.

(8.) Finally, you will observe that the applicants entirely repudiate† the suggestion made in your Excellency's telegram of 4th June that inferior oil intended for China or Japan was accidentally shipped to Calcutta. In fact, the way in which ships are loaded direct from the refineries at New York, and the tests taken in bulk at the shipping tanks, seem to preclude the possibility of such an accident.

11. Your Excellency will, I think, agree with me that, unless on the assumption (which I should be unwilling to make) that the evidence above summarised is false, the applicants have proved sufficiently, both that they took every reasonable precaution that their oil should be such as would comply with the requirements of the Indian law, and that, as a fact, it did on shipment fully meet those requirements.

12. Upon the last question, that of the trustworthiness of the Abel test as applied in Calcutta, I shall, as requested in your Excellency's telegram of 25th May, address you further on receipt of replies to references‡ which I have caused to be made to Professor Abel, to the Board of Trade, and to Mr. Redwood.

13. Meanwhile, I shall merely remark that the applicants have shown some grounds for their assertion that the test, as applied in India, is not to be depended on, and that this assertion is accepted by the highest authority, Professor Abel himself. He says§: "The directions for applying Abel's test for "the inspection of petroleum, which are given in the schedule of the Indian "Petroleum Act of 1881, and which have been adopted from the schedule of "42 & 43 Vict. cap. 47, although they give perfectly satisfactory results in "England, are not in all respects applicable with the requisite certainty of fur-"nishing trustworthy results under very different climatic conditions such as "obtain in India."

14. I have now communicated fully to your Excellency the representations made to me in respect of the four cargoes of petroleum in question, and I leave the decision of the matter, as far as these cargoes are concerned, in your hands.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hartington.*

* Their letters of 7th June, and annexures A, B, C, [illegible].
† Their letters of 6th June.
‡ Sir Louis Mallet's letters of 3rd June.
§ His letter of 6th June.

ENCLOSURES to foregoing DESPATCH.

— No. 1. —

PETROLEUM.—TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

From Secretary of State, 11th May 1882.

Detention of petroleum at Calcutta on "Rossdhu." Blackwood represents that the Board of Trade state that allowance for error in testing apparatus of one degree is made in England, and that tests by separate inspectors vary to a similar extent. Are also advised that oils which flash at 71 degrees in Calcutta are considered safe.

From Secretary of State, 16th May 1882.

Mine, 11th. Further complaints of detention of pretroleum on "Viscount," of Calcutta, by Wallace Bros. Cargo tested at New York gave average of 76½ degrees, and samples sent to London about 78 degrees, at Calcutta only 68 degrees. Also by Messrs. Blackwood, ship "Tintern Abbey," New York, test 73 degrees to 76 degrees, and at Calcutta 68½ degrees by your analyst, 70 degrees by independent analysts.

These representations by firms of high character in trade of such importance seem to call for careful inquiry, and possibly temporary relaxation of the standard. Many cargoes are afloat on the certificate of the public analyst in New York. If refused admission heavy losses will ensue.

From Viceroy, 18th May 1882.

The test for dangerous petroleum under the Indian Act is 73 degrees Fahrenheit. It is absolutely not open to Government to relax it by order, but the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has been instructed to allow the cargoes to be landed in a safe place, and to appoint a board of analysts to apply the tests most carefully.

From Secretary of State, 22nd May 1882.

Mine 16th and yours 18th. Very serious questions have arisen; large trade endangered: heavy losses impending. Have consulted Abel and Redwood, our best authorities. They agree that conditions of climate make test provided by Act so uncertain as to be inapplicable in India. Act is therefore unsuitable, and must be amended as soon as possible. This should receive your earliest consideration.

Meanwhile, to meet cases of cargoes arrived and now afloat, could not short Act be passed forthwith, admitting such cargoes on test of public inspector, New York?

Redwood states that petroleum so admitted would certainly not be less safe than that hitherto imported.

From Viceroy, 25th May 1882.

Yours, 22nd. I will introduce temporary Act admitting petroleum, certified by public inspectors, America, not to flash below 100 degrees open test, or 73 degrees Abel's test, but please send full instructions regarding supposed inapplicability of Abel's test here, and information as to suitable permanent test.

From Secretary of State, 26th May 1882.

Yours, 25th. I agree to your proposal regarding immediate temporary Act. A despatch on the subject will follow on receipt of information needed.

From Viceroy, 30th May 1882.

Temp[illegible]rary Act carrying out the instructions in your Lordship's telegram of 22nd will be introdu[illegible]d forthwith, as mentioned in our telegram, 25th, but I must say that I have serious dou[illegible]s whether the proposed relaxation of the test is safe.

From Viceroy, 30th May 1882.

Following received to-day. *Begins.* Schröder Smidt respectfully request Government to delay repealing the Petroleum Act, 1881, pending proofs which they can submit that tests made on Abel's instrument in America agree exactly with those made in India of same oil. If the dangerous oil now in port is passed, people interested in good oil will suffer loss, estimated several lacs.

From Viceroy, 31st May 1882.

Bengal telegraphs. *Message begins.* American certificates to quality of petroleum purport to be given by the Inspector to the New York Produce Exchange. Are they to be accepted as valid? Have no cognizance of this test being official. *Message ends.* Please tell us precisely what certificates may safely be accepted here.

From Secretary of State, 31st May 1882.

Your telegrams, 30th and 31st. I have Professor Abel's authority that his test is uncertain in India, see reasons my telegram, 22nd May. I think you may temporarily accept certificate of New York Produce Exchange Inspectors universally recognised in New York trade.

Assume you will not repeal Act, 1881, but will enact that, during your pleasure, oil may be admitted on satisfactory New York certificates. Schröder Smidt's statement about losses apparently means loss of gain from prospective enhanced price.

From Viceroy, 1st June 1882.

Petroleum Bill introduced yesterday. Calcutta Chamber of Commerce telegraphs. *Telegram begins.* "Englishman" newspaper of to-day states that a Bill is to be introduced and passed to-day amending Petroleum Act, upon the suggestion of Secretary of State. If such is the intention of Government, the Committee of the Chamber would respectfully urge that the commercial community of Calcutta should first be allowed an expression of opinion before the Act is altered, because large interests are affected. *Telegram ends.* It is proposed to pass the Bill next Wednesday.

From Viceroy, 1st June 1882.

Is Abel satisfied that a test applied in a climate like that of New York gives adequate security in a climate like that of India. Our scientific advisers say that chance of explosion is greater in proportion to heat of climate. May not oil which was safe at New York have become dangerous before it reaches India? Please send us complete list of designations of American inspectors whose certificates you consider may be temporarily accepted with safety.

From Secretary of State, 2nd June 1882.

Your telegrams of 1st June. No reason why the Chamber of Commerce should not express their opinion before Wednesday. Telegraph their objection, if any. Abel pronounces it impossible that oil safe at New York can become dangerous on the voyage, although it is indisputable that the chance of explosion is greater in proportion to the heat of the climate, which is a question of the standard fixed by Act, not of test. Oil ex "William Douglas" refused on Bombay test, and sealed by Customs Department there, was tested here to-day and the New York test confirmed. The chief American inspectors are Lockwood, Graff, Hardings, Halltermann, Davis; *see* Annual Report of New York Produce Exchange.

From Viceroy, 4th June 1882.

Bengal reports cargoes examined evidently contain oil of different flash[illegible]. Results show either American analysers were only offered good samples or t[illegible]

ficates are careless and inaccurate. Consignees now state oil intended for China or Japan accidentally placed on board. Chemical examiner states ignition of inflammable vapour given off occurs readily with surrounding atmosphere at 90 degrees. He adds, these low boiling points hydrocarbons could not have been generated by climatic influences. Bengal repeats certainty that American certificates do not represent present condition oil.

From Secretary of State, 5th June 1882.

Yours, 30th May, speaks of instructions, and "Times" telegram to-day, of dictation by Secretary of State. Have transmitted information received and best opinion I could obtain of experts, but have sent no instructions, and have no desire to interfere with your discretion.

From Secretary of State, 6th June 1882.

Yours, 4th June. London firms state that consignees emphatically deny statement attributed to them as to accidental shipment of oil intended for China and Japan. All cargoes must of necessity contain oils yielding different tests, but this does not imply improper practices, if each quality, separately tested, meets the requirements of the law.

From Secretary of State, 9th June 1882.

Please report proceedings on Petroleum Act, and course proposed as to cargoes refused admission.

From Viceroy, 12th June 1882.

Bill introduced, 31st May, enabling us (to) admit petroleum on export certificates when satisfied these sufficiently prove petroleum, tested at place of export, flashing not below 73 degrees, Abel's test. Progress postponed owing numerous protests. Pending reports of experts on uniformity of test and on general question, evidence strong that in previous shipments Calcutta and American tests coincided; results in case of brands "Noonday" and "Peerless" now imported quite different. Inference seems obvious. Calcutta Chamber objects to lowering standard or modifying Act without notice to trade; if *local* testing abandoned, no sufficient guarantee that oil of American certificates is uniform quality and *bonâ fide* covered by certificates.

From Secretary of State, 16th June 1882.

My Revenue Secretary's letter, 9th June, to your Finance and Commerce Secretary. Cancel all except first paragraph; others should form subject of despatch which follows.

From Secretary of State, 17th June 1882.

Yours, 12th, para. 3. In previous shipments did tests coincide in details, or did Calcutta test merely support American certificate that cargo contains no oil below 73 degrees?

From Viceroy, 21st June 1882.

Yours, 17th. In respect of the four previous shipments, of which the results were recorded at Calcutta, the tests practically coincided in detail with the American: thus, New York, 76 degrees to 79 degrees, Calcutta, 79 degrees; New York, 86 degrees to 88 degrees, Calcutta, 86 degrees; New York, 78 to 80 degrees, Calcutta, 78 degrees; New York, 76 degrees to 78 degrees, Calcutta, 78 degrees.

We hope to receive full information by letter about the grounds of Abel's and Redwood's doubts about the applicability of the tests here.

From Viceroy, 21st June 1882.

We have decided to postpone the Petroleum Bill, pending full scientific inquiry, and refuse to admit the oil now at Calcutta which will not pass the established test.

From Secretary of State, 22nd June 1882.

Yours, 21st. Scientific investigation by Board of Trade, Abel and Redwood in progress. Reports, which Abel thinks will allow definite action, expected in week or 10 days. Results shall be telegraphed on receipt.

Owners of rejected oil represent that they are ordered to reship immediately. If oil does not cause public danger, they ask that reshipment may be deferred till you receive my telegram.

From Secretary of State, 24th June 1882.

In continuation of previous telegram of 22nd June.

Abel and Redwood report to day that scientific investigation has already established that Abel test under schedule instructions cannot be trusted in India for results even approximating to results under normal conditions; they have found six degrees difference in flashing point of same oil at ordinary and tropical temperature, oil being cooled previous to test as by schedule instructions.

From Viceroy, 26th June 1882.

Yours, 22nd. Bengal asked postpone reshipment petroleum pending consideration possibility raising standard by exposure. Could presentation reports of which you speak be hastened? Reluctant leave petroleum in present position so long as week.

From Secretary of State, 26th June 1882.

Yours, 26th. Is my telegram, 24th, sufficient for purpose? If not, will telegraph Abel (and) Redwood's preliminary report verbatim. Board of Trade's report expected in week.

From Viceroy, 27th June 1882.

Yours, 26th. Results Abel's experiments differ so entirely from experience and opinion of our analysts, based on comparison of American and Indian results, that we suggest your waiting receipt of their reports going this mail. Only definite suggestions for improving present test, to secure absolute maintenance of 73 degrees standard here, would meet case; failing this, we prefer maintaining Act until the whole facts are before our and your advisers.

— No. 2 —

Messrs. *Blackwood, Conor & Co.*, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

11 and 12, Great Tower-street, E.C.,
London, 12 May 1882.

Sir,

Our Calcutta firm, Messrs. Hobson, Conor & Co., are importers of petroleum, and have two cargoes, one consisting of 49,966 cases, in the British ship "Rossdhu," and the other of 47,278 cases, in the British ship "Tintern Abbey," now lying in the River Hooghly, awaiting permission from the Indian Government to land their cargoes.

According to an Act of the said Government, intituled the "Petroleum Act, 1881," no petroleum, of which the flashing point is certified by the official analyst to be less than 73 degrees, Abel test, is allowed to be imported into India for ordinary use as burning oil.

According

According to the tests made by the Government analyst, some portions of the cargo, per "Rossdhu," flash at 70 degrees Abel test, other portions at 71 degrees Abel test, and the Indian authorities have, under these circumstances, refused to allow the cargo to be landed.

We have throughout been fully alive to the importance of this question of test, and gave most peremptory instructions to our New York correspondents, Messrs. Bowring & Archibald, a firm of very high standing in that city, to allow no oil to be shipped on our account the flashing point of which was below 73 degrees Abel. They, in their turn, called in Messrs. Archer & Co., the most competent and experienced of the public petroleum inspectors in New York, to make the requisite tests. You will see, by the accompanying letter from Messrs. Bowring's London house, that, according to Messrs. Archer's tests, 13,000 cases of the cargo per "Rossdhu" flashed at 73 degrees to 74 degrees Abel, and 37,000 cases at 76 degrees to 81 degrees Abel.

Knowing the oil had been tested by Messrs. Archer & Co., and having seen their written certificate that it flashed at 73 degrees Abel and upwards, we were at a loss to account for the discrepancy between the two tests, and have made careful inquiry as to the probable cause.

We are informed by Mr. Boverton Redwood, the secretary of the London Petroleum Association, and Mr. Chaney, the chief of the Standards Departments of the Board of Trade, that they have found, in practice, similar variations of test in oils imported into England.

The experience of the German Government officials has been similar, and the differences in the results obtained by the German inspectors have been so wide, their Government has called a congress, which is to meet next week in Berlin to discuss the question.

The experience of experts is that, to secure the same or approximately the same results, when testing a sample of oil, it is of vital importance the temperature of the oil operated upon should not, at the commencement of the test, exceed 65 degrees Fahrenheit. As the shade temperature in Calcutta during May is usually about 96 degrees, it is manifest the first condition of accuracy does not exist, and it is therefore more than probable that the oil, per "Rossdhu," which their analyst says flashes at 70 degrees and 71 degrees Abel, would, if sent back to New York and re-tested there, or if shipped to England and tested here by the Board of Trade officials again, flash only at from 73 degrees to 81 degrees Abel, as Messrs. Archer & Co. state it did when shipped at New York in December last.

Not merely has the question of temperature to be taken into account; there is also a difference in apparatus, and in the personality of each inspector, and the experience of Her Majesty's Board of Trade has been that no two testing machines nor any two inspectors make the same oil give exactly the same results. The difference is sometimes as much as 4 degrees Abel.

The pecuniary consequences involved in the rejection of a cargo of oil are so serious to the importers, that, keeping in view the variations in the results obtained by different inspectors, the Board of Trade has found it absolutely necessary to condone a departure in some degree from the strict letter of the Act of Parliament by their inspectors, and it is not the practice of the latter to reject any oil that does not flash below 70 degrees Abel.

As the standard fixed by the Act, viz., 73 degrees Abel, provides a margin for safety, no detriment to Her Majesty's lieges has resulted from this practice, and we most respectfully urge upon you that, taking into account the little experience that has yet been possible of the working of the Act in India since it came into force a few months ago, and the serious climatic conditions that have to be taken into consideration there in making the tests, it would be reasonable for the Indian authorities to allow at least as great a margin as has been found necessary in England between the strict letter of the Act and the practice of the inspectors.

It will be a most ruinous matter for us if the cargoes per "Rossdhu" and "Tintern Abbey" have to be re-exported.

We are, &c.

Her Majesty's (signed) *Blackwood, Conor & Co.*
Under Secretary of State for India.

Enclosure A, in No. 2.

7, East India Avenue,
London, 12 May 1882.

Dear Sirs,

We beg to inform you we have received a telegram from our New York friends, Messrs. Bowring & Archibald, in reply to our message informing them that the cargo of Kerosine per "Rossdhu" was turning out under test according to the Calcutta analyst's returns, advising us that 13,000 cases per this vessel tested 73 degrees to 74 degrees Abel, and 37,000 cases 76 degrees to 81 degrees Abel, which we consider as an exceptionally good cargo. You are aware it was tested by Mr. Archer, who tests the bulk of the oil shipped at New York both for the United Kingdom and the East, and has the largest experience in this particular work of any man alive. This is the first cargo of all that we have shipped to India about which there has been any question of test.

We remain, &c.,
(signed) *Bowring, Jamieson & Co.*,
per *R. H. Hughes.*

Messrs. Blackwood, Conor & Co.,
Great Tower-street, E.C.

Enclosure B, in No. 2.

Mr. *C. C. Trevor* to Messrs. *Blackwood, Conor & Co.*

Board of Trade (Standards Department),
7, Old Palace-yard, S.W., 11 May 1882.

Gentlemen,

With reference to your communication of to-day, as to the practice of this department under the Petroleum Acts, I am directed by the Board of Trade to acquaint you that it has been found necessary to allow on all testing apparatus verified at this department a manufacturer's remedy or allowance for error not exceeding one degree Fahrenheit. Therefore it is possible that differences may be found equal in extent to two degrees Fahrenheit in the flashing points of oils tested by different instruments.

I am also to acquaint you that it is within the experience of this department that tests made by separate local inspectors vary to a similar extent also.

Having regard to these amounts of manufacturing and personal errors in the apparatus, and to the variable atmospheric conditions under which oils are tested in Calcutta, New York, and London, this department are advised that oils which have been found at Calcutta to flash at 71 degrees Fahrenheit, and at 73 degrees at New York, for instance, may be considered safe.

This department can, however, offer no authoritative opinion as to the legal construction of any Act of the Indian Legislature.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. Cecil Trevor.*

Messrs. Blackwood, Conor & Co.,
11 and 12, Great Tower-street.

— No. 3. —

Messrs. *Wallace Brothers* to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

8, Austin Friars, London, 15 May 1882.

We have the honour of bringing to your notice the following circumstances in connection with a cargo of petroleum oil now arrived at Calcutta:—

In November 1881 our friends, Messrs. Busk & Jevons, of New York, shipped a cargo of petroleum in cases by the ship "Viscount" to Calcutta. The oil was tested by Mr. Lockwood, the highest professional authority in the matter of testing in New York, and was found to give a test considerably over 73 degrees Abel. Our Indian correspondents having specially drawn Messrs. Busk & Jevons' attention to the paramount importance of only shipping such oil as would comply with the requirements of the new Indian Act, Messrs. Busk & Jevons

& Jevons took the additional precaution of having samples drawn and tested in their own presence, and they wrote us on the 29th November 1881 as follows, viz. :—

"We are shipping you a box containing half-a-dozen sample bottles taken at random from the samples of oil per 'Viscount.' We think it would be a good plan to let Mr. Redwood test these samples and report. The writer (Mr. Busk) sent this morning and had half a dozen similar samples tested in his presence, and watched the operation closely. They ran 77, 75, 81, 75, 73, 78 degrees."

On receipt of the samples referred to in the above extract, we submitted them to Professor Boverton Redwood, chemist of the London Petroleum Association, who gave us certificates of test showing 78, 78, 78, 79, 79, 79 degrees as the results of his examination; showing a rather higher range of tests than those taken in New York.

The ship "Viscount" arrived in Calcutta about the end of April, since when we have received telegraphic advices from our friends there, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., that the oil, as tested by the Government analyst, gives only 68 degrees Abel, or about 10 degrees less than the same oil tested in New York and London, and in consequence our friends have been prohibited from landing it except as dangerous oil, which makes it practically unmerchantable.

These results of our own cargo, taken in connection with what we hear is the similar experience of our neighbours, lead us to conclude either that there is something radically wrong in the way these tests are conducted, or that the Indian climate exercises some unknown influence on the tests as now conducted, which still require time and experience to elucidate.

In the meantime, as the non-admittance of the cargo into consumption will inflict a very heavy loss upon us, one apparently arising from causes beyond our control, as we took every possible precaution in the first instance to secure a description of oil that would comply with the requirements of the Indian Act, we respectfully suggest that the Indian Government be requested by telegraph to temporarily suspend the operations of the Act of 1881, and to allow oil that complies with the requirements of the Act previously in force in India to be admitted into consumption until such time as further information on these points has been obtained.

We may state here that we have imported into India numerous cargoes of oil under the old Act without any injury resulting therefrom to the Indian subject, and the cargo now stopped is of higher test than they were.

So satisfied were the commercial community of Bombay that the old Act secured all that was necessary for the safety of the subject that they expressed a strong opinion to the Indian Government that the legislation of 1881 was unnecessary and uncalled for.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Wallace Brothers.*

Her Majesty's
Under Secretary of State for India,

— No. 4. —

Messrs. *Blackwood, Conor & Co.* to the Under Secretary of State for India.

11 and 12 Great Tower-street, E.C.,
London, 15 May 1882.

Sir,

WE addressed you on the 12th instant upon the subject of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1881, respectfully suggesting that for reasons named by us you should request the Indian Government to relax in some degree the stringency of their practice during the earlier periods of their application of the Act. We mentioned that this had been done by Her Majesty's Board of Trade when the present Act came into force in the United Kingdom, and that the practice was still to some extent continued here.

We now beg permission to lay before you some further facts which have come to our knowledge since the 12th instant.

In our letter of that date we mentioned the cargo of the "Tintern Abbey."

This ship had then only just arrived at Calcutta, and we had not been advised of the result of the test made by the official analyst of the Indian Government.

On the 13th instant we received telegraphic advice that the official analyst had taken 12 tests, and the result was 68½ degrees Abel.

Two independent professors of chemistry have since been called in, and a telegram, dated six o'clock to-night, informs us the result of 12 tests made by them is 70 degrees Abel.

You will therefore see that under the same climatic conditions a difference of 1½ degrees Abel is possible, and we most respectfully urge upon you that this is conclusive proof that some degree of relaxation in the strict application of the law is absolutely required. If no relaxation whatever is granted, it may easily happen that oil which really does not flash under 74 degrees Abel may be rejected because the Government analyst makes it flash at 72½ degrees Abel, and very grave injustice may thus be done. If, as seems reasonable, some allowance for possible error is to be made, we most respectfully urge that the Indian Government have before them a precedent in the practice of the inspectors who administer the Act in this country, viz, to reject no oil that does not flash below 70 degrees Abel.

Looking, however, at the grave difficulties that seem to surround the whole question, and to which we referred at length in our previous letter, and more especially to the fact that so little is yet known of the effects of high climatic temperatures upon the results obtained by the Abel apparatus, we most respectfully submit that it is desirable the Indian Government should suspend the operation of the Act of 1881, and allow the trade to be conducted under the provisions of the previous Act until more is known of this important branch of the question.

Should this be thought to be too great a departure from the present law, we suggest that the official analysts should be privately instructed to allow in practice a margin of 5 degrees Abel until such time as all cargoes now afloat for the Indian ports shall have been disposed of.

As oil that tests 68 degrees Abel and upwards more than fulfils the conditions of the old Act, no damage could accrue to the Indian subject from this temporary relaxation, and it is the formally recorded opinion of both the Bombay and the Bengal Chambers of Commerce that the old Act fully secured the safety of the subject, and that no change whatever was necessary.

During this proposed interregnum the causes of the extraordinary variations between the New York and the Calcutta tests could be ascertained either by sending out from London a competent and experienced analyst, with a series of previously tested samples to be re-tested under varying conditions of temperature in India, or as might seem otherwise desirable, and steps could be taken by those interested in the trade to secure uniformity of result, if such is really obtainable. If this uniformity was found to be impossible of attainment, some more or less constant ratio in the variations might perhaps be arrived at, and it would then become the duty of the merchants engaged in the trade to provide such a margin in their New York tests as would cover this difference.

In conclusion, we would urge that, between two alternatives—

1st, a temporary relaxation of the law that can inflict no injury upon any one; and

2nd, a rigid and unyielding application of the strict letter of the law that will certainly inflict very heavy loss, possibly in some cases absolute ruin, upon innocent subjects of Her Majesty, who have done all they knew how to do to comply with the requirements of the law—an enlightened Government can hardly hesitate.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Blackwood, Conor & Co.*

Her Majesty's
Under Secretary of State for India.

— No. 5. —

Messrs. *Wallace Brothers* to Mr. *A. Cassels.*

8, Austin Friars, London,
Sir, 16 May 1882.

WITH reference to your interview with us this afternoon regarding the cargo of petroleum by the "Viscount," the importation of which has been stopped in Calcutta, we herewith hand you copy of the telegram we read to you personally, in case it should be of service to you for purposes of reference. We also give you the following extract from a letter received to-day from Messrs. Busk & Jevons, New York.

"In reply to your inquiry as to the experiments named in Mr. Busk's letter "of 24th February, low flashes may be produced by—

"1st. The bath being too hot;

"2nd. Raising the temperature too rapidly;

"3rd. The size of the flame may have some effect;

"4th. Not opening the aperture at the prescribed time: this is probably "the main cause of error;"

which may throw some light on the question now under discussion.

As we mentioned verbally to you, the question is a very serious one, and we fear that if the oil is prohibited from being imported it will put an entire stop to the trade.

We are, &c.
Andrew Cassels, Esq., (signed) *Wallace Brothers.*
51, Cleveland-square, Hyde Park, W.

P.S.—We need hardly point out the necessity of some immediate action being taken in this matter. *W. B.*

Enclosure in No. 5.

From Bombay, 16 May 1882, 4.35 p.m. Received same day, 2.55, p.m.

"Viscount" Ship.

WE anticipate difficulty. The Indian Government sanctioned landing only to the extent of requirements testing. (Are) applying again to the Indian Government, but recommend be ready to act.

The Indian Government, London, acting in consultation with Blackwood, Conor & Co., London (London agents of Ede & Hobson, Calcutta), whose "Tintern Abbey" (cargo) position exactly the same as (ours); Cannot discover error Indian testings, but not unlikely Abel's test shows different results India, America. Consequent cooling process, air oilcup being warmer than oil. Also Dr. Lyon thinks maximum difference, India burning point, and Abel's test 40.

We understand that usual difference America greater. Herein possible solution. Probably necessary (to) re-ship (to) Japan, retaining samples (for) further inquiry. Holding the Indian Government liable all damages. Recommend despatch immediate; sealed samples, each certified, burning open flash, Abel's test points. Also as soon as possible cases.

Better delay shipping further until mystery solved.

— No. 6. —

Under Secretary of State for India to Professor *F. A. Abel*, F.R.S.

Sir, India Office, 18 May, 1882.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to enclose herewith, in original, two letters from Messrs. Blackwood, Conor & Co., and two from Messrs. Wallace Brothers, relative to the considerable discrepancies which

appear in the results of testing the same petroleum at New York and London and at Calcutta, in consequence of which large consignments have been refused admission at the latter port under the Petroleum Act.

Lord Hartington would be much obliged if you could favour him with any observations you may have to make on this matter before it is referred for the consideration of the Government of India. His Lordship would especially be glad to receive your opinion as to whether the differences, amounting in some cases to about 10 degrees Fahrenheit, can reasonably be accounted for by the differences of climate; whether the comparative dryness of the Indian atmosphere would, as well as the higher temperature, be calculated to affect the tests, and what is the limit within which you would consider the admission of inflammable oils into India as dangerous.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Louis Mallet.*

Professor F. A. Abel,
Chemical Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

— No. 7. —

Under Secretary of State for India to Messrs. *Blackwood, Conor & Co.*, and Messrs. *Wallace Brothers.*

Gentlemen, India Office, 19 May 1882.

With reference to your letters, dated the 15th instant, on the subject of the testing of petroleum at Calcutta, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward, for your information, a copy of a telegram which has been received from the Viceroy of India, in reply to one despatched to his Excellency on the 11th instant.

I am at the same time to inform you that a communication has been addressed to Professor Abel, and that, on receipt of that gentleman's opinion on certain points, Lord Hartington will, without delay, take this important matter into his consideration, and will address a despatch to the Government of India in reference thereto.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Louis Mallet.*

Messrs. Blackwood, Conor & Co.,
11 and 12, Great Tower-street, E.C.
Messrs. Wallace Brothers, 8, Austin-friars, E.C.

— No. 8. —

Under Secretary of State for India to Messrs. *Blackwood, Conor & Co.*, and Messrs. *Wallace Brothers.*

Gentlemen, India Office, 27 May 1882.

In continuation of my letter dated 19th current, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform you that a telegram has been received from the Viceroy, stating that the Government of India purpose to pass a temporary Act admitting Petroleum certified by the public inspectors in America not to flash below 100 degrees open test, or 73 degrees Abel's test.

This measure will, Lord Hartington believes, remove present grounds of complaint. His Lordship will in due course communicate with the Government of India with a view to the amendment of the existing law, which may be necessary to prevent the recurrence of such complaints.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Louis Mallet.*

Messrs. Blackwood, Conor & Co.,
11 and 12, Great Tower Street, E.C.
Messrs. Wallace Brothers, 8, Austin-friars, E.C.

— No. 9. —

Professor *F. A. Abel*, F.R.S., to Secretary, Revenue, Statistics and Commerce, India Office.

Athenæum Club, Pall Mall,
2 June 1882.

Dear Mr. Pedder,

THE extract from the telegram received from the Government of India since my interview with Sir Louis Mallet on the 31st ultimo, does not bear upon the question at issue, excepting, perhaps, the *last* portion, namely, whether an oil which was safe in New York may not have *become* dangerous before it reaches India.

The question thus raised may be replied to emphatically in the negative. The products of the distillation of petroleum are not prone to change; they are, in fact, among the most stable substances with which the chemist is acquainted. The only possible change which the contents of a package of petroleum oil could sustain during transit from New York to India, or during storage in India, would be an *increase* in the flashing point, consequent upon a tendency to the escape of some proportion of the *most volatile* part of the oil, as vapour, through the body, or through any imperfections of construction of the package. This may occasionally occur to some slight extent, and the result will obviously be to render the oil *safer* in proportion as such vapour has escaped, and therefore to cause the real flashing point to become proportionately higher. Discrepancies between the tests in New York and India, *in the direction* of those which have occurred, cannot, therefore, be ascribed to any possible change in the nature of the oil.

With regard to the first part of the extract, I informed Sir Louis Mallet in our first interview, that I am *not* "satisfied that a test applied in a climate like that of New York gives adequate security in a climate like that of India," and it is an indisputable fact "that the chance of explosion is greater in proportion to the heat of the climate." But neither of these considerations have any direct bearing upon the question just now at issue:—Whether a particular method of testing which gives certain results in New York (or in this country) can be expected to furnish corresponding results when applied in the same way under very different climatic conditions, such as obtain in India.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *F. A. Abel.*

W. G. Pedder, Esq.,
&c. &c.

— No. 10. —

Under Secretary of State for India to Professor *F. A. Abel*, F.R.S.

Sir,

India Office, 3 June 1882.

IN continuation of my letter of 18th May [this letter you accidentally returned to this Office, and it is now enclosed], on the subject of the testing of petroleum in India under the Petroleum Act, 1881, I am directed by the Secre- of State for India in Council to inform you that the telegram marginally transcribed has been received from the Viceroy, and to request that you will, as soon as convenient, favour his Lordship with your detailed opinion on the two points referred to in the latter part of the telegram, viz., the alleged inapplicability of "Abel's test" in India, and what test will be found permanently suitable.

"Yours, 22nd. We will introduce a temporary Act admitting petroleum certified by the public inspectors in America not to flash below 100 degrees open test, or 73 degrees Abel's test; but please send full instructions regarding supposed inapplicability of Abel's test here, and information as to a suitable permanent test."

I am to add that if, upon further investigation, it should appear that although a variation between the New York and the Indian test is likely to occur, that variation cannot exceed, when both tests are properly taken, a certain number of degrees, it may possibly be the most satisfactory solution of the difficulty to allow a certain margin of variation by the Indian law, when the importer produces a satisfactory certificate of the American test.

It must, however, be observed that in one case, that cited in Messrs. Wallace Brothers' letter of 15th May, the variation in test was excessive, the same oil tested in New York showing a mean flashing point of 76½ degrees Fahrenheit, in London of 78½ degrees, in Calcutta of 68 degrees only.

The papers which accompanied my former letter are again sent for reference. A copy of the Petroleum Act, 1881, is also enclosed, with other papers, from which you will learn the discussions which took place when that Act was passed.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Louis Mallet.*

Professor F. A. Abel, F.R.S.,
Chemical Department, Royal Arsenal,
Woolwich.

— No. 11. —

Under Secretary of State for India to Secretary, Board of Trade.

Sir, India Office, 3 June 1882.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform you that under the Indian Petroleum Act, 1881, petroleum, the flashing point of which is below 73 degrees Fahrenheit by "Abel's test," is considered dangerous, and can be imported into India only under very severe restrictions.

It has occurred that a very large quantity of petroleum certified by duly qualified inspectors in America, not to flash below 74 degrees Fahrenheit and upwards, has been tested on arrival in Calcutta to flash considerably below 73 degrees, and has therefore been treated as "dangerous," to the great loss of the importers.

A good deal of telegraphic correspondence on the subject has passed between this Office and the Government of India, including the telegram from the Viceroy transcribed in the margin.

"Yours, 22nd. We will introduce a temporary Act admitting petroleum certified by the public inspectors in America not to flash below 100 degrees open test, or 73 degrees Abel's test; but please send full instructions regarding supposed inapplicability of Abel's test here, and information as to suitable permanent test."

From information received from the firms interested, and also from Professor Abel, it would appear that there is reason to believe that considerable differences in the ordinary temperature of the places where the oil is tested, or in barometric pressure at the time of the several tests, may cause such variations in the results of "Abel's test" as to render that test quite inapplicable for the purpose of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1881. And Lord Hartington is informed that similar difficulties having been experienced in Germany, the Government of that country have lately caused an exhaustive investigation into the whole subject of the testing of petroleum to be made at Berlin.

I am therefore to request that, with the permission of the Board of Trade, you will communicate to me any information which you may receive of the results of the Berlin Congress, and also favour me with information whether in consequence of it the Board of Trade intend to make any alteration in their practice under the Petroleum Acts. I shall also be much obliged for any other information on the subject which may be of use to the Secretary of State in replying to the two points referred to in the latter part of the telegram from the Government of India.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Louis Mallet.*

Secretary, Board of Trade.

— No. 12. —

Under Secretary of State for India to Mr. *Boverton Redwood.*

Sir, India Office, 3 June 1882.

With reference to recent interviews on the subject of the testing of petroleum in India, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to enclose copy of a telegram lately received from the Government of India, and to request that you will be so good as to favour his Lordship with your detailed opinion on two points referred to in the latter part of the telegram, viz., the alleged inapplicability of "Abel's test" in India, and what test will be found permanently suitable.

"Yours, 22nd. We will introduce a temporary Act admitting petroleum certified by the public inspectors in America not to flash below 100 degrees open test, or 73 degrees Abel's test; but please send full instructions regarding supposed inapplicability of Abel's test here, and information as to a suitable permanent test."

I am, &c.
(signed) *Louis Mallet.*

Boverton Redwood, Esq., F.C.S., F.I.C.,
85, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

— No. 13. —

Professor *F. A. Abel,* F.R.S., to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Sir, Royal Arsenal, 6 June 1882.

In acknowledging your letter of the 3rd instant, I have to request that you will be so good as to inform the Secretary of State for India that the questions raised in that letter are receiving my careful consideration, and that I trust shortly to be in a position to furnish detailed opinions and information thereon.

I may state at once, however, that the directions for applying "Abel's test" to the inspection of petroleum, which are given in the schedule of the Indian Petroleum Act of 1881, and which have been adopted from the Schedule of 42 & 43 Vict. c. 47, although they give perfectly satisfactory results in England, are not in all respects applicable with the requisite certainty of furnishing trustworthy results, under very different climatic conditions, such as obtain in India.

This is especially the case when the test is applied to an oil, the flashing point of which approaches, or is below, the minimum specified by the Act.

The particular directions which, under the above circumstances, are so far insufficient as to render the test "inapplicable" as a trustworthy test, are those which in Section 4 of the "directions" apply to the cooling of the sample to be tested, if the temperature in the testing room should exceed "65 degrees Fahrenheit."

I believe that no difficulty will be found in so modifying that part of the "directions," as to render the test readily applicable in India, with the attainment of results as trustworthy as those which it furnishes in this country, and I am in hopes that some experiments which I purpose at once to set on foot, will at any rate furnish reliable indications of the direction which the necessary modification of the instructions should take, although the details of these may have to be settled by competent experimentors in India, on the basis of such indications.

As soon as it has been in my power to complete the experiments I propose to carry out, I will reply fully to your communications of the 18th ultimo and the 3rd instant.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. A. Abel.*

Sir Louis Mallet,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 14. —

Messrs. *Fruhling & Goschen* to the Secretary of State for India.

50, Old Broad-street, E.C.,
5 June 1882.

My Lord,

At the request of our correspondents, Messrs. Schröder, Smidt & Co., of Bremen, who are also established at Calcutta, we beg to hand you a memorial with reference to the Act of the 5th February 1881, "To regulate the importation, possession, and transfer of petroleum."

We venture to call your Lordship's attention to the matter.

We remain, &c.
(signed) *Fruhling & Goschen.*

The Most Noble
the Marquess of Hartington, M.P.,
Secretary of State for India.

Enclosure in No. 14.

MEMORIAL.

May it please your Lordship,

We, the undersigned merchants, and members of the firm of Schröder, Smidt & Co., of Calcutta, respectfully bring to your Lordship's notice, that on the 5th of February 1881 an Act, called Act No. VIII. of 1881, and being an "Act to regulate the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum and other fluids of a like nature," was passed by his Excellency the Governor General of India in Council; that this Act was the outcome of long and earnest deliberations, extending over more than a year, and that, since its becoming law, the importation of petroleum to India has been regulated by, and based upon, this Act, the chief provision of which refers to oil called "dangerous" with a flashing point below 73 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Although the restrictions of the Act were not, at first, welcomed by the merchants engaged in this trade, it was fully recognised, both that the development of this important and growing trade would not thereby be retarded, and that it was clearly incumbent upon Government to provide measures for the safety of life and property in a country with such a climate as India, with a semi-civilised population, being imperfectly acquainted with the explosive properties of the oil, and living in bazaars and dwelling-houses, being for the most part of a fragile and easily inflammable structure.

It being generally known many months before that the "Act" would be passed, no inconvenience whatever was experienced by those engaged in this trade, and none of the cargoes that arrived from America came within the limitation of the "dangerous petroleum" clause, they all having their flashing point considerably above 73 degrees, until in the month of May last a cargo brought by the ship "Viscount" was found to contain oil that flashed below this temperature, when, in quick succession, three more ships arrived, whose cargoes were all found to consist of "dangerous oil."

To those engaged in the trade this occasioned no surprise, it being known long ago that the oil alluded to must be of an inferior kind, it having been sold before it had been shipped in New York to purchasers in Calcutta at prices much below those then ruling for standard oil.

To the two firms who are the only importers of this "dangerous oil," the inconvenience and loss must be great, as, under the Act, its import cannot be allowed, but they might very easily have avoided this if they had, in common prudence, bought and shipped a better class of oil, which they were bound to do if they desired to keep within the "Act," and to escape its penalties.

It is with great surprise that we have just learned from our Calcutta correspondents that it is in contemplation to rescind the Act, on the ground that Professor Abel's test is not conclusive proof of the dangerous character of oil flashing below 73 degrees.

We are further informed that while the local Indian authorities do not see any reason for changing an Act that has scarcely been in operation for one year, and has hitherto worked well, there is reason to believe that the Supreme Government, in a meeting to be held on Wednesday next, will take into consideration the amendment of the "Act," with permission for the free import and transport of a description of oil, for the exclusion of which the entire "Act" had been expressly framed.

We do not know what means may have been employed by the American owners, or co-proprietors, of the shipments to which we have referred, in order to bring about such a sudden revolution of the law; however, leaving entirely aside the question of the relative security to life and property, we cannot refrain from pointing out to your Lordship that it would, in our opinion, be a great and manifest injustce to all those who, besides ourselves,

are engaged in this trade, and whose operations have all along been based upon the "Act." The injustice and the material loss would be as great to all the native dealers who now hold and possess the large stocks of petroleum in India, as, with the removal of the "Act," and the permission of "dangerous oil," they must suffer greatly from the consequent deterioration in value of their better and costlier oil. The undersigned have been among the first who introduced "petroleum" into India, and they can testify, from their own experience, that there is no difficulty whatever about obtaining oil of the flashing point prescribed by the Act; they are confident that this testimony would be affirmed by all the other firms who import petroleum, with the exception, perhaps, of the two firms who are now holding the "dangerous oil" shipments.

Your Lordship's petitioners consider that there is no just or valid ground for the sudden change of the Act, said to be in contemplation by the Indian Government, while there are many reasons for the continuance of the Act [among which they beg to mention the quantity of good and non-dangerous oil being now afloat, and on the way to India, amounting to 600,000 cases, more or less], and they therefore pray that your Lordship's assent may be withheld from sueh a measure.

We have, &c.

Bremen, 3 June 1882. (signed) *Schröder, Smidt & Co.*

— No. 15. —

Under Secretary of State for India to Messrs. *Fruhling & Goschen.*

Gentlemen, India Office, 10 June 1882.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 5th instant, transmitting copies of a memorial from Messrs. Schröder, Smidt & Company, of Bremen and Calcutta, on the subject of certain questions that have arisen with reference to the Indian Petroleum Act, 1881.

In reply, I am to request you to be good enough to refer your correspondents to the Marquis of Hartington's reply to a question addressed to his Lordship by Mr. MacFarlane in the House of Commons on the 6th instant.

A report of this reply will be found in the "Times" newspaper of the 7th instant.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Louis Mallet.*

Messrs. Fruhling & Goschen,
50, Old Broad-street, E.C.

— No. 16 —

Messrs. *Blackwood, Conor & Co.* to the Under Secretary of State for India.

11 and 12, Great Tower-street, E.C.,

Sir, London, 6 June 1882.

THE representation made to his Excellency the Viceroy that the consignees of the petroleum now under detention at Calcutta had stated that oil intended for China or Japan had been accidentally placed on board the ships bound for Calcutta, proves to be, as we felt sure it was, entirely unfounded.

We telegraphed to our Calcutta house last night as follows:

"Viceroy telegraphs consignees kerosine; now state oil intended for Japan or China accidentally placed on board Calcutta ships. Statement utterly untrue. See Kettlewell, Bullen & Co. instantly. Telegraph denial."

We have this morning received the following reply:

"(As) consignees (of) petroleum (per) "Rossdhu," "Tintern Abbey," "Celtic Monarch," (we) emphatically deny statement that petroleum

intended China or Japan. Statement utterly false; charter shows ships chartered Calcutta only. Captains will make affidavit denying statement."

We have, &c.

Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India. (signed) *Blackwood, Conor & Co.*

P.S.—In a further telegram, dated to-day, our Calcutta firm wires as follows:

"Fear numerous false statements are being made to the Viceroy by . . . . . , now at Simla. Unless Bill passed to-morrow shall proceed ourselves to Simla."

— No. 17. —

Messrs. *Wallace Brothers* to the Under Secretary of State for India.

8, Austin Friars, London,
6 June 1882.

Sir,

We have the honour to hand herewith (original) telegram received this morning from our friends, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., of Calcutta, denying most emphatically the truth of the rumours that the "consignees had stated inferior oil intended for China or Japan had been accidentally shipped, per ship 'Viscount.'"

The telegram is in reply to one we sent to Calcutta last evening.

We have, &c.

Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India, India Office, S.W. (signed) *Wallace Brothers.*

Enclosure in No. 17.

Telegram from Calcutta; received in London on 6th June 1882.

Messrs. Kettlewell & Co., London,

Consignees have never stated petroleum intended Japan, China; rumour utterly unfounded; sending charter, Simla; wired Viceroy; "Viscount."

— No. 18. —

Messrs. *Blackwood, Conor & Co.* to the Under Secretary of State for India.

11 and 12, Great Tower-street, E.C.,
London, 7 June 1882.

Sir,

Since we wrote you, on the 15th ultimo, so many new facts have transpired with reference to the testing of petroleum oil that we respectfully beg permission to again lay before you the chief points of the case we wish to submit for the consideration of Her Majesty's Indian Government.

We have at present the following cargoes of petroleum under Government detention at Calcutta:

Ship "Rossdhu," with 49,966 cases, of which the New York tests ranged from 73 degrees to 81 degrees Abel.

Ship "Tintern Abbey," with 47,278 cases, of which the New York tests ranged from 73 degrees to 76 degrees Abel.

Steamer "Celtic Monarch," with 54,452 cases, of which the New York tests ranged from 74 degrees to 80 degrees Abel.

It

It has been alleged by some of our competitors in the trade, and stated in the public prints, that the oil we have shipped is inferior oil purchased at low prices in New York. We state emphatically that such statements are wholly untrue. There is a slight market difference from time to time in the prices charged by different refiners for their oil, but this is almost wholly dependent upon the state of their order books. Refiners who are full of orders quote higher prices than others will accept who are less busy, or than they would themselves accept if short of orders.

As a matter of course, when buying oil, our agents in New York would purchase from the refiner who at that time quoted the lowest price for the required quality of oil, but this variation in price seldom, if ever, exceeds 1½ to 2 per cent., and is a very different thing from buying inferior oil.

We enclose the only New York circulars we have at hand, showing that during the month of May last the extreme variation in price between Devoe's oil (the favourite brand in the East) in "Low Screw" cases such as we are in the habit of shipping to Calcutta, and "Any brand" (*i.e.*, giving the seller in New York the option of buying from any refiner they chose) was 2 *d.* per case of 10 gallons. For the greater part of May the difference was only 1 *d.* per case. (Circulars marked A., B., C., and D.)

So far from it being our intention to ship inferior oil, we gave the most particular instructions that no oil should be shipped on our account except such as fully complied with the requirements of the Indian Act, 1881. In support of this statement, we enclose a copy of a letter we addressed to Messrs. Bowring, Jamieson & Co., on the 9th December 1881 (marked E.).

That our instructions were complied with is, we think, placed beyond doubt by the enclosed copies of certificates (marked F., G., and H.) received from the public inspectors who sampled our cargoes. You will observe that a comparatively small portion of our shipments tested as low as 73 degrees Abel in New York, the bulk ranged from 74 degres to 81 degrees Abel.

We trust these facts will demonstrate, to your satisfaction, that we did not purchase inferior oil as alleged.

It has been suggested to his Excellency the Viceroy, as a proof of the inferior and dangerous character of our oil, that there were variations in the New York tests.

There must always be such variations, as it is impossible to manufacture the quantity of oil required to complete the cargo of a large East India ship (say 400,000 to 700,000 gallons) at one operation, and the different "runnings" of oil from the stills give varying results.

So long as none of these results are below the stipulated test we cannot reject them, and there is no reason why we should do so.

A cargo of oil, some portions of which are 73 degrees Abel, and other portion 74 degrees to 81 degrees Abel, is at least as satisfactory and valuable as a cargo, homogeneous throughout, but only testing 73 degrees Abel.

As a matter of fact such a cargo is unobtainable.

We now address ourselves to the consideration of the probable causes of the serious variations between the New York and the Calcutta tests, and we think we have now received sufficient evidence to demonstrate conclusively that the causes of the variations are in Calcutta and not in New York.

Our reasons for thinking they do not arise in New York are as follows:—

1st. The same refiners who supplied our Indian shipments, and the same inspectors who sampled and tested them, supply and test immense quantities of oil for shipment to England. This oil, when tested here, usually ranges from 75 degrees to 80 degrees Abel.

The fact that our oil was bought, sampled, and tested, under precisely the same conditions as these English shipments, is strong *primâ facie* evidence that the causes of variation are to be sought for in Calcutta rather than in New York.

We beg reference to the enclosed certificate from Messrs. Bowring & Archibald (marked I.), and the enclosed letter from Messrs. J. H. Archer & Co. (marked J.).

2nd. Messrs. Busk & Jevons, of New York, shipped for Messrs. Wallace & Co., of Bombay, a cargo of oil by the "William Douglas." On the arrival of this vessel at Bombay it was alleged the cargo was under test.

In consequence of this allegation Messrs. Busk & Jevons took measures to satisfy themselves their next cargo should be beyond doubt. It was shipped by the "Viscount," and Mr. Busk personally saw the samples tested. They flashed at from 73 degrees to 81 degrees Abel.

Some of the samples drawn at New York, taken quite indiscriminately from the lot, were forwarded to London and tested by Mr. Redwood, the chemist of the London Petroleum Association, who has certified that they flashed at 78 degrees and 79 degrees Abel.

Full details of this evidence are given in Messrs. Wallace Brothers' letter of 15th ultimo.

3rd. On hearing from our own firm at Calcutta that the official analyst there had condemned the cargoes per "Rossdhu" and "Tintern Abbey," we arranged with some friends, Messrs. Sandbach, Twine & Co., of Liverpool, to have separate and independent samples drawn from a cargo of oil on board their ship "Jura," then loading at New York for Calcutta, and tested by independent analysts at New York.

Messrs. Sandbach, Twine & Co. wired their New York agents as follows:—"'Tintern Abbey,' test (Calcutta) 68 degrees; Government prohibits loading; results most serious. Select personally cases from on board 'Jura.' Get independent test from undoubted authority. If under test stop shipment. If correct get Consular certificate. Cable result."

In response to this telegram, samples were drawn from the fore, main, and after holds of the "Jura," and submitted for test to Messrs. Lockwood Brothers & Holly. The latter certified that the tests ranged from 78 degrees to 80 degrees Abel. Copy of Messrs. Lockwood's report (marked K.) is with certificate from the secretary of the New York Produce Exchange enclosed, that they are duly appointed public inspectors (marked L.), and verification (marked M.) under the seal of Her Majesty's Consul General at New York.

While the cargo per "Jura" was being shipped it was sampled and tested in the ordinary course of business by the same inspectors, Messrs. J. H. Archer & Co., who sampled and tested our cargoes now detained in Calcutta, and their tests ranged from 75 degrees to 79 degrees Abel. We enclose the report of their daily tests during the shipment of the cargo per "Jura" (marked N.).

We respectfully submit that no stronger confirmation of the general correctness of our New York tests is possible.

Having given our reasons for believing that the errors in the tests do not arise in New York, we now submit some strong reasons for believing they do arise in India:—

1st. When the trouble with the cargo of the "William Douglass" (referred to in this letter) occurred at Bombay, Messrs. Wallace & Co. were compelled to re-export 3,200 cases of the cargo. They obtained from the Indian officials five samples of the oil so condemned and re-exported. These were *the same samples* that had been tested by the official analyst, and they were sealed by the Bombay Customs' officials and forwarded to London.

On the 2nd instant we saw the seals broken, and the samples tested by Mr. Redwood. The lowest test was 73 degrees to 74 degrees, and the highest 76 degrees Abel.

This evidence requires no comment.

2nd. Two cargoes of oil were recently contracted for by a New York house, on the basis of 110 degrees fire-test.

The refiner to whom they applied being informed the cargoes were for India, informed the intending purchasers (he thought they were making a mistake about the test, as 120 degrees fire-test was generally considered to be the equivalent of 73 degrees Abel test), the test fixed by the Indian Act of 1881.

The purchasers persisted in their demand, and the oil was supplied.

Some samples of these two cargoes, tested in New York, flashed at from 65 degrees to 68 degrees Abel.

One cargo was sent to Bombay, where it passed without question.

The

The other cargo was sent to Karachi, where the bulk of it was passed, and a portion only rejected.

3rd. Messrs. Busk & Jevons recently bought a cargo of oil from the same refiners who supplied them with the cargo, per "Viscount."

They contracted for oil that was to test 100 degrees, open flash, which is considered in New York a higher standard than 73 degrees Abel.

The refiner tendered oil that tested less than 100 degrees, open flash, though it tested 73 degrees Abel, and upwards.

Messrs. Busk & Jevons were not satisfied with the test, and refused to take the cargo. It was ultimately arranged that they should send it forward as the property of the refiner. It was shipped by the steamer "Amy Dora," and sold for account of the refiner, by Messrs. Wallace & Co., at Bombay.

This cargo has been passed without any demur at Bombay, while the cargo by the "Viscount," of higher test oil, from the same refinery, has been condemned at Calcutta.

There is one point remaining upon which we wish to submit some remarks:

There seems to be an impression in some quarters that the oil now under detention in Calcutta is dangerous, in the sense of dangerous to life and property; we wish to point out how totally unfounded this assumption is.

For the purposes of their Act it was necessary for the Government of India to fix a standard, and they adopted for this purpose 73 degrees Abel test. For the sake of distinction they applied to oils flashing below this point the technical term of "dangerous."

That oils testing just 73 degrees Abel were absolutely safe under all conditions, while oils testing a few degrees lower were actually dangerous, is, of course, not what is meant by the phraseology of the Act, and that considerable lower test oils are not dangerous in hot climates, is, we think, abundantly proved by the fact that Java, China, Japan, Brazil, and other tropical countries consume annually, with immunity from accident, immense quantities of oil, much lower in test, than that now under detention in Calcutta.

We would most strongly urge upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government the grievous wrong that is being inflicted upon us and upon our fellow sufferers in this matter.

The evidence we have produced proves beyond doubt that our oil did test 73 degrees Abel and upwards at New York.

As it is packed in hermetically sealed tins, no change can have occurred on the voyage.

A priori, it is still 73 degrees Abel and upwards, whatever the official analyst at Calcutta may make it by his own mode of conducting the test.

We, therefore, respectfully beg that the Indian Government may be urged to at once remove their prohibition, and allow an oil to go into consumption.

The loss already sustained by us, through no fault of our own, is very serious. The value of the four cargoes now under official detention at Calcutta exceeds 7,00,000 rupees, and it is out of all reason that so large an amount of valuable property should be kept on the open bank of the river, without adequate protection from the weather, and daily deteriorating in value from the exposure, while the Indian Government are conducting a lengthened series of scientific experiments to demonstrate what we have already proved.

Unless our property is at once released our loss will be enormously increased by the rainy season just commencing.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Blackwood, Conor & Co.*

Her Majesty's
Under Secretary of State for India.

Enclosures in No. 18.

(A.)

No. 18.—Bowring & Archibald's Case Petroleum Circular, for the Week ending 3rd May 1882.

EXPORTS from NEW YORK.

Vessels.	Destination.	Quantity.	Vessels.	Destination.	Quantity.
*Sheila	Calcutta	40,750	Nordenskjold	Batavia	15,836
Lord Canning	„	52,521	J. D. Brewer	Shanghae	35,020
Concezione S.	Rangoon	24,300	N. Boynton	Hong Kong	36,400
Anna Thorman	Anjier, f. o.	13,814	Laura Cacace	Bougie	10,825
Cutty Sark	„ „	27,520	Matilde	Tunis	7,200

PHILADELPHIA.

Marianni II.	Lisbon	1,750	—	—	—

VESSELS LOADING and to Load in NEW YORK.

*Jura	Calcutta	50,000	Jas. G. Pendleton	China or Japan	30,000
*Orealla	„	75,000	Luzon	„ „	50,000
*Isaac L. Skolfield	„	50,000	Meteor	Hong Kong	
Lornty	„	75,000	Alert	Hong Kong	
Abana	„	60,000		Shanghae.	
Rhotomahana	Bombay	63,000	Hudson	Singapore	
Frank Stafford	„	40,000	Lorenzina	Java	
Copernicus	Shanghae	40,000	Passepartout	„	
Dorset	„	70,000	Guldregn	„	
Zebina Goudey	„	40,000	Timour	„	
Maria Louisa	„	30,000	Charlie Baker	„	
Halgerda	Japan	40,000	Don Quixote	„	
Str. Critic	„	75,000	Hiram Emery	Anjier, f. o.	
A. Marshall	„	40,000	Topdal	„ „	
Anglo-American	„	55,000	Vassalo	Far East	

PHILADELPHIA.

Annie M. Law	Japan	40,000	Bernardo Chiozzo	Mediterranean
Adelaide Chiavari	Mediterranean	15,000	Fillipino	Genoa
Guiseppi Massone	„	17,000		

We quote COST FREIGHT and INSURANCE per Case according to Size of Carg

							s.	d.	
Devoe's				High Screws, 73 degrees Abel test for	India		6	3	to
„				Low „	„	„	6	1	to
Radiant, Gaslight, and Comet				High „	„	„	6	3	to
„ „	„			Low „	„	„	6	1	to
Any Brand				High „	„	„	6	2	to
„				Low „	„	„	6	–	to
Devoe's				„ „	110 degrees test for	China	6	5	to
„				„ „	115 „	„ Japan	6	2	to
Any Brand				„ „	110 „	„ China	6	3	to
„				„ „	115 „	„ Japan	6	–	to
Atlantic Brand				„ „	110 „	„ Italy	5	4	to
Radiant, Gaslight, and Comet				„ „	110 „	„ Levant	5	5	to

Market dull.

* Bowring & Archibald, Shippers.

Represented by Messrs. C. T. Bowring & Co., Liverpool; Bowring, Jamieson & Co., Lon
C. T. Bennett, Bristol.

57, Beaver-street, New York. *Bowring &*

(B.)

No. 19.—Bowring & Archibald's Case Petroleum Circular, for the Week ending 10th May 1882.

EXPORTS from NEW YORK.

Vessels.	Destination.	Quantity.	Vessels.	Destination.	Quantity.
Guldregn	Anjier f. o.	22,041	A. Marshall	Yokohama	38,135
Hiram Emery	"	26,500	Vassalo	Singapore	19,214
Str. Dorset	Shanghae	49,000	Hudson	"	28,500
Luzon	"	46,438	Gemsbok	Auckland	10,000
Str. Critic	Yokohama	74,500	Aconcagua	Adelaide	7,290

PHILADELPHIA.

Annie M. Law	Hiogo	45,040	Beppino A.	Genoa	23,793

VESSELS LOADING and to LOAD in NEW YORK.

*Ophelia	Rangoon	40,000	Meteor	Hong Kong	25,000
*Ragnar	"	40,000	Alert	Hong Kong or Shanghae.	40,000
*Jura	Calcutta	50,000			
*Orealla	"	75,000	Nereid	Singapore	25,000
*Isaac L. Skolfield	"	50,000	Gloaming	Hong Kong	55,000
Lornty	"	75,000	Iceberg	Far East	40,000
Abana	"	60,000	Lorenzina	Java	30,000
Rhotomahana	Bombay	63,000	Passepartout	"	18,000
Frank Stafford	"	40,000	Timour	"	30,000
Silenzio	Rangoon	25,000	Charlie Baker	"	35,000
Zebina Goudey	Shanghae	40,000	Don Quixote	"	40,000
Maria Louisa	"	30,000	Minden	"	45,000
John Bunyan	"	40,000	Sumner R. Mead	"	35,000
Halgerda	Japan	40,000	Topdal	Anjier, f. o.	20,000
Anglo-American	"	55,000	Drina	Ibraile	16,000
Paul Revere	"	60,000	Padre	Alexandria	20,000
Jas. G. Pendleton	China or Japan	30,000			

PHILADELPHIA.

Adelaide Chiavari	Mediterranean	15,000	Fillipio	Genoa	36,000
Guiseppi Massone	"	17,000	Razeto Padre	"	18,000
Bernardo Chiozzo	"	27,000	Dussau	Alexandria	17,000
Lorenzo P.	"	18,000	Francesco Cilente	Syra	14,000
Moderato	"	17,000	Peppina	Levant	20,000

We quote COST FREIGHT and INSURANCE per Case according to Size of Cargo.

		s.	d.	s.	d.
Devoe's	High Screws, 73 degrees Abel test for India	6	4 to	6	7
"	Low " " " "	6	2 to	6	5
Radiant, Gaslight, and Comet	High " " " "	6	3 to	6	6
" " "	Low " " " "	6	1 to	6	4
Any Brand	High " " " "	6	3 to	6	6
"	Low " " " "	6	1 to	6	4
Devoe's	" " 110 degrees test for China	6	5 to	6	7
"	" " 115 " " Japan	6	2 to	6	4
Any Brand	" " 110 " " China	6	4 to	6	6
"	" " 115 " " Japan	6	1 to	6	3
Atlantic Brand	" " 110 " " Italy	5	4 to	5	7
Radiant, Gaslight, and Comet	" " 110 " " Levant	5	5 to	5	8

Market strong and active.

* Bowring & Archibald, Shippers.

Represented by Messrs. C. T. Bowring & Co., Liverpool; Bowring, Jamieson & Co., London; C. T. Bennett, Bristol.

57, Beaver-street, New York. *Bowring & Archibald.*

(C.)

No. 20.—Bowring & Archibald's Case Petroleum Circular, for the Week ending 17th May 1882.

EXPORTS from NEW YORK.

Vessels.	Destination.	Quantity.	Vessels.	Destination.	Quantity.
Lornty	Calcutta	70,000	Meteor	Hong Kong	19,100
Passepartout	Anjier, f. o.	18,927	Alert	Yokohama	40,000
Essex	Aden	13,140	Black Adder	Sydney	4,075

PHILADELPHIA.

Dussan	Alexandria	17,731	Razetto Padre	Gibraltar, f.o.	17,259
Guiseppe Massone	Genoa	17,500	Francisco Cilente	Syra	13,400

VESSELS LOADING and to LOAD in NEW YORK.

*Ophelia	Rangoon	40,000	Paul Revere	Japan	60,000
*Ragnar	"	35,000	Jas. G. Pendleton	China or Japan	30,000
*Jura	Calcutta	50,000	Granville Belle	China	40,000
*Orealla	"	75,000	Nereid	Singapore	25,000
*Isaac L. Skolfield	"	50,000	Gloaming	Hong Kong	55,000
Memnon	"	28,000	Iceberg	Far East	40,000
Abana	"	60,000	Lorenzina	Java	30,000
Rotomahana	Bombay	63,000	Timour	"	30,000
Frank Stafford	"	40,000	Charlie Baker	"	35,000
Silenzio	Rangoon	25,000	Don Quixote	"	40,000
Zebina Goudey	Shanghae	40,000	Minden	"	45,000
Maria Louisa	"	30,000	Sumner R. Mead	"	35,000
John Bunyan	"	40,000	Topdal	Anjier, f.o.	20,000
Southern Chief	"	42,000	Drina	Ibraile	16,000
Halgerda	Japan	40,000	Padre	Alexandria	20,000
Anglo-American	"	55,000			

PHILADELPHIA.

Adelaide Chiavari	Mediterranean	15,000	Fillipino	Genoa	36,000
Bernardo Chiozzo	"	27,000	Peppina	Levant	20,000
Lorenzo, P.	"	18,000	San Agnello	Alexandria	12,000
Moderato	"	17,000	Carmoyle	Alexandretta	16,000
Riconascenza	"	23,000			

We quote COST FREIGHT and INSURANCE per CASE according to Size of CARGO.

		s.	d.		s.	d.
Devoe's	High Screws, 73 degrees Abel test for India	6	5	to	6	8
"	Low " " " "	6	2	to	6	5
Radiant, Gaslight, and Comet	High " " " "	6	4	to	6	7
" " "	Low " " " "	6	1	to	6	4
Any Brand	High " " " "	6	4	to	6	7
"	Low " " " "	6	1	to	6	4
Devoe's	Low " 110 degrees test for China	6	4	to	6	6
"	" " 115 " " Japan	6	5	to	6	7
Any Brand	" " 110 " " China	6	2	to	6	4
"	" " 115 " " Japan	6	3	to	6	5
Atlantic Brand	" " 110 " " Italy	5	5	to	5	7
Radiant, Gaslight, and Comet	" " 110 " " Levant	5	6	to	5	8
Market strong.						

* Bowring & Archibald, Shippers.

Represented by Messrs. C. T. Bowring & Co., Liverpool; Bowring, Jamieson & Co., London; C. T. Bennett, Bristol.

57, Beaver-street, New York. *Bowring & Archibald.*

(D.)

No. 21.—Bowring & Archibald's Case Petroleum Circular, for the Week ending 24th May 1882.

EXPORTS from NEW YORK.

Vessels.	Destination.	Quantity.	Vessels.	Destination.	Quantity.
*Isaac L. Skolfield	Calcutta	50,500	Don Quixote	Padang	40,100
Rotomahana	Bombay	63,000	Anglo-American	Yokohama	56,210
Frank Stafford	"	42,816	Halgerda	"	39,300
Agostini S.	Anjier, f. o.	18,227	Zebina Goudey	Shanghae	39,466
Timour	"	30,770	Copernicus	"	43,200
Charlie Baker	"	35,123	Padre	Alexandria	19,800
Topdal	"	20,200	Chas. G. Rice	Dunedin and Lyttleton.	2,500

PHILADELPHIA.

Filippino	Genoa	36,261	Riconascenza	Genoa	23,181

VESSELS LOADING and to LOAD in NEW YORK.

*Ophelia	Rangoon	40,000	Granville Belle	China	40,000
*Ragnar	"	35,000	Nereid	Singapore	25,000
*Jura	Calcutta	50,000	Gloaming	Hong Kong	55,000
*Orealla	"	75,000	Iceberg	Far East	40,000
Memnon	"	28,000	Lorenzina	Java	30,000
Abana	"	60,000	Minden	"	45,000
Silenzio	Rangoon	25,000	Sumner R. Mead	"	35,000
Eastminster	"	40,000	Cheshire	Anjier, f. o.	25,000
Maria Louisa	Shanghae	30,000	Bygdo	"	20,000
John Bunyan	"	40,000	Mala Marico	Malta, f. o.	12,500
Southern Chief	"	42,000	Siloe	"	13,000
Paul Revere	Japan	60,000	Drina	Ibraile	16,000
Jas. G. Pendleton	China or Japan	30,000			

PHILADELPHIA.

Adelaide Chiavari	Mediterranean	15,000	Peppina	Levant	20,000
Bernardo Chiozzo	"	27,000	San Agnello	Alexandria	12,000
Lorenzo P.	"	18,000	Carmoyle	Alexandretta	16,000
Moderato	"	17,000	Lord Dufferin	Japan	60,000
Bandiera Moro	"	12,000			

We quote COST FREIGHT and INSURANCE per Case according to Size of Cargo.

		s.	d.	s.	d.
Devoe's	High Screws, 73 degrees Abel test for India	6	5 to	6	8
"	Low " " " "	6	2 to	6	5
Radiant, Gaslight, and Comet	High " " " "	6	4 to	6	7
" " "	Low " " " "	6	1 to	6	4
Any Brand	High " " " "	6	4 to	6	7
"	Low " " " "	6	– to	6	3
Devoe's	" " 110 degrees test for China	6	4 to	6	6
"	" " 115 " " Japan	6	5 to	6	7
Any Brand	" " 110 " " China	6	1 to	6	3
"	" " 115 " " Japan	6	2 to	6	4
Atlantic Brand	" " 110 " " Italy	5	5 to	5	7
Radiant, Gaslight, and Comet	" " 110 " " Levant	5	6 to	5	8

Market very quiet; prices nominal.

* Bowring & Archibald, Shippers.

Represented by Messrs. C. T. Bowring & Co, Liverpool; Bowring, Jamieson & Co., London; C. T. Bennett, Bristol.

57, Beaver-street, New York. *Bowring & Archibald.*

(E.)

Dear Sirs, London, 9 December 1881.

YOUR attention has, no doubt, been drawn to the condemnation by the Government analyst at Calcutta of a cargo of case petroleum per "Isaac L. Skolfield," and the consequent refusal of the Government to allow the cargo to be landed.

We shall feel obliged if you will kindly wire your New York house at once, drawing attention to the case in question, and urging upon them the greatest vigilance in supervising the sampling and testing of our cargoes per "Rossdhu" and "Tintern Abbey."

The consequences of any carelessness in either operation are too serious to be trifled with.

We are, &c.
(signed) *Blackwood, Conor & Co.*

Messrs. Bowring, Jamieson & Co.,
7, East India Avenue, E.C.

(F.)

Dear Sirs, New York, 11 May 1882.

IN reply to the complaint of test of the oil per ship "Rossdhu," we beg to state that we have referred to our record of her cargo, and find there were cases packed for her from—

28 November to	about	15,000	cases,	testing	81	degrees	Abel.
3 December	„	20,000	„	„	76	„	„
9 „	„	7,500	„	„	73	„	„
13 „	„	2,500	„	„	73	„	„
14 „	„	3,500	„	„	74	„	„
16 „	„	2,000	„	„	76	„	„

Making about 13,500 cases, testing from 73 to 74 degrees Abel, and 37,000 cases, testing from 76 to 81 degrees.

Samples of all these lots were tested at our office with the gas jet, and we permitted none to be packed until the oil first passed the Abel test of 73 degrees.

We are unable to account for the discrepancy in test as cabled to you, unless the climate has something to do with it, or perhaps, more likely, the use of the oil-lamp jet in testing, which we do not consider quite as reliable and steady as the gas jet.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *I. H. Archer & Co.*,
Inspectors.

Messrs. Bowring & Archibald.

(G.)

Dear Sirs, New York, 16 May 1882.

WE hereby certify that we inspected and tested frequent daily samples of the cases of refined petroleum being packed for the ship "Tintern Abbey," and the following was the result in detail:—

28 December 1881	Brand "Noonday."	Abel test,	76	degrees.
28 „ „		„	74	„
31 „ „		„	75	„
4 January 1882		„	74	„
7 „ „		„	73	„
11 „ „		„	73	„
11 „ „		„	74	„

Duplicate samples were tested at our office as well as at the refinery, and our inspector was present when the oil was filled into the tins, and permitted nothing to be packed that had not first passed the Abel test of 73 degrees and upwards.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *I. H. Archer & Co.*,
Inspectors.

Messrs. Bowring & Archibald.

(H.)

Dear Sirs, New York, 16 May 1882.

We hereby certify that we have inspected and tested frequent daily samples of the cases of refined petroleum while being packed for the ship "Celtic Monarch," and the following was the result in detail:—

6 March,	about	5,000	cases.	Brand "Noonday."	Abel test,	79 degrees.
8 „	„	5,000	„		„	77 „
9 „	„	10,000	„		„	76 „
10 „	„	6,000	„		„	75 „
11 „	„	7,000	„		„	78 „
11 „	„	5,000	„		„	77 „
13 „	„	5,000	„		„	80 „
15 „	„	8,000	„		„	80 „
15 „	„	2,000	„		„	74 „
16 „	„	8,000	„		„	75 „
18 balance required to fill vessel - - - - -					„	76 „

Our inspector was present at the refinery during the time the cans were filled, and allowed nothing to be packed that did not stand Abel test 73 degrees, or upward.

Duplicate samples of each day's filling were tested at our office, confirming the above.

Yours, &c.

Messrs. Bowring & Archibald. (signed) *I. H. Archer & Co.*, Inspectors.

(I.)

New York, 16 May 1882.

We hereby certify that Messrs. I. H. Archer & Co., Inspectors of petroleum at this port, have been employed by us for many years to inspect cargoes of petroleum shipped by us to the United Kingdom; that they have had very great experience in the use of the Abel instrument, probably more so than any other inspector in this country, and that we do not remember a single instance of the rejection on account of test of any oil shipped to the United Kingdom under their inspection.

(signed) *Bowring & Archibald.*

(J.)

Dear Sirs, New York, 13 May 1882.

In reply to the cable shown us this date regarding the test of the oil of "Tintern Abbey," we can only say that the method of using the Abel instrument, at Calcutta, must be quite different from the rules laid down for it, which we follow closely to the letter.

We tested the oil for that vessel continuously from December 27th to January 12th, inclusive, both at the refinery where the oil was being packed, and duplicate samples at our office. No oil was permitted to be packed until it passed the test of 73 degrees Abel, and with the exception of two days (December 28th and January 10th), when the test was just 73 degrees, it ranged from 74 degrees to 76 degrees.

The American (Taybolt) test was from 120 degrees to 127 degrees.

It seems strange to us that we hear of no cargoes of oil being rejected in England for not standing the Abel test, and the conclusion we draw from it is that they do not know how to use the instrument at Calcutta.

Yours, &c.

Messrs. Bowring & Archibald. (signed) *I. H. Archer & Co.*, Inspectors.

(K.)

(No. 29,162.)

New York, 16 May 1882.

The undersigned, inspectors of crude and refined petroleum, hereby certify that they have examined the sample from cargo of refined oil named below, and that they return out as follows:—

Brand Royal Arrow at Empire Refining Company's warehouse.
Sample drawn from cargo of refined oil in cases.
Flashing point on Abel instrument (78° to 80°), seventy-eight to eighty degrees.
Open flashing point (100°) one hundred degrees to (101) one hundred and one degrees.

Per "Jura."
Marked sample from forepart of vessel; open flash, 101°; Abel test, 80°.
Marked sample from aftpart of vessel; open flash, 100°; Abel test, 80°.
Marked sample from midship of vessel; open flash, 100°; Abel test, 78°.
Marked sample from warehouse; open flash, 100°; Abel test, 79°.

(signed) *Lockwood Brothers & Holly.*

(L.)

New York Produce Exchange.

New York, 16 May 1882.

THIS is to certify that Messrs. Lockwood Brothers and Holly are now, and have been for the past year, duly licensed Inspectors of Petroleum for the New York Produce Exchange.

(signed) *Paul Babcock*, jun., Secretary.

(M.)

I, EDWARD MORTIMER ARCHIBALD, Esq., Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, and Rhode Island, do hereby certify that the seal affixed to the annexed Certificate is the seal of the New York Produce Exchange, and that on the day of the date of said certificate, Paul Babcock, jun., Esq., whose true signature is thereunto subscribed, was Secretary of the said Exchange, to whose official acts as such faith and credit are due. In witness whereof, I do hereunto set my hand and seal of office at the City of New York, this Seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

(signed) *E. M. Archibald,*
H. B. M. Consul General.

(N.)

Dear Sirs, New York, 16 May 1882.

WE hereby certify that we have inspected frequent daily samples of the cases refined petroleum being packed for ship "Jura," with the result, thus far, as follows :—

1 May	Brand "Broad Arrow."	Open Flash,	102	degrees;	Abel test,	78	degrees.
1 „		„	101	„	„	75	„
2 „		„	100	„	„	75	„
2 „		„	101	„	„	74	„
2 „		„	103	„	„	76	„
3 „		„	104	„	„	78	„
5 „		„	117	„	„	79	„
5 „		„	109	„	„	79	„
5 „		„	113	„	„	79	„
5 „		„	105	„	„	76	„
6 „		„	101	„	„	78	„
6 „		„	105	„	„	79	„
8 „		„	102	„	„	76	„
9 „		„	100	„	„	77	„
10 „		„	102	„	„	78	„
11 „		„	100	„	„	76	„
12 „		„	101	„	„	79	„
13 „		„	100	„	„	77	„

Duplicate samples of each day's filling has been tested at our office, and no oil has been allowed to be packed until it has first passed the Abel test, 73 degrees and upwards.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *I. H. Archer & Co.,*
Inspectors.

Messrs. Bowring & Archibald.

(O.)

Dear Sirs, New York, 16 May 1882.

In reply to your inquiry regarding the apparent discrepancy between the Abel test of cargoes of case oil shipped from here, and the same as found on arrival at Calcutta, we beg to state that we consider it is largely owing to the difference in the manipulation of the testing apparatus.

While we regard the Abel tester as by far the most accurate yet invented, approaching as nearly as possible to a mechanical or automatic action when used by a person of fair experience, carefully following every detail of the rules prescribed for its use, yet, in the hands of an inexperienced or careless operator, it is capable of wide variations in results.

Each successive step in the process of testing requires considerable delicacy and care, for instance :—

First. Reducing the temperature of the oil sample three or four degrees below 66 degrees (the point of first trial), when the temperature is above that.

Secondly. Filling the testing cup with the oil to the exact depth, as indicated by the gauge point.

Thirdly. Application of the "torch" to the oil during the exact limit of time prescribed by the rules indicated by the oscillations of the pendulum.

Fourthly. The use of the gas jet "torch," whenever possible (in preference to the oil lamp), the flame being much more easily adjusted to the size of the ball gauge, and hence more uniform and certain in its action.

We have experimented with various oils and other fluids for the lamp "torch," and have found serious objections to all, chief of which being that the fluid in the lamp flowing too rapidly down the wick tube as the torch is dipped into the testing cup, will, at the critical moment, increase the size of the flame, and prematurely force a flash.

There is, in our opinion, no perfect substitute for the gas jet, and although we are obliged to use the oil lamp at the warehouses, where gas connection is not to be had, whenever the test of the oil is close or doubtful, the samples are sent to our office to have the test confirmed by the gas torch, and the oil is accepted or rejected by the result.

We feel so perfectly confident of the test of all the cargoes of case oil we have inspected for you, that we are sure the inspector at Calcutta must have been inattentive to some of the above details, which though they may appear trifling in description, nevertheless affect the result of the test very seriously.

We are, &c.

Messrs. Bowring & Archibald. (signed) *I. H. Archer & Co.*,
Inspectors.

— No. 19. —

Messrs. *Blackwood, Conor & Co.* to the Under Secretary of State for India.

11 and 12, Great Tower-street, E.C.

Sir, London, 8 June 1882.

Since our interview to-day, we have received permission from Mr. Redwood to state publicly the fact he had before mentioned to us privately, viz., that in the Government Laboratory at Berlin, he and Dr. Fürster, the Prussian Astronomer Royal, tested *the same sample* of petroleum in two Abel instruments certified by the Standards Department of Her Majesty's Board of Trade, and found that in one instrument the oil flashed at 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and in the other instrument at 73 degrees Fahrenheit. To make the experiment even more conclusive, Mr. Redwood used *the same thermometer* in both tests.

Dr. Fürster's coadjutor in the series of experiments the German Government have been making informed Mr. Redwood they had found the difference in some cases as much as 4 degrees Fahrenheit.

We think this evidence of *very great importance*, as it is manifest that if our cargoes now at Calcutta had been tested with one duly certified instrument, they would have been passed; if with the other, condemned.

Dr. Fürster requested Mr. Redwood to treat what he had seen as private until he received permission from Dr. Fürster to make what further use he thought necessary of the information.

Mr. Redwood has now received the necessary permission.

We have, &c.

Her Majesty's (signed) *Blackwood, Conor & Co.*
Under Secretary of State for India.

— No. 20. —

Mr. *C. C. Trevor* to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Board of Trade (Standards Department),
Sir, 7, Old Palace Yard, S.W., 8 June 1882.

In reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, with reference to the operation of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1881, I am directed by the Board of Trade to request that you will state to the Secretary of State for India that certain information has just reached them with reference to the results of the investigations at Berlin, which shall be forwarded to you as soon as they have been translated and considered.

I am to add that, with regard to the important question of providing a suitable permanent test for India, on which information is requested by the Viceroy, some suggestions will also be offered as soon as some inquiries which are now in progress at the Standards Office are completed.

I have, &c.
The Under Secretary of State for India, (signed) *C. Cecil Trevor.*
India Office, London, S.W.

— No. 21. —

The Secretary, Revenue, Statistics and Commerce Department, to Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Immediate.

Sir, India Office, 9 June 1882.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India, with reference to recent telegraphic communications on the subject of petroleum testing, to transmit herewith, in anticipation of a Despatch which will be hereafter sent, a copy of certain papers which it is desirable that the Government of India should be able to consider without loss of time.

Letter from Messrs. Blackwood and Conor, dated 7 June, with accompaniments.
Further letter from Messrs. Blackwood and Conor, dated 8 June.
D. O. letter from Professor Abel, dated 2 June.
Letter from Professor Abel, dated 6 June.
Extracts from "Times" newspaper of 5, 7, and 9 June.

I am to add the following observations:—

With reference to the statements made in a telegram from Calcutta, which appeared in the "Times" newspaper of 5th June, the Under Secretary of State has inspected the contracts for the purchase in America of the cargoes of petroleum, with reference to which the present controversy has arisen, and has convinced himself both that the contracts were for oil, fully satisfying the requirements of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1881, and that the oil so purchased was not "cheap" oil, but was bought at a full market price for oil of a quality to satisfy those requirements.

The letters marked J. N. & O. from Messrs. Archer of New York, among the accompaniments to Messrs. Blackwood and Conor's letter of June 7th, have been shown to Professor Abel, who authorises me to state, with reference to the Viceroy's telegram of 4th instant, that they fully satisfy him both that Messrs. Archer entirely understand the application of his test, and that they have in the particular cases applied it carefully and thoroughly.

Mr. Redwood has confirmed the statement made in Messrs. Blackwood and Conor's letter relative to the re-test in London of the identical samples on test of which, in Bombay, petroleum ex-ship "William Douglas" was rejected there.

You will observe that the papers now sent relate chiefly to the shipments of Messrs. Blackwood and Conor. Messrs. Wallace Brothers have also given full information relative to their shipment for ship "Viscount." In that case, as was briefly stated in the Secretary of State's telegram of 16th May, the cargo on test in bulk at New York gave an average flashing point of 76½ degrees Fahrenheit. Samples drawn at the time of shipment and sent to London, gave, on test by Mr. Redwood, an average of over 78 degrees Fahrenheit.

I am, &c.
Secretary to Government of India, (signed) *W. G. Pedder.*
Finance and Commerce Department.

— No. 22. —

Messrs. *Wallace Brothers* to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Sir, 8 Austin Friars, London, 17 June 1882.

HEREWITH we beg to hand you copy of a letter from Messrs. Wallace & Co., Bombay, to Messrs. Busk and Jevons, New York, dated 17th November 1881, and would call your attention to the discrepancies in the tests made by the Government analyst of samples of oil per "Wm. Douglas." This appears to us further strong evidence of the opinion we have already laid before you, viz., that the tests by Abel's instrument in India are not reliable.

We also hand copies of two telegrams from Messrs. Busk and Jevons to ourselves, from which you will observe that on the 18th October 1881, the cost of the "Noonday" brand *without label* was 5 *s.* 9 *d.* per case of 10 gallons, cost and freight, and of Devoe's "Brilliant" (a favourite brand in India), *with label*, on the 20th October 1881, was 5 *s.* 10 *d.* per case of 10 gallons, cost and freight. This penny difference in the cost represents about the extra cost of the brass label, and has absolutely nothing to do with the quality of the oil.

These telegrams prove that "Noonday" oil, as compared with "Devoe's," is considered neither cheap nor inferior in New York.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Wallace Brothers.*

To Her Majesty's
Under Secretary of State for India,
India Office, S.W.

Enclosure A, in No. 22.

Dear Sirs, Bombay, 17 November 1881.

WE wrote you last on 10th instant, and have since received none of your valued favours to own receipt of.

"*Sunrise.*" We are sending closed accounts to Messrs. Wallace Brothers of this shipment, and are glad to say that, owing to the very small leakage in this cargo, the result is better than we had reason to anticipate. We estimate there should be a small profit on the venture.

"*Wm. Douglas*" arrived on 9th instant, and we regret to say we are experiencing considerable trouble in respect of the test of the oil.

The sample bottle brought by the captain was experimented upon by the authorised Custom-house official on the 10th instant, and he made the flashing point only 69 degrees by Abel's machine.

Samples were then drawn by the Custom House officials from the cargo, and sent into the chemical analyser to Government, who reported that the oil flashed below 73 degrees Abel's test, and the discharge of the cargo was forthwith stopped.

On the 12th instant experiments were made in the presence of the writer, both with our own apparatus and that of the Government, with the following results:

Tests made by Government analyser, Government apparatus.

Sample A.:—
1st experiment flashed at 72 degrees.
2nd experiment flashed at 67 „

Observation.—That there should be a difference of five degrees in the above experiments is inexplicable so far, they were made on oil taken out of the same vessel, and at an interval of barely five minutes. The results seem to throw doubt upon the apparatus, or the conditions of the experiments.

Sample B.:—
1st experiment flashed at 69 degrees.
2nd experiment flashed at 69 „

Tests made by the writer with Wallace & Co's apparatus.

Sample A.
flashed at 79 degrees.

Observation.—The oil lamp went out during the first part of the experiment twice, and the valve was only opened as follows: at 66 degrees, 73 degrees, 74 degrees, 75 degrees, 76 degrees, 77 degrees, 78 degrees, 79 degrees. The valve being closed between

66 degrees and 73 degrees was against the oil; that is to say, the oil should flash at a lower temperature; but Dr. Lyon, the Government analyser, objected to the experiment on the ground of unsatisfactory combustion of flame; paper, however, was kindled by the flame, and it burnt continuously from 73 degrees to 79 degrees, being about the size of the regulation bead.

Sample B. flashed at 75 degrees.

The lamp again went out, the valve being opened at 66 degrees, 70 degrees, 72 degrees, 73 degrees, 74 degrees, 75 degrees; the combustion of the flame was also objected to by Dr. Lyon in this experiment.

Tests with Dr. Lyon's thermometer, oil-cup cover, and gas test lamp, fitted to Wallace & Co.'s apparatus.

Sample A. flashed at 72 degrees.
Sample B. flashed at 71 ,,
Final test with Wallace & Co.'s apparatus. Flame approved by Dr. Lyon.
Sample B. flashed at 74 degrees.

Observation.—Dr. Lyon objected to the thermometer as being 1½ to 2 degrees too high, *i.e.*, in favour of the oil. The writer considers 1¼ degree the limit of difference between this thermometer and Dr. Lyon's. Our thermometer was sealed up and sent to the Government Astronomer for test; but after having been kept nearly two days it was returned with the remark that there was no means of testing its accuracy.

Meanwhile, fresh samples were drawn and sent for test to the Government analyser, we objecting to what we considered certain irregularities in the mode of taking the above tests, and also protesting against the Government apparatus and gas test lamp.

The result of these subsequent experiments was unsatisfactory, and Dr. Lyon reported "that the oil flashed well below 73 degrees."

Yesterday we experimented in our office, in the presence of Dr. Lyon and an independent expert, with our own apparatus, and the following results were shown:—

Sample 1, flashed at 66 degrees.
Sample 2, flashed at 76 degrees.
Sample 3, flashed at 75 degrees.
Sample 4, flashed at 72 degrees.

In the experiment on Sample 2, Dr. Lyon objected to the combustion of the flame, but he could find no fault with the experiment on Sample 3; he accepted the correctness of the thermometer used, which to-day was compared with his standard at 85 degrees, and found about a quarter of a degree too low.

Further experiments were made this morning by Dr. Lyon, in our presence, and that of the Collector of Customs, and other gentlemen.

The Government apparatus was used, and we objected to the use of gas (Bombay gas being proverbially bad), the size of the flame, and the use of the whole apparatus. We tendered our own, but the Government analyser refused to experiment with it.

The results obtained were as follows:—

Sample 1, flashed at 70 degrees.
Sample 2, flashed at 72 degrees.
Sample 3, flashed at 76 degrees.

Same Samples re-tested:—

Sample 1, flashed at 71 degrees.
Sample 2, flashed at 68 degrees!!!
Sample 3, flashed at 76 degrees.
Sample 2, again tested, flashed at 67 !!!

Finally, Sample 3, which was tested at our office yesterday with our apparatus and flashed at 75 degrees, was re-tested by the Government analyser in his own apparatus, and flashed at 72 degrees.

On the results of this morning's experiments we have obtained permission to go on with the discharge of the vessel, but, as landed, the cargo will be very carefully tested. Meanwhile too, the Collector of Customs is telegraphing Government on the subject, as on his own authority he can only allow oil not flashing below 73 degrees to pass into consumption.

We have applied to the Customs to have duplicate samples drawn in future, one for the Government analyser, and one to be tested in our apparatus by an independent expert, and we trust we may succeed in getting the cargo passed eventually.

We have repeatedly made experiments ourselves in our own machine, and the oil has passed the 73 degree standard 17 times out of 20; it seems to us that 74 degrees to 76 degrees is about the true flashing point.

If, however, the Government experiments and machines are to be relied upon we fear it will be held the oil is very irregular, and we shall have still a considerable amount of difficulty and trouble in the matter, unless the balance of the cargo comes out more regular.

The

The fact that the Government analyser had made the same oil taken out of the same vessel flash both at 72 degrees and 67 degrees on two different occasions, when the comparative experiments on the two samples were made at an interval of only five minutes, seems to throw doubt upon the correctness of his apparatus or conditions of his experiments, and we are endeavouring to make the most of this.

We have telegraphed to London on the subject, and we have no doubt they have passed our messages on to your good selves.

Our telegrams were as follows:—

Dated 12th instant. "Wm. Douglas," discharge stopped (owing to unsatisfactory test); we expect to arrange matters.

Dated 15th instant. "Wm. Douglas," latest official test, make flashing point 65 degrees; we are testing further.

Dated 16th instant. "Wm. Douglas," some samples doubtless flash 66 degrees, strongly suspect; some 110 degrees fire test oil shipped, possibly to fill up; inquire sharp.

With reference to our last telegram, although a sample drawn by ourselves and tested in our own apparatus yesterday, did actually flash at 66 degrees, that this is the true flash of the oil represented by the sample, the result may admit of some explanation.

We shall probably have to telegraph further in the matter, possibly with the view of getting information from the London Petroleum Association. Meanwhile, you are no doubt investigating matters as far as possible on your side.

We refrain to-day from making any further comments; but, of course, we cannot continue the business if there is the least chance of a repetition of the worry, trouble, risk, and anxiety of the last few days, occasioned by the "Wm. Douglas" cargo.

We are, &c.
(signed) *Wallace & Co.*

Messs. Busk and Jevons,
New York.

True Copy.

(signed) *Wallace Brothers.*

Enclosure B, in No. 22.

Copies of Telegrams received by *Wallace Brothers* from New York, *Bush and Jevons*.

Dispatched from New York, Tuesday, 18th October 1881, p.m.
Received in London, Wednesday, 19th October 1881, a.m.

Cyphers.	*Translation.*
Earwig	We have concluded contract.
Noonday	"Noonday" (brand).
Lowtop	Lowtop.
Brunion	Without label.
Browsewood	73 Abel's test.
Lithocolla	At 5/9 C. & F.

Dispatched from New York, Thursday, 20th October 1881, p.m.
Received in London, Friday, 21st October 1881, a.m.

Cyphers.	*Translation.*
Whitman	Whitman Brothers.
Ordure	Have chartered for Calcutta.
"Nagpore"	"Nagpore" (ship).
"Zenebloom"	(for) 50,000 (cases).
Firedamp	Devoe's "Brilliant," 100 flash, lowtop, brass label.
Lithodome	At 510 C. & F.
Conjecture	The market is quiet.

16 June 1882. *Wallace Brothers.*

— No. 23. —

Messrs. *Blackwood, Conor & Co.* to the Under Secretary of State for India.

11 and 12, Great Tower-street,
Sir, London, E.C., 20 June 1882.

It having been represented to his Excellency the Viceroy that the four cargoes of petroleum now under detention at Calcutta, and about which we addressed you on the 7th inst., are of inferior brands, and that variations in test do not occur in petroleum of other brands; we telegraphed to New York and to Calcutta to obtain details of the tests of the only other cargoes we had previously shipped.

The first cargo was of "Devoe's" brand, and was shipped per "Sheila," which vessel arrived at Calcutta on the 23rd June 1881. The New York tests of this cargo ranged from 77 degrees to 82 degrees Abel, or a mean of 79½ degrees. The mean of the official tests at Calcutta was 76½ degrees Abel.

The other cargo was of "Bostwick's" brand, and was shipped per "George Skolfield," which vessel arrived at Calcutta on the 15th April 1882. The New York tests of this cargo ranged from 76 degrees to 79 degrees Abel, or a mean of 77½ degrees. The mean of the official tests at Calcutta was 73½ degrees Abel.

Documentary evidence of the New York tests is being forwarded by mail, and shall be sent you when received.

We quote the mean of the official Indian tests, as it would appear the Government analysts rarely make the same sample of oil flash twice at the same temperature, and being unable to decide which of the results obtained is the correct one, avoid the difficulty by returning the average of several trials as the test obtained.

The average of the daily tests made at New York while the cargoes now under detention were being shipped, and the mean of the official tests of the same cargoes made at Calcutta, are as follows:

	Degrees.
"Rossdhu," New York average	75½
Calcutta mean	70
"Tintern Abbey," New York average	74
Calcutta mean	70
"Celtic Monarch," New York average	77
Calcutta mean	70

There would seem to be a difference of from 3 degrees to 7 degrees between the New York and the Calcutta tests of all brands, and of about the same between the Indian tests and the tests of the same samples made in London (*vide* our letter of 7th June, stating results of Bombay and London tests of samples, *ex* "Wm. Douglass," condemned at Bombay).

We have, &c.
(signed) *Blackwood, Conor & Co.*

Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India.

Enclosures in No. 23.

7, East India Avenue, London, E.C.,
11 November 1881.

Sold this day to Messrs. Blackwood, Conor & Co. about fifty thousand (50,000) cases kerosine oil, 10 per cent. more or less, any New York brand, and not under 73 degrees Abel test, as per American certificate, standard white, each case containing two tins (low screw tops without brass labels), each tin containing on shipment five American gallons of 6½ lbs., at five shillings and eight pence halfpenny (5 *s.* 8½ *d.*) per case, cost, freight and insurance to Calcutta.

The

The oil is to be shipped on board a first-class vessel during November and for December from New York.

(signed) *Bowring, Jamieson & Co.*

We certify the annexed to be a true extract from the contract made between ourselves and Messrs. Bowring, Jamieson & Co.

(signed) *Blackwood, Conor & Co.*

London, 27 January 1882.

SOLD this day to Messrs. Blackwood, Conor & Co. about fifty thousand (50,000) cases kerosine oil, 10 per cent. more or less, any New York brand, and no portion under 73 degrees Abel test, as per American certificate, each case containing two tins, with low screw tops, and each tin containing on shipment five American gallons of 6½ lbs., and to have Messrs. Blackwood, Conor & Co.'s Lightning Brand, on brass labels affixed. The price to be four shillings and nine-pence halfpenny (4 *s.* 9½ *d.*) per case (f.o.b.), free on board, New York.

(signed) *Bowring, Jamieson & Co.*

We certify that the above is a true extract from the contract made between ourselves and Messrs. Bowring, Jamieson & Co.

(signed) *Blackwood, Conor & Co.*

London, 5 December 1881.

SOLD this day to Messrs. Blackwood, Conor & Co. about forty-five thousand (45,000) cases kerosine oil, standard white, 10 per cent. more or less, any New York brand, and not under 73 degrees Abel test, as per American certificate, each case containing two tins (low screw tops without brass labels), each tin containing on shipment five American gallons of 6½ lbs., at five shillings and eight pence (5 *s.* 8 *d.*) per case, cost, freight and insurance to Calcutta.

The oil is to be shipped on board the "Tintern Abbey," of 1,346 tons register, now in New York.

(signed) *Bowring, Jamieson & Co.*

We certify that the above is a true extract from the contract made between ourselves and Messrs. Bowring, Jamieson & Co.

(signed) *Blackwood, Conor & Co.*

Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate General, New York.

I, EDWARD MORTIMER ARCHIBALD, Esq., Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Delaware :

Do hereby certify, that I have reason to believe that the signature subscribed and seal affixed to the certificate hereunto annexed, are the true signature and seal of John A. Hillery, who was, on the day of the date of said certificate, a notary public, in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and sworn, to whose official acts faith and credit are due.

In witness whereof, I do hereunto set my hand and seal of office at the City of New York, this 12th day of June in the year of our Lord 1882.

(signed) *E. M. Archibald,*
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General.

New York, 10 June 1882.

We hereby certify that no oil was shipped on board the ship "Rossdhu," loaded by us at Calcutta, for account of Messrs. Bowring & Archibald, except such as tested 73 degrees Abel and upwards, and which was actually tested by Messrs. I. H. Archer & Co., who are Inspectors of petroleum regularly licensed by the New York Produce Exchange.

(signed) *Bush & Denslow, M. F. G. Co.*
By *R. T. Bush*, President.

State of New York, }
City and County of New York, } S.S.

On this 10th day of June A.D. 1882, before me personally appeared R. T. Bush to me personally known and known to me to be the President of the Bush & Denslow, M. F. G Co., the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and who acknowledge that the seal hereto affixed is the corporate seal of said Company, and was so affixed by order of the Board of Directors of said Company, and that he signed his name as such President by like order and authority.

(signed) *Jno. A. Hillery*,
Notary Public, New York County.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate General, New York.

I, EDWARD MORTIMER ARCHIBALD, Esq., Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Delaware:

Do hereby certify, that I have reason to believe that the signature subscribed and seal affixed to the certificate hereunto annexed, are the true signature and seal of Robert J. Hunter, who was, on the day of the date of said certificate a notary public in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and sworn, to whose official acts faith and credit are due.

In witness whereof, I do hereunto set my hand and seal of office at the City of New York, this 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1882.

(signed) *E. M. Archibald*,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General.

New York, 10 June 1882.

We hereby certify that no oil was shipped on board the ship "Tintern Abbey," loaded by us for Calcutta, for account of Messrs. Bowring & Archibald, except such as tested 73 degrees Abel and upwards, and which was actually tested by Messrs. J. H. Archer & Co., who are Inspectors of petroleum, regularly licensed by the New York Produce Exchange.

(signed) *Lombard Ayres & Co.*,
per *H. D. Haven*, Secretary.

State of New York, }
County of New York } S.S.

On this 12th day of June 1882, personally appeared before me, H. D. Haven, who, being duly sworn, says the above statement is true and correct.

(signed) *Robert J. Hunter*,
Notary Public.

New York, 10 June 1882.

We hereby certify that no oil was shipped on board the S.S. "Celtic Monarch," loaded by us for Calcutta, for account of Messrs. Bowring & Archibald, except such as tested 73 degrees Abel and upwards, and which was actually tested by Messrs. I. H. Archer

Archer & Co., who are Inspectors of petroleum, regularly licensed by the New York Produce Exchange.

(signed) *Lombard Ayres & Co.*,
per *H. D. Haven*, Secretary.

State of New York, }
County of New York, } S.S.

On this 12th day of June 1882, personally appeared before me, H. D. Haven, who, being duly sworn, says the above statement is true and correct.

(signed) *Robert J. Hunter*,
Notary Public.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate General, New York.

I, EDWARD MORTIMER ARCHIBALD, Esq., Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Delaware:

Do hereby certify, that I have reason to believe that the signature subscribed and seal affixed to the certificate hereunto annexed, are the true signature and seal of James D. Warner, who was, on the day of the date of the said certificate a notary public in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and sworn, to whose official acts faith and credit are due.

In witness whereof, I do hereunto set my hand and seal of office at the City of New York, this 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1882.

(signed) *E. M. Archibald*,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General.

New York, 10 June 1882.

We hereby certify that the oil shipped on board the ship "Tintern Abbey" was actually tested by us, and that no oil, except such as has passed our inspection, was shipped on board that vessel.

We further certify that said oil tested seventy-three (73 degrees) Abel and upwards, and that the colour was standard white.

(signed) *I. H. Archer & Co.*,
Inspectors.

State of New York, }
County of New York, } S.S.

Be it known that on 10th day of June 1882, Isaac H. Archer, a member of the firm of I. H. Archer & Co., personally appeared before me and acknowledged the foregoing certificate to be his own free act and deed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, the year and date above mentioned.

(signed) *Jas. D. Warner*,
Notary Public.

New York, 10 June 1882.

We hereby certify that the oil shipped on board the ship "Rossdhu" was actually tested by us, and that no oil, except such as has passed our inspection, was shipped on board that vessel.

We further certify that said oil tested seventy-three (73 degrees) Abel and upwards, and that the colour was standard white.

(signed) *I. H. Archer & Co.*,
Inspectors.

State of New York, }
County of New York, } S.S.

Be it known that on 10th day of June 1882, Isaac H. Archer, a member of the firm of I. H. Archer & Co., personally appeared before me and acknowledged the foregoing certificate to be his own free act and deed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, the year and date above mentioned.

(signed) *Jas. D. Warner,*
Notary Public.

New York, 10 June 1882.

We hereby certify, that the oil shipped on board the ship "Celtic Monarch" was actually tested by us, and that no oil, except such as has passed our inspection, was shipped on board that vessel.

We further certify that said oil tested seventy-three (73 degrees) Abel and upwards, and that the colour was standard white.

(signed) *I. H. Archer & Co.,*
Inspectors.

State of New York, }
County of New York, } S. S.

Be it known that on the 10th day of June 1882, Isaac H. Archer, a member of the firm of I. H. Archer & Co., personally appeared before me and acknowledged the foregoing certificate to be his own free act and deed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, the year and date above mentioned.

(signed) *Jas. D. Warner,*
Notary Public.

— No. 24. —

Under Secretary of State for India to Messrs. *Blackwood, Conor & Co.*, and Messrs. *Wallace Brothers.*

Gentlemen, India Office, 22 June 1882.

In continuation of my letter dated the 27th ultimo, on the subject of proposed modifications of the Indian Petroleum Act of 1881, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform you that a telegram has been received from the Viceroy, stating that the Government of India "have decided to postpone the Petroleum Bill, pending full scientific inquiry," and that they "refuse to admit the oil now at Calcutta, which will not pass the established test."

I am, &c.
(signed) *Louis Mallet.*

Messrs. Blackwood, Conor & Co.,
12, Great Tower-street E.C.
Messrs. Wallace Brothers,
8, Austin Friars, E.C.

— No. 25. —

Professor *F. A. Abel*, F.R.S., to Mr. *W. G. Pedder.*

Accidents in Mines Commission,
2, Victoria-street, S.W.,
22 June 1882.

Dear Mr. Pedder,

I have lost no time in endeavouring to obtain experimental data sufficient to enable me to give Sir Louis Mallet definite information on the point named in your note. I have arranged an apartment where experiments in testing petroleum can be carried out at tropical temperatures. I have associated one of my most experienced chemists (who was engaged with me in working out the test) with Mr. Redwood, to whom I find Sir Louis has already referred the question.

question. These gentlemen are at the present time engaged upon experiments, and I hope to submit a joint report very shortly dealing with the subject of the application of the test sufficiently to allow definite action to be taken.

Until the experiments which I have laid down to be performed have progressed somewhat further, I cannot make more definite statements in reference to the second point specified in your letter than I have already done.

I have to communicate with you again the beginning of next week.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *F. A. Abel.*

W. G. Pedder, Esq.,
India Office.

— No. 26. —

Professor *F. A. Abel*, F.R.S., to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Dear Sir Louis Mallet, 22 June 1882.

WITH reference to the letter received by me from Mr. Pedder yesterday, and my reply thereto, I have now to state that the experiments relating to the question of the reliability of Abel's petroleum test, when applied in a climate like that of India, in the carrying out of which Mr. Boverton Redwood has, at my suggestion, associated himself with me, have, up to the present time, given results of sufficiently decisive nature to warrant our submitting the accompanying memorandum for the information of the Secretary of State.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. A. Abel.*

Sir Louis Mallet, C.B.

Enclosure in No. 26.

MEMORANDUM with reference to the Application of the Abel Test to the Inspection of Petroleum in India.

Experiments which have been carried out by us, and which are still in progress, on the examination of petroleum samples by the Abel test, under conditions similar to those which obtain in a tropical climate, have furnished results which indicate,—

1. That in applying the test as prescribed in the Schedule of the Indian Petroleum Act, especially in regard to the simple cooling down of the sample to be tested, in the event of the atmospheric temperature exceeding 65 degrees, results are likely to be obtained in India three or four degrees lower than those which the particular oil examined has furnished when tested under normal conditions, such as those which the instructions, as laid down, were prescribed to meet, and have been found to meet, quite satisfactorily. We have even found as great a difference as six degrees between the flashing point of one and the same oil when tested, according to the instructions, with the air at the ordinary temperature, and with the air and the oil at a tropical temperature, the sample being cooled down previous to testing, as directed.

2. We, therefore, consider that it has already been established by our experiments that the instructions relating to the application of the Abel test need modification before that test can be relied upon to give results in India even approximating to those which it furnishes with a particular oil under normal conditions.

3. At the same time we are of opinion that it will be practicable to prescribe precautions, the adoption of which will insure the attainment in India of results in accordance with those which the Abel test furnishes in this country.

(signed) *F. A. Abel.*
Boverton Redwood.

23 June 1882.

— No. 27. —

Mr. *Chaney* to Mr. *Pedder*.

Dear Mr. Pedder, 22 June 1882.

In reply to your inquiries of yesterday I would say:—

1. The papers we have received from the Kaeseilichen Normal Aichungs Kommission, Berlin (there has been no Congress), do not, in my opinion, account for the differences of test found in Calcutta and New York.

2. We hope to reply to the India Office letter of 3rd instant, in a week or 10 days, when our inquiries will be completed.

3. At present we find that in India the Abel test may be untrustworthy to a not greater extent than four degrees Fahrenheit. So far as our experiments go, I am unable therefore to support the contention of the merchants, that the "flashing points," as found in Calcutta, may be wrong to a greater extent than four degrees Fahrenheit.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *H. J. Chaney.*

W. G. Pedder, Esq.,
India Office.

— No. 28. —

Under Secretary of State for India to Messrs. *Wallace Brothers* and Messrs. *Blackwood, Conor & Co.*

Gentlemen, India Office, 28 June 1882.

In continuation of former correspondence on the subject of your petroleum which has failed to pass the test in Calcutta required by the Indian Petroleum Act, 1881, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform you that, in reply to a telegram from this office dispatched on the 24th instant, communicating the substance of Professor Abel's and Mr. Redwood's preliminary memorandum on the result of the Abel test in India, the Government of India have now telegraphed their decision to maintain the existing Act pending a definite determination respecting improvements in the test.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Louis Mallet.*

Messrs. Wallace Brothers,
8, Austin Friars, E.C.
Messrs. Blackwood, Conor & Co.,
11 and 12, Great Tower-street, E.C.

EAST INDIA (PETROLEUM TESTING).

COPY of the DESPATCH of the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India on the Subject of PETROLEUM TESTING, with the PAPERS referred to therein.

(*Mr. Parker.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *July* 1882.

Under 6 *oz.*

H.—20. 7. 82.

INDIA (JUDICIAL).

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF LORDS, dated 27th July 1882,

FOR

"COPIES or EXTRACTS OF CORRESPONDENCE between the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, under date 16th January 1882, and the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, under date 23rd March 1882."

India Office,
2nd August 1882.

ENFIELD,
Under Secretary of State.

(*The Lord Strafford.*)

Ordered to be printed 3rd August 1882.

(219.)

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.
CLASS

East India (Punishment of Whipping under Sentences of the Criminal Courts in India).

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER from the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, dated 16th January 1882. Judicial, No. 2.

MY LORD MARQUIS, Fort William, the 16th January 1882.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch No. 14, dated 29th July 1880, calling for reports from the Government of India and from the Local Governments as to the circumstances under which the punishment of whipping is inflicted by order of the Criminal Courts in India, together with an expression of opinion as to its modification or continuance.

2. * * * *

3. A reference to the older Regulations shows that corporal punishment has been a recognized form of punishment in India from very early times.

A Regulation passed into law in 1793,* authorized the infliction of corporal punishment in certain cases by the Criminal Courts, and the power thus given was subsequently† enlarged, and was retained until 1834, in which year‡ corporal punishment was abolished in the Bengal Presidency, except in the case of convicts sentenced to labour in irons. In 1844, however, corporal punishment was revived§ on the ground that it was expedient to substitute, in certain cases, this form of punishment for imprisonment until adequate improvements had been effected in prison discipline. In 1862 all the penal enactments superseded by the Indian Penal Code were repealed by Act XVII. of that year. In the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, corporal punishment was uninterruptedly imposed up to the year 1862. Between the years 1860 and 1864 the entire question of corporal punishment was very fully discussed by the Government of India in communication with the local authorities, with the result that in the latter year an Act‖ was passed in the Legislative Council of the Governor General which added punishment by whipping to the forms of punishment described in the Indian Penal Code, and declared the offences for which, and the circumstances under which, corporal punishment by whipping might be inflicted. The Act of 1864 has, in some minor points, been since amended, but its main provisions have continued in force up to the present time.

* No. IX. of 1793.

† See Regulations, Nos. LIII. of 1803, III. of 1805, IX. of 1807, III. of 1812, XVII. of 1817, XII. of 1818, and II. of 1823.

‡ Regulation No. II. of 1834.

§ Act No. III. of 1844.

‖ No. VI. of 1864.

4. The existing law, which authorizes the infliction of whipping by order of the Criminal Courts in India, is, as above stated, Act VI. of 1864, as amended by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act No. X. of 1872, sections 20, 310 to 313), and contains the following chief provisions:—

(I.) The offences for which—

(*a*) on first conviction the offender may be punished with whipping in lieu of any punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code (section 2 of Act VI. of 1864):

(*b*) on second or subsequent conviction the offender may be punished with whipping in lieu of or in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code (section 3 of Act VI. of 1864):

are:—

(1.) Theft, as defined in section 378 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2.) Theft in a building, tent, or vessel, as defined in section 380 of the Code.

(3.) Theft by a clerk or servant, as defined in section 381 of the Code.

(4.) Theft, after preparation for causing death or hurt, as defined in section 382 of the Code.

(5.) Extortion by threat, as defined in section 388 of the Code.

(6.) Putting a person in fear of accusation, in order to commit extortion, as defined in section 389 of the Code.

(7.) Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in section 411 of the Code.

(8.) Dishonestly receiving property stolen in the commission of a dacoity, as defined in section 412 of the Code.

(9.) Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, as defined in sections 443 and 445 of the Code, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with whipping under section 2, Act VI. of 1864.

(10.) Lurking house-trespass by night, or house-breaking by night, as defined in sections 444 and 446 of the Code, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with whipping under section 2, Act VI. of 1864.

(II.) The offences for which, on second or subsequent conviction, the offender may be punished with whipping, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code (section 4 of Act VI. of 1864), are :—

(1.) Giving or fabricating false evidence in such manner as to be punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2.) Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of a capital offence, as defined in section 194 of the Code.

(3.) Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment as defined in section 195 of the Code.

(4.) Falsely charging any person with having committed an unnatural offence, as defined in sections 211 and 377 of the Code.

(5.) Assaulting or using criminal force to any woman with intent to outrage her modesty, as defined in section 354 of the Code.

(6.) Rape, as defined in section 375 of the Code.

(7.) Unnatural offences, as defined in section 377 of the Code.

(8.) Robbery or dacoity, as defined in sections 390 and 391 of the Code.

(9.) Attempting to commit robbery, as defined in section 393 of the Code.

(10.) Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, as defined in section 394 of the Code.

(11.) Habitually receiving or dealing in stolen property, as defined in section 413 of the Code.

(12.) Forgery, as defined in section 463 of the Code.

(13.) Forgery of a document, as defined in section 466 of the Code.

(14.) Forgery of a document as defined in section 467 of the Code.

(15.) Forgery for the purpose of cheating, as defined in section 468 of the Code.

(16.) Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, as defined in section 469 of the Code.

(17.) Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, as defined in sections 443 and 445 of the Code, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with whipping under section 4, Act VI. of 1864.

(18.) Lurking house-trespass by night, or house-breaking by night, as defined in sections 444 and 446 of the Code, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with whipping under section 4, Act VI. of 1864.

(III.) As regards the classes of persons liable to the punishment, the law provides that juvenile offenders may be punished with whipping for any offence which is not by the Indian Penal Code punishable with death, in lieu of any other punishment to which they may for such offence be liable under the Code (section 5 of Act VI. of 1864). No female may be punished with whipping, nor can any person who may be sentenced to death or to transportation, or to penal servitude or imprisonment for more than five years, be so punished (section 7 of Act VI. of 1864).

(IV.) Only Sessions Courts and magistrates of the 1st and 2nd class are empowered to pass sentences of whipping (section 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code).

(V.) As regards the mode of inflicting the punishment, it is provided that in the case of a person of or over 16 years of age, the

of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and in the case of a person under 16 years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school discipline with a light rattan. In no case, if the cat-o'-nine tails be the instrument employed, can the punishment of whipping exceed 150 lashes, or if the rattan be employed, can the punishment exceed 30 stripes. The punishment must be inflicted in the presence of a magistrate, and also, unless the Court which passed the sentence otherwise orders, in the presence of a medical officer (section 311 of the Criminal Procedure Code).

(VI.) Whipping, if awarded in addition to imprisonment by a Court whose sentence is open to revision by a superior Court, cannot be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence; or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the Superior Court (section 310 of the Criminal Procedure Code). No sentence of whipping can be carried into execution unless a medical officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a medical officer present, unless it appears to the magistrate present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment. If during the execution of a sentence of whipping a medical officer certifies, or it appears to the magistrate present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, the whipping must be finally stopped. No sentence of whipping can be executed by instalments (section 312 of the Criminal Procedure Code).

In any case in which a sentence of whipping is wholly or partially prevented from being carried into execution, the offender must be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it, and the said Court may, at its discretion, either order the discharge of such offender, or sentence him, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not carried out, for imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence: provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such an offender is sentenced must not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the said Court is competent to award (section 313 of the Criminal Procedure Code).

5. Shortly after the passing of Act VI. of 1864, a Circular was issued by the Government of India leaving it to the Local Governments to decide whether the rattan or the cat-o'-nine tails should be used for the infliction of the punishment of whipping, and pointing out the necessity for proportioning the dimensions of the instrument to be used, and regulating the mode of inflicting the punishment in such a manner, that in no case should any risk of serious or permanent bodily injury be incurred, and that, in its degree of severity, the punishment should never be carried beyond the intention of the law. It was added that the precaution of ensuring the presence of a medical officer at the time of the infliction of the punishment should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be observed in every instance where practicable; and, in order that the Local Governments and the Government of India might be able to judge in some measure whether the objects contemplated in passing the Whipping Act were being attained, it was desired that an annual report on the working of the Act might be submitted to the Local Governments by the Courts subordinate to them, and by the several Local Governments to the Government of India, accompanied by figured statements showing the number of cases in which the punishment of whipping was inflicted.

The annual reports on the operation of Act VI. of 1864, submitted in accordance with the above Circular, showed that the Act was fairly successful, and its operation on the whole was favourably viewed. Accordingly, in 1867, the Local Governments and Administrations were left themselves to supervise the working of the Act, and the submission of annual reports to the Government of India was discontinued. It was, however, remarked that the subject should always be specially noticed in the Criminal Administration Reports of each province, in order that the Government of India might be kept fully informed as to the working of the Act.

6. The following figures show the extent to which resort has been had in the several provinces to the punishment of whipping, by order of the Criminal Courts, during each of the past six years:—

Province.	Year.	Number of Persons whipped.
Madras	1875	2,811
	1876	4,117
	1877	30,909
	1878	16,321
	1879	6,608
	1880	4,651
Bombay	1875	1,305
	1876	1,489
	1877	6,802
	1878	4,273
	1879	4,054
	1880	1,879
Bengal	1875	3,665
	1876	3,017
	1877	3,423
	1878	4,739
	1879	4,086
	1880	2,919
North-West Provinces and Oudh	1875	9,304
	1876	7,445
	1877	17,761
	1878	34,749
	1879	11,925
	1880	10,250
Punjab	1875	3,000
	1876	2,883
	1877	3,798
	1878	5,429
	1879	4,863
	1880	3,597
Central Provinces	1875	3,114
	1876	3,267
	1877	4,068
	1878	6,529
	1879	5,127
	1880	3,829
British Burma	1875	1,176
	1876	1,348
	1877	1,302
	1878	1,234
	1879	1,163
	1880	1,255
Assam	1875	211
	1876	297
	1877	189
	1878	337
	1879	511
	1880	506
Coorg	1875	No persons whipped.
	1876	
	1877	165
	1878	92
	1879	27
	1880	29
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1875	429
	1876	517
	1877	592
	1878	459
	1879	787
	1880	788

The most striking feature in the above statement is the great increase in the number of persons whipped which occurred in most provinces during the years 1877–79, when scarcity and agricultural distress were more or less prevalent. This remark is especially applicable to the Madras Presidency and to the North-Western Provinces; but it is satisfactory to observe that the statistics for the year 1880 show in most cases a return to figures varying little from those of 1875. There are still, however, marked differences between the provinces in the frequency of resort to this form of punishment, which are not altogether accounted for by the differences in the number of offences legally so punishable. In British Burma, Assam, and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the figures also exhibit a tendency to rise; but in none of these instances does the number of cases in which whipping was inflicted during the years to which the statement relates appear to have been excessive.

7. The replies received from Local Governments to our Circular of the 24th September 1880 disclose a practically absolute unanimity of opinion as to the propriety and necessity of retaining whipping as a form of punishment in India, and in this opinion we desire, after careful consideration, to express our concurrence. It is, of course, essential that due discrimination should be exercised in awarding corporal punishment and in respect of the manner of its infliction, but, if this condition is fulfilled, we believe that whipping is, for various reasons, a suitable form of punishment for Indian criminals. Amongst the reasons on which this opinion is based, may be mentioned the following:—

1. Whipping is a punishment with which the people have always been familiar, both under British rule and in all native states, and their advance in civilization has not yet been so marked as to make its retention inappropriate for the lower classes of the population.
2. It is, in many respects, a less severe punishment than imprisonment, because it does not injure caste and necessitate expenditure for restoration of caste; at the same time it is sufficient as a personal deterrent.
3. It relieves the jails, which are already, in many provinces, more or less overcrowded.
4. It does not take away the bread-earner of the family, but leaves him available for their support,—an important matter in India, where even the poorest are married at a very early age.

8. Although, therefore, we are of opinion that the punishment of whipping should not be abolished in India, we consider that the provisions of the existing law under which it is inflicted by order of the Criminal Courts are, in some respects, susceptible of improvement, and in this view we have invited the Select Committee now dealing with the Bill for amending the Code of Criminal Procedure to consider the following suggestions:—

1. That magistrates of the second class should only be able to order the infliction of whipping when specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf.
2. That whipping should be prohibited when the offender is over 45 years of age.
3. That the permissive use of the cat instead of the rattan should be withdrawn, and that the size of the rattan should be regulated by law. (The cat is found to be objectionable as leaving scars on a part of the body, which in a half-clothed native is always exposed to view, and as involving from the mode of its application more risk of serious injury than the rattan.)
4. That the Court ordering the punishment should be required to decide in each case whether its infliction shall be in public or in private.

* 11th Jan. 1882, No. 2—44–54.

We have further, in a resolution,* indicated, for the guidance of Local Governments, our views upon certain other matters of an administrative character in connexion with this subject, and we have enjoined upon the local authorities the necessity for carefully watching the extent to which the punishment of whipping is inflicted in several provinces, in order that any tendency towards an indiscriminate or ill-judged resort to this form of punishment may be promptly checked. We have at the same time pointed out that the matter should be watched with especial care during times of scarcity or agricultural distress, and we have expressed our hope that it may be found possible to distinguish between those members of the criminal classes who take advantage of seasons of public

trouble to prey upon their neighbours, and the honest labouring poor, who are often driven at such times by sheer necessity to grain-pilfering or similar offences. We have separately called the attention of the Government of the North-Western Provinces to the large number of sentences of whipping shown in their returns as compared with those of other Governments. We trust that the instructions thus issued will receive your Lordship's approval.

* * * * * * *

We have, &c.
(Signed) RIPON.
D. M. STEWART.
W. STOKES.
RIVERS THOMPSON.
J. GIBBS.
E. BARING.
T. F. WILSON.

Resolution dated 11*th January* 1882, *referred to in the foregoing Letter.*

In Home Department Circular, Nos. 15—1052–61, dated 24th September 1880, the Local Governments and Administrations were requested to furnish the Government of India with a full report as to the circumstances under which the punishment of whipping is at present inflicted by the order of Criminal Courts in India, and also with an expression of opinion as to its modification or continuance. The opinions expressed by the Local Governments and Administrations in reply to this Circular are altogether in favour of the retention of whipping, under proper restrictions, as a form of punishment for juvenile offenders, and in certain cases, for adults. In this opinion the Governor-General in Council, after careful consideration, can only express his concurrence. If due discrimination is exercised in awarding it, and in respect of the manner of its infliction, there can be no doubt that whipping is for various reasons a suitable punishment for Indian criminals.

2. In some of the replies to the Circular of the 24th September 1880, suggestions have been made by Local Governments and Administrations for amending the law* under which the punishment of whipping is at present inflicted by the order of Criminal Courts in India. The Governor-General in Council does not think it advisable at present to undertake any legislative amendment of the Whipping Act; but the Select Committee now dealing with the Bill for amending the Criminal Procedure Code has been invited to consider the following suggestions:—

* Act VI. of 1864 (an Act to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases), and sections 20 and 310 to 313 of Act X. of 1872 (The Code of Criminal Procedure).

(1.) That magistrates of the second class should only be able to order the infliction of whipping when specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf.

(2.) That whipping should be prohibited when the offender is over 45 years of age.

(3.) That the permissive use of the cat instead of the rattan be withdrawn, and the size of the rattan be regulated by law.

(4.) That the Court ordering the punishment be required to decide in each case whether its infliction shall be in public or in private.

It appears, further, to be desirable that Local Governments should be put in possession of the views of the Government of India upon certain other matters of an administrative character in connexion with this subject, and that they should invite the attention of subordinate officers thereto, and see that effect is duly given to the wishes of the Supreme Government.

3. In the first place, then, the Governor-General in Council is decidedly of opinion that the punishment of whipping should not ordinarily be inflicted in cases in which the offender holds a respectable station in life. The punishment is only appropriate in the case of criminals of the lower orders of society; and it is to ensure due discrimination in this respect that the power of inflicting it should generally be placed only in the hands of experienced officers. Further,

it appears to His Excellency in Council that the punishment should not, save under very special circumstances displaying particular turpitude on the part of the offender, be inflicted in cases of extortion, false evidence, or forgery; and, generally, it should be understood that, as an additional punishment, the policy of Government is that whipping should only be awarded when a further deterrent seems to be really called for in the interests of public justice.

Lastly, the Governor-General in Council observes that the extent to which the punishment of whipping is inflicted in the several provinces is a matter which should, even during ordinary times, when the circumstances of the country are normal, be carefully watched by Local Governments and Administrations, in order that any tendency towards an indiscriminate or ill-judged resort to this form of punishment may be promptly checked. This is especially necessary during times of scarcity, when, from causes more or less beyond their own control, the poorer classes of the population are driven to the commission of petty crimes. The policy of largely resorting, during times of agricultural distress, to whipping as a punishment for petty thefts and other offences of a similar nature, may no doubt be defended by the argument that it would be impossible at such times to provide accommodation for all offenders in the jails. But if due and timely provision is made for the employment of the industrious poor, there need be no excessive resort to punitive measures of this kind; and the Governor-General in Council trusts that, if such times should unfortunately recur, this matter will be watched with especial care by the Local Governments and Administrations concerned, and that it may be found possible to distinguish between those members of the criminal classes who take advantage of seasons of public trouble to prey upon their neighbours, and the honest labouring poor, who are driven by sheer necessity to grain-pilfering or similar offences. For the former the punishment should be sharp and effective, and whipping may often be most appropriate. The latter should be considerately dealt with, and put in the way of relief, after such punishment of fine or moderate imprisonment as may seem to be appropriate in each case.

ORDER.—Ordered, That this resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

(True extract.)

(Signed) A. MACKENZIE,
Officiating Secretary to the
Government of India.

DESPATCH from the Right Honourable the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to His Excellency the Most Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA in Council. Judicial, No. 8.

MY LORD MARQUIS, India Office, London, 23rd March 1882.

Para. 1. I have considered in Council your Excellency's Letter, No. 2, dated 16th of January last, on the subject of the punishment of whipping inflicted by order of the Criminal Courts in India.

2. In compliance with the request contained in my Despatch of the 20th of July 1880, you have obtained reports from various Local Governments and Administrations as to the circumstances in which the punishment is inflicted, and as to the necessity for its modification or continuance. These reports show a practically absolute unanimity of opinion in favour of the retention of whipping under proper restrictions; and in this opinion your Excellency in Council concurs.

3. As your Lordship is aware, a strong feeling prevails in this country against whipping as a punishment. In India, however, this form of punishment is familiar to the people, and Native feeling does not revolt against its infliction. This being so, due importance must be assigned to the advantages which whipping possesses as a punishment in comparison with imprisonment. It obviates the danger of demoralisation, which so frequently arises from jail life; it does not necessarily injure caste; and it does not take away the bread-earner of the family. But though I am compelled to concur with your Excellency in

Council in thinking that, under all the circumstances, corporal punishment must still be retained in India, its retention should at all times be regarded, both by the Government of India and the various Local Governments, as a necessity which every advance of the people in civilization must be expected to lessen. On this point I desire to advert to para. 6 of the Despatch under reply, in which it is stated that, though the number of whippings increased greatly during the years of scarcity, the statistics of 1880 show in most cases a return to figures varying little from those of 1875. I observe, however, with regret, that in the North-West Provinces the figures are still greatly in excess of those for the other provinces. Allowance must, of course, be made for the ordinary fluctuations of crime; but it should be borne in mind that it is scarcely enough that over a series of years there should have been no increase in the number of whippings.

4. Doubtless an increase in times of scarcity is unavoidable; for, if at such times it were known that no punishment save imprisonment would be awarded, offences would constantly be committed with the sole object of gaining admission to jail and being there provided for. And the overcrowding of jails is a prolific source of disease and death, forming one of the most serious difficulties which have to be contended with when famine and great scarcity prevail. Your Excellency in Council has very properly called the attention of the Local Governments to the great care with which the application of the punishment under such circumstances should be watched.

5. I approve of the suggestions you have made on this subject to the Select Committee on the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, and of the instructions which, in your resolution of the 11th of January last, you have issued to the Local Governments. I desire, however, that your Lordship in Council will take into consideration the question of the further reduction of the classes of offences to which the punishment is applicable. In the case of offences to which the Penal Code has assigned heavy penalties of imprisonment, corporal punishment has really none of the advantages above-mentioned; and as a deterrent when inflicted at the beginning of the imprisonment it is of doubtful efficacy.

6. In conclusion, I am of opinion that it would tend greatly to the accomplishment of the object in view if a Return were prepared every year from the reports of the various Local Governments, showing the number of corporal punishments, the amount of absolute punishment as indicated by the number of stripes inflicted, and the relative number of these punishments in comparison with other punishments.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HARTINGTON.

INDIA (JUDICIAL).

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF LORDS,
dated 27th July 1882,

FOR

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"between the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF IND
"under date 16th January 1882, and t
"SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNC
"under date 23rd March 1882."

(*The Lord Strafford.*)

Ordered to be printed 3rd August 1882.

[*Under 2 oz. Price* 1½*d.*]

(219.)

EXTRACTS

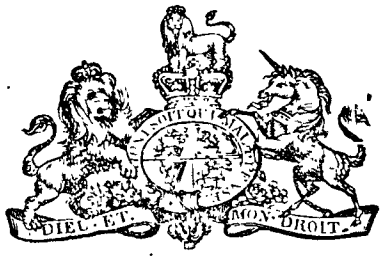
FROM AND

COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE

ON THE SUBJECT OF

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND MORTALITY IN INDIAN JAILS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
July 1882.



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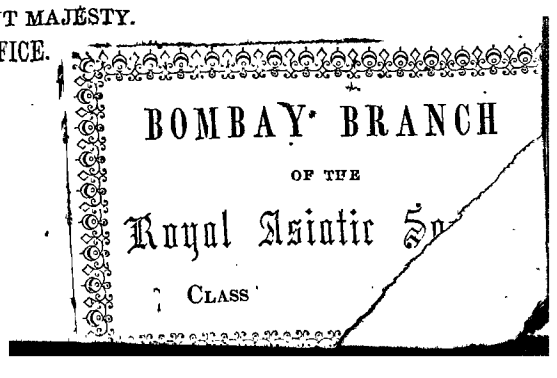

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EAST INDIA (CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND MORTALITY IN JAILS).

A.

*Extract (No. 1) from the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the Jail Report for 1879, dated 20th July 1880.

Para. 12. The stricter discipline now enforced in the Bengal jails, and the orders to enter every offence and punishment in the registers, have resulted in a great increase in the number of recorded offences by prisoners. With an average convict population of 17,258 in 1879 against 17,274 in 1878, there were 51,670 such offences last year as compared with 31,672 in 1878; and whether this increase is, as the Inspector-General believes, due solely to the increased efficiency of the subordinate staff and the more regular recording of offences or to other causes, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot accept with satisfaction the facts that the figures indicate. Sir Ashley Eden has no fault to find with the facts being clearly and fully recorded; indeed this is the most satisfactory feature in the chapter on prison discipline. Many of the offences committed in jail can only be brought to the notice of the Superintendent by and through subordinates, who would certainly abstain from mentioning the facts if the head of the department showed the least unwillingness to accept them as recorded. Taking the figures as they stand, it appears that the punishments in jails and subsidiary jails in Bengal in 1879 were 299·3 per cent. of the average convict population, while in Central and District Jails alone they were 303·1 per cent. of the daily average strength. The Inspector-General mentions that, when some years ago he enquired into the subject, he found that the punishments in English jails were between 350 and 400 per cent. of the average convict population; but Dr. Lethbridge must, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be mistaken, as the reports for 1878 on the English, Scotch, and Irish prisons show that the proportions of punishments to the total and average convict population do not even approach the corresponding figures in the Inspector-General's present report. No fair comparison can, however, be made between the jails and convicts in England and India, and the Lieutenant-Governor would not have referred to the subject but for the Inspector-General's remark. An English prisoner at work alone in his cell has neither the desire to commit, nor the opportunity of committing, the numerous petty offences which in India result from the construction of the jails, the habits and prejudices of the convicts, their ignorance of systematic work and discipline on admission, and their aversion to them when taught. Of the offences committed in jails and subsidiary jails, and punished departmentally, 4,246 were smoking and having possession of forbidden articles, 31,729 related to short work, and 15,563 were miscellaneous breaches of jail rules. The total number of punishments was 51,654 against 31,669 recorded in 1878. In 2,221 cases the punishment was solitary confinement; in 10,341 cases it was reduced diet; in 3,304 solitary confinement with reduced diet; in 8,324 corporal punishment; and in 27,349 cases other punishments were inflicted. The number of criminal offences committed in District and Central Jails was 104 as compared with 58 in 1878, 257 in 1877, and 669 in 1879; these offences were, with few exceptions, connected with escapes from jail. Out of the total increase of 19,863 in the number of offences committed in District and Central Jails, 13,058 related to work. Now that large manufactures are carried on in all the Central Jails, the task required from each prisoner is strictly regulated, and he is compelled to work according to his capacity. Many of the strong and able-bodied convicts refuse to do the task which experience has shown can be performed even by those in weak condition, and when they are placed on reduced diet they resist even still more obstinately than before. As is pointed out by the Superintendents of the Bhagulpore, Alipore and Presidency Jails, it is difficult to suggest any form of punishment, except flogging, that will have any effect upon these prisoners; but the Lieutenant-Governor cannot help regarding as unsatisfactory the enormous increase in the number of cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted in District and Central Jails in 1879 as compared with previous years. The number of these cases last year was 8,232, or nearly twice the number in 1878, more than twice the number in 1877, and more than three times

* The rest of the Resolution does not refer to corporal punishment and mortality in jails.

the number in 1876; while the daily average number of prisoners was almost the same as in 1878 and 1877, and nearly two thousand below that of 1876. The increase shown by the returns of this form of punishment cannot of course be explained by any failure in previous years to record petty offences and punishments, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the Inspector-General has already drawn the attention of all Jail Superintendents to the subject, and the necessity of restricting the use of corporal punishment to the most serious cases. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot, however, allow the matter to rest here. There is probably no form of punishment available which has so powerful an effect upon prisoners as flogging, if it is severely inflicted, and only on rare occasions and for offences about which there is no doubt. Rash and indiscriminate flogging, and the infliction of a few light stripes for a petty offence, have, on the other hand, little or no deterrent effect. In the Presidency Jail, where the number of cases of flogging increased from 398 in 1878 to 1,201 in 1879, the number of stripes in nearly each instance is said to have been small, and it is probably owing to the lightness of the punishment in the majority of cases that it had to be resorted to so frequently. In several other jails also the number of cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted appears from Statement No. VI. in the appendix to have been excessive, and the Lieutenant-Governor can scarcely believe that Rules 442 to 446 of the Jail Code have been strictly observed. The Inspector-General should now carefully inquire into the subject and submit a full report to Government. If necessary, the power of the Superintendent to inflict corporal punishment must be restricted by more stringent rules.

B.

*Extract (No. 2) from the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the Jail Report for 1879, dated 20th July 1880.

Para. 18. The Inspector-General has rightly devoted a large portion of his report to a consideration of the vital statistics of the year, which show a most serious increase of sickness and mortality in the majority of the jails in the province. Although the average daily jail population was below that in 10 out of the previous 16 years, the average number of prisoners in hospital was higher than in any of the 16 years, and in only one year (1863) did the ratio of the average number sick to the average daily population exceed that in 1879. The total number of deaths in jail in 1879 was higher also than the number in any of the previous 16 years except 1866, when both the jail population and the mortality were raised by the pressure of famine. Excluding cholera cases, the percentage of deaths on the daily average jail population was higher last year than in any of the preceding 16 years, and the year 1866 was the only year that, even including cholera cases, showed a higher mortality compared with the population than 1879. Taking the actual figures of the past three years, the Lieutenant-Governor finds that, while the average daily population (excluding civil prisoners) has remained nearly stationary, being 18,709 in 1877, 18,611 in 1878, and 18,483 in 1879, the average daily number sick has risen from 730 in 1877 to 803 in 1878 and 947 in 1879; the number of deaths from cholera from 151 in 1877 to 215 in 1878 and 341 in 1879; and the number of deaths from other causes from 763 in 1877 to 1,072 in 1878 and 1,411 in 1879. The returns relating to convicts only present similar features. With a daily average strength slightly below that of 1878, the number of admissions to hospital rose from 23,548 in 1878 to 28,368 in 1879, and the daily average sick from 750 to 903. No less than 40 jails out of 47 show an increase on the number of sick admitted; all the jails in which the prisoners were employed on extramural labour, except two, and all the large central jails which have special industries, being in the list of those showing increased sickness. It is specially necessary to inquire into the causes of the extreme unhealthhiness of the jails during the past year, for the year was not generally an unhealthy one. The death-rate in the Calcutta Municipality was lower than in either of the preceding two years; the admissions to the Calcutta hospitals were fewer than in 1877 or 1878; and although owing to a special cause which did not operate in 1878, and to the exceptionally low mortality in the lunatic asylums in that year, the death-rate for 1879 compares unfavourably with that of the previous year so far as asylums are concerned, still the proportion of sick to the average asylum population was lower in 1879 than in 1878. The great sickness and mortality among the jail population cannot therefore be attributed to the general state of public health. No doubt the high prices that have prevailed since 1877 have somewhat reduced the lower classes of the

* See foot note on page 3.

non-agricultural community who form the bulk of the jail population, but prices were more favourable in 1879 than in 1878, and the improvement in the condition of the people shown by a reduction in crime and in the number of admissions to jail should, but for some counterbalancing cause, have been accompanied by an improvement in the health of the prisoners. Dr. Lethbridge calls attention to the heavy mortality from cholera which was more prevalent than in any of the previous 16 years, except 1863 and 1866, the two years that show next to 1879 the highest mortality from other causes; but the Lieutenant-Governor cannot accept the conclusion that the "prevalence "of cholera has a wider influence on the general sickness and mortality than is shown "either by the number of cases or the mortality from that disease." Indeed, Dr. Lethbridge's own remarks in paragraph 102 of the report seem to combat this conclusion, and to show, not that cholera is the cause of general sickness and mortality, but that its prevalence and fatality are indications of other causes which have their effect not only on the mortality from cholera, but on the general mortality of the classes affected. The Lieutenant-Governor must express his conviction, after an examination of the statistics of the past year, that the chief cause of the increased sickness was the adoption of the diet scale proposed by the Prison Conference and recommended by the Government of India. The scale may be sufficient for prisoners on light labour, but it is certainly insufficient for men who are frequently in a poor state of health on admission, and who are subjected to the hard labour and strict discipline now enforced in all the jails in this province. When the new scale was introduced, Superintendents were instructed to watch its effect very closely and to report any tendency to sickness. Probably the effect was so gradual that it was not noticeable by any one who was constantly with the prisoners; and no important report on the effect of the new diet was received by the Inspector-General during the nine months during which it was in use, although omitting the 1,679 prisoners who died during the year, 19,229 of those discharged lost weight against 14,623 who gained weight. As soon as its defects were brought to notice, a change was made, and the Inspector-General reports that the extra allowance of food which has been given since the 1st April 1880, and the regulations restricting the hours for extramural labour, have already had a very beneficial effect on the general health of the prisoners. Although a provisional change was at once made in the diet, the whole question of a suitable diet scale for Bengal is so far from being satisfactorily settled, that the Lieutenant-Governor at the same time directed a special committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, the Inspector-General of Jails, and the Sanitary Commissioner to take up the subject and prepare a suitable scale on the experience which has now been gained. Prisoners under trial, who have been more than a month in hajut, should be allowed the scale of diet for convicts sentenced to labour.

19. The jails that showed the highest daily average of sick convicts in proportion to the average strength of their convict population were Baraset (16.72 per cent.), Singbhoom (11·14), Dinagepore (10·72), Russa (9·58), Bogra (9·03), Malda (8·93); those which had the highest number of admissions to hospital as compared with their average population were Dinagepore (339 per cent.), Pooree (329), Bogra (321), Presidency European (310), Singhboom (281), and Maldah (264); while those in which the death-rate per cent. of the average strength was heaviest were Dinagepore (36·0), Baraset (28·8), Julpigoree (28·3), Bogra (26·2), Maldah (25·9), and Chumparun (22·2). The diseases which caused the largest number of deaths during the year were dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, anæmia, and diseases of the respiratory organs, the mortality from each of these causes being higher than in the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths from remittent fever, but the mortality from intermittent fever was more than double that in 1878.

C.

*Extract (No. 1.) from the Resolution of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the Jail Report for 1880, dated 1st July 1881.

Para. 11. The great increase in recent years in the number of prison offences and punishments, and especially in the number of cases of corporal punishment in jails, was dealt with by the Lieutenant-Governor at considerable length when reviewing the report for the year 1879, and has since then formed the subject of a special correspondence between this Government and the Inspector-General of Jails. The following statement shows the number of offences committed by prisoners in jail during each of the past six years, and

* See foot note on page 3.

the percentages of those offences on the daily average number of prisoners, and the total number of prisoners who passed through the jails in each year :—

Years.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Number of Prisoners who passed through the Jails.	Total Number of Offences.	Number of Offences per cent. of average Daily Number of Prisoners.	Number of Offences per cent. of Prisoners passing through the Jails.
1875	19,561	56,540	25,209	128·8	44·6
1876	19,832	58,891	25,615	129·1	43·5
1877	17,170	57,577	30,258	176·2	52·5
1878	16,936	58,217	31,584	186·4	54·2
1879	16,974	57,897	51,447	303·1	88·8
1880	16,422	53,930	61,832	376·5	114·6

The figures given in this statement do not include those for subsidiary jails, of which the total average population was during the past year only 251, and the total number of offences only 181. It appears therefore that in district and central jails, while the average daily population and the total number of prisoners passing through the prisons have considerably decreased since 1875, there has been an enormous increase of 145 per cent. in the number of offences committed in jail. Two-thirds, however, of the total number of prison offences in the past year related to work, and the special reports that the Inspector-General has submitted have shown conclusively that no real comparison can be made between the figures prior to and since the development of jail manufactures and the enforcement of penal labour, any more than a comparison can be made between the recorded jail offences of the years 1866 and 1876, in the former of which the number was only 2,445 as compared with 25,615 in the latter year. In the year 1872 an entire change was made in the system under which jail offences are recorded, and a further change has resulted from the increased supervision and more careful measuring and exacting of task-work, necessitated by the development during the past three years of special jail industries. The Lieutenant-Governor has always recognised that under a strict system of discipline, according to which every offence against jail rules, however petty, is recorded, the total number of offences will necessarily be very large, and, as was explained in the Resolution on the report for 1879, no comparison can fairly be made between jails and convicts in England and India. Whether or not a reduction in the number of offences committed is possible under the strict system of discipline and labour now in force can only be ascertained by experience. It is quite possible that the view taken by Dr. Lethbridge may be correct, and that the 61,832 offences recorded against the 53,930 prisoners who were last year subjected to prison discipline and task-work were not excessive in number. As, however, has already been pointed out to the Inspector-General, the record of a great number of offences should not be considered to be full and complete evidence of strict discipline and good management. If a jail is well managed, and everything is done according to rule, and in a thoroughly systematic way, the temptations to commit offences are much diminished. It is in jails where the discipline is lax, and the management unsystematic and irregular, and the establishment lazy and corrupt, that temptations chiefly occur. The Lieutenant-Governor is certainly not prepared to put any pressure upon jail officers with a view to a reduction in the number of offences; for when superior officers are so much dependent on subordinates, as they are in a jail, a small number of recorded offences would not necessarily mean a small number committed. It will be sufficient for the present if the subject is not lost sight of by either the Inspector-General or the jail superintendents, and if every effort is made to enforce system and discipline in every detail of jail administration. Of the total number of offences (62,013) committed in all the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal in 1880, 59,613 were committed by men and 2,400 by women; 40,527 of the offences related to short work, 3,690 were smoking and having possession of forbidden articles, and 17,715 were miscellaneous breaches of jail rules.

12. The orders and remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor recorded in paragraph 12 of the Resolution on the report for 1879, and a further order issued in January last, directing the submission to Government of quarterly returns, showing the number of corporal punishments inflicted on convicts in each district and central jail in Bengal, have had the desired effect in checking the infliction of corporal punishment by jail superintendents, except for the most serious offences and habitual idleness. The total number of corporal punishments inflicted in district and central jails during each of the past six years, and

their proportion to the total number of punishments in jail, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Corporal punishments.	Ratio per cent. of corporal punishments to total number of punishments.
1875	2,973	18·7
1876	2,370	13·4
1877	3,014	14·2
1878	4,789	15·1
1879	8,232	16·0
1880	4,654	7·5

The total number of corporal punishments in subsidiary jails was only 81. Of the 4,654 cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted in district and central jails in the year 1880, 3,386 occurred in the first six months of the year, and only 1,268 in the six months after the issue of the Resolution on the last annual report. At the latter rate the number of cases of corporal punishment per annum would be 2,536, or less than in any of the six years above-mentioned, except 1876. Since the close of the year 1880 there has been a further reduction, the return submitted by the Inspector-General for the first quarter of 1881 showing only 284 cases of corporal punishment, or only 1·85 per cent. of the average daily population of the jails. This number cannot be considered excessive, and, having regard to the great reduction since the views of Government have been made known, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided that it is not necessary now to curtail the powers given to superintendents of jails by the rules of the departmental code regarding corporal punishments. The quarterly returns of corporal punishments prescribed in January last will enable both the Inspector-General and Government to watch the action of the superintendents of the different jails, and to see that rash and indiscriminate flogging for petty offences is not resorted to.

D.

*Extract (No. 2) from the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the Jail Report for 1880, dated 1st July 1881.

Para. 20. The excessive rates of sickness and mortality in the jails of the province durng the year 1879 were noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor at length in his review of the year's administration, and Sir Ashley Eden then expressed his conviction that the chief cause of the increase was the adoption of the diet scale proposed by the Prison Conference. The report for the past year entirely confirms the view taken by the Lieutenant-Governor, and there seems now no room for doubt as to the cause of the heavy mortality in 1879. The increase in the diet scale made in March last had almost immediately a marked effect on the health of the prisoners, and in each month from that date there was a decrease as compared with the previous year in the proportion of deaths to the mean convict population. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Inspector-General that it is not desirable to have a reduced scale of diet for short-term convicts, as these prisoners are nearly all employed on the oil-mill, the most severe form of penal labour, and any reduction of diet has been found to result in a loss of weight which the prisoner cannot recover during the short term of his sentence. The scale proposed in paragraph 110, which largely increases some of the most valuable constituents of a native diet, should at once be tried for a year, and if it is found to succeed the scales for Bengal and Behar respectively may be permanently adopted. The subject should have the constant attention of the officers in medical charge of jails, and they must at once bring to the notice of the Inspector-General any alteration in the health of the prisoners, which seems to indicate the necessity of a change of diet. The system of fortnightly weighments of all labouring prisoners introduced in consequence of the falling off in their weight, noticed in the last Resolution on the administration of the Jail Department, has had an excellent effect. Superintendents, jailors, and head-warders can now, without any medical knowledge, tell at once when a prisoner should have his labour changed, or his task reduced. Out of 54,042 prisoners discharged during the past year 32·3 per cent. gained weight, while 26·5 per cent. lost weight, whereas during the previous year only 25·2 per cent. of those dischargad gained in weight and 33·1 per cent. lost weight. The Inspector-General has forbidden the infliction of punishment for short work when a

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* See foot note on page 3.

prisoner is losing weight, and this order, as well as directions for holding the fortnightly weighments and for the action to be taken upon them, will be embodied in the Jail Code. The Inspector-General should now submit draft rules on the subject for the approval of Government.

21. Although there was a great improvement during the past year in the health of prisoners in jail, and a decrease in the mortality among convicts and under-trial prisoners from 6·91 per cent. of the mean daily population in 1878 and 9·48 per cent. in 1879 to 6·35 per cent. in 1880, the rates both of sickness and mortality were still unduly high. The proportion of the average number of prisoners under treatment in hospital to the average jail population was indeed slightly higher last year than in 1879, but this was due to the weak state of the prisoners at the beginning of the year, and the necessity of keeping many of them under treatment for long periods. Unless any unforeseen epidemic or outbreak of disease should occur during the rest of the current year, the report for 1881 should show a decrease in both the sickness and mortality in Bengal jails. The jails that showed the highest daily average of sick convicts in 1880 in proportion to the average strength of their convict population were Dinagepore (16·67 per cent.), Singbhoom (11·74), Baraset (10·75), Burdwan (10·35), Rungpore (10·04), Julpigoree (10·02), Presidency European Jail (8·32), and Moorshedabad (8·08); those which had the highest number of admissions to hospital as compared with their average population were Burdwan (524 per cent.), Dinagepore (400), Presidency European Jail (394), Rungpore (366), Bogra (276), and Russa (272); while those in which the death-rate per cent. of the average strength was heaviest were Julpigoree (34·1), Lohardugga (19·4), Dinagepore (18·2), Baraset (14·9), Mymensingh (14·3). It is satisfactory to find that, while in 1879 there were seven jails in which the mortality exceeded 20 per cent. of the average daily population, there was only one such jail in 1880. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to learn that the extraordinary rate of mortality in the Julpigoree jail has increased still further during the present year, although every means that has been suggested to reduce it has been tried. If there be no improvement by the end of this month, the jail must, as proposed by the Inspector-General, be temporarily closed, and all prisoners with sentences exceeding a month in length must be tranferred to the neighbouring jails. One of the chief causes of mortality appears to be the employment of prisoners in building new jails, though why this should be, does not appear. Every effort should be made now to finish the new jails by free labour. There is no doubt much difficulty in procuring free labour in some of the eastern districts, but this difficulty may be overcome especially if the work is given out to contractors. The jails with the lowest death-rate per cent. of the mean population were Backergunge (1·04), Chittagong (1·66), and Noakholly (1·81). Backergunge was for many years one of the most unhealthy jails in the province, and there appears to be good ground for believing that the improvement is due to the change made in the water-supply for the prisoner's use. Every effort was made during the past year to provide good drinking water for those jails in which the supply had been unsatisfactory, and it is hoped that the arrangements in progress in the Hooghly, Buxar, and other jails will, when completed, lead to results similar to those in the Backergunge jail. The Alipore, Presidency, and Russa jails now receive their water-supplies from the Calcutta hydrants, the water being carried by carts to an iron tank in each jail from which it is distributed by pipes to the different wards. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that a pure water-supply is almost as important in its relation to the health of the prisoner as a sufficient scale of diet. Though much has been done of late years to improve the water supply much remains to be done, especially in arranging for a proper system of filtering. The diseases which caused the largest number of deaths during the year were dysentery, diarrhœa, anæmia and general debility, diseases of the respiratory organs, and fever. There were only 31 deaths from cholera, a lower number than in any of the previous 17 years. When the new barracks are all completed, and the sleeping wards are well raised from the ground, the Lieutenant-Governor expects to see a great reduction of mortality. Still it seems impossible to trace the mortality in Bengal jails to any special cause. A jail which is healthy one year is sickly the next, and *vice versâ*. Jails in healthy districts are unhealthy, while those in damp malarious districts, such as Backergunge, Chittagong, and Noakholly, are healthy. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if the Inspector-General will see how far it is possible to substitute wooden platform beds for the raised beds of earth now in use.

EXTRACT from LETTER from the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 16th January 1882. Judicial, No. 2.

* * * * *

(1) We take this opportunity of forwarding, for your Lordship's information, a copy of the instructions which we have issued to the Local Governments and Administrations, for the purpose of preventing the abuse of whipping as a form of punishment for breaches of discipline in Indian jails.

No. $\frac{1}{33\text{-}43.}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Fort William, the 11th January 1882.

READ—

The Jail Reports of the several Presidencies and Provinces for the year 1880 and the previous five years, with the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereupon.

RESOLUTION.

THE Prison Conference of 1877, in chapter V. of its report, drew attention to the great discrepancies observable in the jails of the different provinces in respect both of the number and nature of the punishments inflicted upon prisoners for breaches of jail discipline; and the Government of India, in its orders upon the report, invited all Local Governments and Administrations to take the matter into early consideration. In connexion with this subject the annual departmental reports for 1880 and the previous five years have now, under the orders of the Governor-General in Council, been examined with a view specially to ascertaining the practice in each Province in respect of the infliction of whipping as a mode of jail punishment. The result of this examination is to show not only remarkable differences as between province and province in the ratios borne by the number of prisoners whipped to the total jail population and the total number of offenders against jail discipline, but in some instances an increasing resort on the part of Jail Superintendents to this form of punishment.

2. In the following Table figures are given showing for each province and for each of the last six years—

(1.) the total number of male prisoners;
(2.) the total number of punishments for breaches of jail discipline;
(3.) the total number of cases of corporal punishment;
(4.) the percentage borne by the number of prisoners whipped to the total number of male prisoners; and
(5.) the proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to the total number of jail punishments.

PROVINCE.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MADRAS	1875	24,825	5,390	1,803	7·2	33·8
	1876	31,183	6,846	2,370	7·6	34·6
	1877	65,601	9,370	3,660	5·6	39·0
	1878	57,152	9,179	3,818	6·7	41·6
	1879	39,621	7,053	2,254	5·7	31·9
	1880	25,510	5,625	1,511	5·9	26·4
BOMBAY	1875	28,682	2,140	704	2·4	32·9
	1876	29,325	1,511	522	1·8	34·5
	1877	52,321	1,928	620	1·2	32·1
	1878	49,879	3,071	1,097	2·2	35·7
	1879	46,598	4,179	1,833	3·9	43·8
	1880	35,478	4,338	1,561	4·4	35·9

(1) The rest of this Letter does not refer to corporal punishment or mortality in jails.

Province.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted by jail officers of breaches for jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bengal	1875	71,990	24,336	2,973	4·1	12·2
	1876	55,732	17,193	2,370	4·2	13·8
	1877	71,327	20,753	3,014	4·2	14·5
	1878	72,089	30,785	4,815	6·6	15·6
	1879	70,114	50,268	8,324	11·8	16·5
	1880	65,842	59,532	4,735	7·2	7·9
N. W. Provinces and Oudh	1875	81,797	4,730	2,494	3·0	52·7
	1876	75,979	4,726	2,528	3·3	53·4
	1877	85,626	7,784	3,048	3·5	39·1
	1878	109,437	10,617	4,764	4·3	45·8
	1879	79,093	9,211	4,680	5·9	50·8
	1880	69,376	8,499	4,777	6·8	56·2
Punjab	1875	36,655	3,327	1,828	4·9	54·9
	1876	34,311	3,239	1,753	5·1	54·1
	1877	38,416	2,537	1,509	3·9	59·4
	1878	44,127	2,745	1,758	3·9	64·0
	1879	42,098	2,477	869	2·6	35·0
	1880	38,273	1,911	899	2·3	47·0
Central Provinces	1875	10,971	989	338	3·1	34·1
	1876	11,252	1,199	409	3·6	34·1
	1877	11,651	2,394	945	8·1	39·4
	1878	13,612	2,424	1,035	7·6	42·6
	1879	14,622	3,348	1,474	10·0	44·0
	1880	12,742	5,039	1,371	10·7	27·2
British Burmah	1875	14,230	4,995	2,480	17·4	49·6
	1876	15,377	5,092	2,195	14·2	43·1
	1877	15,491	5,420	2,629	16·9	48·5
	1878	14,196	5,234	2,953	20·8	56·4
	1879	12,397	3,499	1,849	14·9	52·8
	1880	12,684	3,978	1,793	14·1	45·0
Assam	1875	5,335	712	210	3·9	29·5
	1876	5,592	606	180	3·2	29·6
	1877	5,607	717	268	4·7	37·3
	1878	5,260	769	247	4·6	34·1
	1879	6,004	493	266	4·4	53·9
	1880	5,546	483	248	4·4	51·3
Hyderabad	1875	2,655	662	299	11·2	45·1
	1876	3,038	381	279	9·1	73·2
	1877	3,886	252	154	3·9	61·1
	1878	3,333	620	528	15·8	85·1
	1879	3,944	261	208	5·2	79·6
	1880	3,920	267	137	3·5	51·3

3. From the annual reports and from separate communications received from the different Local Governments and Administrations, the Governor .General in Council is glad to find that the necessity of bringing this mode of punishment under proper control has been of late engaging serious attention.

(*a.*) In *Madras* the Governor in Council has, it is reported, frequently directed the particular attention of the Inspector-General of Jails to the subject of corporal punishment, and every effort has been made to reduce it to a minimum. That these efforts have not been unsuccessful is evidenced by the fact that the percentage of prisoners whipped to the total male prison population in Madras had fallen from 15·5 in 1872 to 7·2 in 1875 and to 5·6 in 1880. The number of cases of whipping appears still however large when compared with the returns from the Bombay Presidency.

(*b.*) In *Bombay* whipping is said to be only resorted to when all other punishments fail. The punishment book is regularly inspected by the visitors, and explanations are called for whenever the number of cases seems unduly large. The returns do,

however, show a growing tendency to resort to this form of punishment, such as calls for careful watching. The explanation given of this fact in the reports is the stricter discipline now enforced in the jails.

(*c.*) In *Bengal* the increasing frequency of whipping cases attracted the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor early in 1880, and orders were issued restricting this punishment to the more serious kinds of jail offences. The full effect of these orders is not apparent in the foregoing table, as nearly half of 1880 had elapsed before they commenced to influence the jail returns. It is understood that during 1881 the strictest control has, by means of quarterly returns of punishments, been exercised over the action of the jail superintendents throughout Bengal. The table brings out the fact that whipping bears in Bengal a much smaller ratio to the total number of punishments than in any other province. But on the other hand, the number of prisoners reported for jail offences, principally in connexion with work, is far greater than anywhere else. Either, therefore, the Bengal system of recording is much more perfect, or the discipline is much more strict than is the case in other provinces.

(*d.*) In the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, an effort was made in 1877 to systematize and regulate the punishments inflicted in jails with reference to the different classes of offences, and indiscriminate flogging was prohibited. The subject has continued to receive attention both from the Inspector-General and the Local Government; but the facts remain that in this province the ratio of cases of whipping to other punishments was in 1880 higher than anywhere else, and that the percentage of prisoners so punished shows a marked tendency to increase. The explanation offered to account for this last fact is here, as in Bombay, "the stricter enforcement of discipline insisted upon during recent years." The point seems, however, to call for continued attention.

(*e.*) In the *Punjab* strenuous efforts have been perseveringly made to check the indiscriminate use of this form of punishment, and the results are on the whole satisfactory, though it still stands in a high ratio to other punishments.

(*f.*) The Chief Commissioner of the *Central Provinces* reports that he has during the last few years repeatedly condemned the free resort to whipping for all classes of petty jail offences, and efforts have been made to improve the general discipline of the jails and substitute other forms of punishment. There has no doubt been a large and serious increase in the frequency of resort to whipping in the jails of this province since 1876, and the Chief Commissioner must insist on a change of practice.

(*g.*) In *British Burma* the Officiating Chief Commissioner admits that whipping has hitherto been far too freely resorted to, and has taken steps for controlling and limiting it. It is, however, explained that Burmese convicts are, as a class, more difficult to manage than any others, while the jails in that province are less completely provided with other means of punishment.

(*h.*) In *Assam* the Chief Commissioner has repeatedly insisted on restricting this punishment to serious cases. It seems, however, still to be far too freely employed as contrasted with other forms of punishment.

(*i.*) In *Hyderabad* the number of cases has of late years been largely reduced, but whipping still shows too prominently as compared with other punishments.

4. On the whole the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that the subject, having now been prominently brought under the consideration of the various local governments, will not be allowed to drop out of sight, and he is sanguine that the reports for 1881 will show a very marked improvement in almost every province. His Excellency in Council thinks it, however, right to place upon record for the guidance of local governments a brief statement of the principles which should, in the opinion of the Government of India, regulate the infliction of whipping as a punishment for offences against discipline in Indian jails.

5. It is for many reasons impossible to do away with this punishment altogether; but it ought always to be reserved for the more serious classes of jail offences. No prisoner should ordinarily be punished with whipping for a first offence against jail discipline, when the offence is not in itself of a heinous character, such as attempting to escape, violence, or insubordination. For such petty offences as the possession of forbidden articles and offences in connexion with work, whipping should not be awarded until it is evident that all other forms of punishment are unavailing. But when it is decided in respect of any prisoner that whipping is necessary, the punishment should always be sufficiently severe to act as a real deterrent. The practice common in some jails of giving a prisoner two or three cuts with a cane for trivial offences serves only to irritate

and has no lasting deterrent effect. Every sentence of whipping, and indeed every order involving punishment of any kind, should be formally recorded by the superintendent in the punishment register, and be formally and deliberately carried out. When a sentence of whipping is passed, a brief note of the reason for considering this punishment necessary should be added in the register for the information of official visitors and inspecting officers. There is reason to believe that in some provinces the warders and work-overseers are allowed to punish summarily of their own motion trivial offences in connexion with work which are not recorded in the punishment register. It is only in this way that it is possible to explain the very discrepant proportions between the number of jail offences in the different provinces as compared with the totals of the jail population. Every offence should be reported to the superior jail authorities and be formally and strictly dealt with. In this way offenders will soon become fewer in number, while the general discipline of the jails will rapidly improve.

6. In order that jail punishments may be brought under closer and more systematic check and review, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that a quarterly return shall in future be submitted by each inspector-general of jails to the Local Government or Administration to which he is subordinate, showing for *each* jail under his control—

Column (1)—the total number of male prisoners for the quarter:
Column (2)—the total number of jail offences:
Column (3)—the total number of prisoners punished by whipping:
Column (4)—the percentage of column (3) to column (1).
Column (5)—the percentage of column (3) to column (2).

The Inspector-General of Jails should submit with the returns a brief review noticing anomalies and reporting any orders or calls for explanation issued by him to jail superintendents in connexion with their returns. The local governments should see that, in every case where an excessive recourse to whipping is apparent, the officer in charge of the jail is put upon his defence, and required to explain the matter satisfactorily. Broadly speaking, any abnormal excess or sudden increase in the number of corporal punishments may be taken to indicate something wrong in the management of the jail.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be communicated to all local governments and administrations for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)
A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

DESPATCH from the Right Honourable the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—Judicial, No. 6.

MY LORD MARQUIS, India Office, London, March 2, 1882.

PARA. 1. The Resolution of your Excellency's Government, dated 11th January last, on the subject of corporal punishment in Indian jails, which was forwarded with your Despatch, No. 2, dated the 16th idem, has been considered by me in Council.

(*) * * * * * *

3. An examination of the jail statistics of the various provinces for the six years to 1880 has shown "not only remarkable differences as between province and province in "the ratios borne by the number of prisoners whipped to the total jail population, and "the total number of offenders against jail discipline, but in some instances an increasing "resort on the part of jail superintendents to this form of punishment."

4. The excessive use of corporal punishment in Indian jails has, as you are aware, attracted considerable attention in this country. It is not necessary for me, however, to dwell at any length upon it here, as the Resolution of your Government leaves little to be said upon the subject, and shows that your Excellency in Council fully appreciates its importance.

5. I am glad to observe that you are satisfied that the matter, having now been prominently brought under the consideration of the various Local Governments, will not be allowed to drop out of sight. I desire that the statistics for 1881 may be forwarded to me, with your comments thereon, with as little delay as possible.

(*) Para. 2 is omitted as referring only to a different subject.

6. I concur with the opinions of your Excellency's Government, stated in paragraph 5 of the Resolution, as to the principles which should regulate the infliction of corporal punishment for offences against jail discipline. One of the most important of these principles is that "when it is decided in respect of any prisoner that whipping is "necessary, the punishment should always be sufficiently severe to act as a real "deterrent." To prevent possible abuses in the carrying out of your instructions in this direction, I think it desirable that, in addition to the information specified in paragraph 6 of the Resolution, the Inspectors General of Jails should be required to furnish to the various Local Governments periodical statements, showing (1) the severity of the corporal punishments inflicted, as indicated by the number of stripes and the instrument employed, and (2) the number of prisoners who died or were admitted into hospital within say two months from the infliction of the punishment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HARTINGTON.

LETTER from the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the Right Honourable the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.—Judicial, No. 4.

MY LORD MARQUIS, Fort William, February 6, 1882.

WITH reference to the telegrams marginally noted, we have now the honour to transmit for your Lordship's information copies of (1)* a Memorandum by Surgeon-Major T. R. Lewis, Special Assistant to our Sanitary Commissioner, on the dietaries of labouring prisoners in Indian Jails, (2) a Memorandum by our Sanitary Commissioner on jail diets in relation to the health of the prisoners, and (3) a Resolution which we have circulated to Local Governments and Administrations containing our views on the subject.

From Secretary of State,		dated 21st June 1881.
To	ditto,	dated 22nd ditto.
From	ditto,	dated 16th August 1881.
To	ditto,	dated 17th January 1882.

2. We may add that any further detailed information which your Lordship may require in regard to recent mortality among prisoners in Indian jails will be found in our Sanitary Commissioner's forthcoming annual report for 1880, in which complete statistics will be given.

We have, &c.
(Signed) RIPON.
D. M. STEWART.
W. STOKES.
RIVERS THOMPSON.
J. GIBBS.
E. BARING.
T. F. WILSON.

MEMORANDUM, dated 10th January 1882, on INDIAN JAIL DIETS in relation to the HEALTH of the PRISONERS (referred to in preceding Letter), by Surgeon-General J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

THE jail reports for 1880 have all been received, and the diet question, which has been reserved for separate consideration, may now be taken up.

1. The dietary of prisoners, which in India is specially complicated owing to the number of the articles which are in use, and to the different habits of the people in respect of food in different parts of the country, has often engaged the serious attention both of the local authorities and of the Government of India, and the devising of a proper scale has formed one of the most important matters on which the various jail committees have had to report. The last special committee on Indian jails which assembled under the orders of the Government of India was the jail committee, or jail conference as it was called, which sat in the early part of 1877. In a Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department the various proposals made by the conference were discussed, and on certain of them orders were issued. In

Special difficulties in dealing with the diet question in India. Recommendations of the Jail Conference of 1877.

* A scientific paper on food and dieting of prisoners. Not printed on account of its length (over 50 folio pages).

respect to diet, no definite orders were issued, but it was said that "the recommenda- "tions made by the conference under both headings of Health and Diet appear to the "Government of India generally suitable and worthy of adoption."

2. The diet scales proposed by the conference will be fully examined hereafter, but it is necessary to premise the above-noted facts generally, in order to understand the exact bearing of the diet question, for it is the action which followed the proceedings of the conference which has led to the present discussion. The discussion mainly affects Bengal Proper. The conference diet was introduced into the jails of this province on or about the 1st March 1879. During the remaining nine months of that year no serious fault was found with it. In his annual report for 1879, Dr. Lethbridge, the Inspector-General of Prisons, writes: "Superintendents "were asked to watch the effect of the new scale very closely, and to report any "tendency to sickness. I regret to say that no important reports on this point "were received during the nine months that the diet was in use." But early in 1880, when reviewing the facts of the preceding year in his annual report, Dr. Lethbridge came to the conclusion that the great mortality among the prisoners during 1879—an average of 94·8* per 1,000 in the jails of the province as a whole —was in the main due to the insufficiency of the new scale; and in this conclusion the Local Government concurred. The subject was again referred to in the report for 1880, in which the same opinion is repeated, and the better results of that year are ascribed in great measure to the improved diet which had been introduced in the early part of it.

The great mortality in the jails of Lower Bengal in 1879 attributed to the conference diet.

3. The mortality among the prisoners in Bengal Proper in 1879 was no doubt very heavy and much to be deplored, and it would be even still more deplorable if it could be shown that this lamentable loss of life had been due to an insufficient diet introduced on the recommendations of a committee whose object had been to benefit both the prisoners and the State. The main grounds for the opinion that the mortality was due to the diet scale recommended by the Prison Conference of 1877 are, that the death-rate among the prisoners in Bengal Proper was unusually high for 1879, in the early part of which year the conference diet was introduced; that the death-rate was also very high in other provinces during that year, showing that some very general cause was operating to the prejudice of the prisoners' health, and which cause was probably the change of diet; that the prisoners' health in Lower Bengal improved in 1880 under the influence of a better diet; and lastly, that the conference diet is manifestly deficient in nutritive materials.

Grounds on which this opinion is based.

4. But there seems good reason for hesitating to adopt the conclusion that this altered diet was really the cause of the increased sickness and mortality, and these now deserve attention. If the diet had been the cause, or even the main cause, of the increased sickness and mortality, it would naturally be expected that these would gradually rise as the diet continued to be used, and be at their maximum when its baneful effects have had the longest time to develop themselves. But this is not the experience of the Bengal jails during the period under discussion. The new diet was introduced, as has already been stated, about 1st March 1879, and it remained in force till the end of March 1880. If the diet were the main cause of the lamentable results, it would naturally be expected that the sickness and mortality among the prisoners, after it had been in use for twelve months, would be far in excess of what they were when it was commenced. The results of March 1880 ought to be very much worse than the results of March 1879. There is no statement either in the Bengal Jail Report or among the tables appended to the Annual Sanitary Report to show the monthly incidence of the sickness among the prisoners in each province as a whole, but the monthly statistics of sickness in individual jails are given in Statement XVI. of the annual tables appended to this office annual report. From this it appears that, of the total 46 jails in Lower Bengal, 20, or nearly one-half, show a smaller sick rate in March 1880 than they did in March 1879. The mortality for separate provinces and individual jails unfortunately is not shown in any of the printed statements, but particulars on this head are to be found in the working books of the statistical office. From these, 7 of the largest jails in Bengal have been taken at random, and the

Reasons for questioning this conclusion.

The sickness and mortality did not increase as the new diet continued in use.

* This is the ratio given in the Jail Report. It does not quite agree with that of the Statistical Officer's tables.

results during the first three months of 1878, 1879, and 1880, are shown in the following statement:—

Jails.		1878.				1879.				1880.			
		January.	February.	March.	Total Deaths.	January.	February.	March.	Total Deaths.	January.	February.	March.	Total Deaths.
Presidency Jail	Strength	1,017	1,067	1,098	—	1,119	1,183	1,212	—	1,347	1,305	1,249	—
	Deaths	1	4	5	10	4	8	3	15	7	8	6	21
Alipore Jail	Strength	2,080	2,135	2,154	—	2,064	2,069	2,074	—	2,049	1,987	2,040	—
	Deaths	11	16	7	34	21	14	11	46	12	16	7	35
Rajshahai Jail	Strength	697	622	572	—	865	837	856	—	918	911	904	—
	Deaths	4	0	4	8	8	2	5	15	5	8	11	24
Backergunge Jail	Strength	575	560	572	—	750	762	677	—	374	396	368	—
	Deaths	3	3	2	8	8	6	6	20	1	0	1	2
Dacca Jail	Strength	623	624	637	—	630	595	601	—	590	611	590	—
	Deaths	0	1	1	2	5	4	3	12	3	2	1	6
Midnapore Jail	Strength	1,241	1,239	1,228	—	1,039	1,034	1,007	—	914	918	965	—
	Deaths	15	1	5	21	4	3	3	10	8	2	3	13
Bhagalpur Central Jail	Strength	962	995	981	—	1,104	1,059	1,010	—	1,024	1,060	1,100	—
	Deaths	5	2	1	8	8	3	0	11	1	4	6	11
Total		—	—	—	91	—	—	—	129	—	—	—	112

In many of the jails the mortality was less after the new diet had been in use for months than it had been when this diet was introduced.

Out of the seven it will be seen that in three the deaths in the first three months of 1880 were much under what they had been during the same period of 1879; in one jail the number was exactly the same, while in three there was an increase. The differences in strength are immaterial.

5. But the above statement affords further valuable evidence as to the supposed relation between the mortality and the new dietary, for it shows that in all of these jails, except one, the mortality of the first quarter of 1879 exceeded the mortality of the first quarter of 1878; and that the total mortality of these seven jails during the first three months of 1879 was considerably in excess of what it was during the first three months of 1880. It is quite clear from this that the cause or causes of increased mortality had commenced to produce very decided results before the new dietary had even been commenced. The same is shown by a comparison of the daily sick-rate among the prisoners in the province in March 1880, as compared with the sick-rate of the same month in the two previous years. The ratios for the three years are as follows:—

There was a marked increase in both sickness and mortality before the new diet was introduced.

Daily sick-rate, March 1878 = 39·1
„ „ 1879 = 48·9
„ „ 1880 = 51·7

In other words, the rate rose in March 1879 nearly 10 per 1,000 over what it was in March 1878, whereas the rise in 1880 over 1879 was only about 3 per 1,000. It is further to be remarked in illustration of this point that the rise in the death-rate of 1878 over 1877 was very nearly as great as the rise in the death-rate of 1879 over that of 1878. The figures for the three years are as follows:—

1877 = 48·8 per 1,000.
1878 = 69·1 „ 1,000, or an increase of 20·3 over 1877.
1879 = 94·8 „ 1,000, „ „ of 25·7 „ 1878.

6. The increased sickness and mortality of 1878 were ascribed to the high prices of food and the consequent impoverished condition of the new admissions into jail, but the statistics of mortality, according to length of imprisonment, do not bear out this idea. The figures taken from the Bengal jail reports are as follow:

The increased mortality of 1878 not to be explained by a special excess mortality among new prisoners.

Year.	Ratio per 1,000.						
	Under 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 7 years.	Above 7 years.	Total mortality.
1877	31·8	63·7	65·0	43·4	61·6	47·9	48·8
1878	55·4	80·1	77·9	68·4	66·7	94·4	69·1
1879	79·4	113·1	107·7	106·9	79·4	200·0	94·8
1880	57·1	80·7	88·4	48·8	42·0	76·6	63·5

From the above it will be seen that the death-rates among new prisoners in the first and second periods of imprisonment into which the statement is divided were almost identical in 1878 with what they were in 1880. In 1879 the ratios at all periods rose, just as, in 1877, they were comparatively low under all periods.

Results more unsatisfactory than those of the jails of Lower Bengal in 1879 have not been uncommon in individual jails in other years when no change was made in the diet.

7. Again, although the average results in Bengal jails during 1879 were most unfavourable, results quite as unfavourable are to be found in the history of individual jails of the province in years when no change of diet has been made to which they can be attributed. The admission rate for 1879 averaged 1,573 per 1,000; but in 1876 this rate was exceeded in seven of the jails, in 1877 in 10 of the jails, and in 1878 in 11 of the jails. In 1879 the daily sick-rate averaged 51; it was higher than this in eight jails in 1876, in 11 jails in 1877, and in 12 jails in 1878. In 1879 the death-rate for the province averaged 97·57 (according to Sanitary Report tables), but the rate was exceeded by nine jails in 1876, by six in 1877, and by 10 in 1878.

Even in 1879 the results in some of the jails were not unfavourable or consistent with the idea that the general high rates of sickness and mortality were due to the diet.

8. Moreover, although the results of 1879 as a whole were most unsatisfactory, and the sick and death-rates for the province were very high, the ratios varied enormously, and in a few of the jails were not so unfavourable as to appear consistent with the idea that a diet was in use which could be productive of such disastrous results as have been ascribed to the conference scale. For example, at Hughli the admission-rate was only 880 per 1,000 and the sick-rate 22; at Bankura the admission-rate was only 568, and the sick-rate 17; at Mymensingh the admission-rate was only 642, and the sick-rate 21, —results which are favourable when compared with the average of Indian jails, and still more favourable when compared with some of the very high ratios of 1879; such, for example, as 3,092 admissions and 88 daily sick per 1,000 at Bogra. Similar remarks apply also to the death-rate, in which there were remarkable differences in different jails, varying as it did from 18 per 1,000 in Jessore to 344 at Dinagepore.

In one group of jails in Lower Bengal during 1879, the results were actually better than they had been in 1878.

9. It is worthy of notice also that in one of the groups of Bengal jails, which is given in the Annual Sanitary Report for India, the South-west Bengal and Chota Nagpore group, the mortality of 1879 was actually less than it was in 1878. In 1878 it equalled 88·05 per 1,000, whereas in 1879 it was only 84·00. It seems hardly possible that any reduction in the mortality, however small, could have taken place coincident with the adoption of a diet by which the prisoners were insufficiently fed. The jails which compose this group are noted in the margin.* It may be added that the difference between the two years is not to be explained by any marked change in cholera prevalence, as the deaths from cholera were very much in the same proportion in both years, 28 per 1,000 in 1878 and 26 in 1879.

*Cuttack.
Puri.
Balasore.
Midnapur.
Bankura.
Purulia (Manbhum).
Suri (Birbhum).
Hazaribagh.
Ranchi (Lohardugga).
Chybassa (Singhbhum).

In other provinces the increased jail mortality was coincident with a largely increased mortality among the general population.

10. The argument that reduction had been made in the diets of the prisoners of other provinces, and that in them also, as in Bengal, the sickness and mortality among the prisoners in that year were lamentably high, has little force for two reasons. In the first place, the increased mortality among the prisoners was coincident with a largely increased mortality among the general population. This is apparent from the annexed table in which the two are placed side by side for the last four years.

Provinces.	Mortality per 1,000.			
Communities.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Bengal — General population	—	—	—	—
Bengal — Jail „	50·10	70·89	97·57	63·82
North-Western Provinces — General population	19·67†	35·62†	44·81†	29·99†
North-Western Provinces — Jail „	19·71	46·52	48·45	31·44
Oudh — General population	‡	—	—	—
Oudh — Jail „	10·56	23·55	19·66	18·19
Punjab — General population	20·07	36·	38·	27·03
Punjab — Jail „	33·80	109·72	140·08	78·82
Central Provinces — General population	23·91	46·	34·44	29·10
Central Provinces — Jail „	45·06	118·11	67·76	60·13
Assam — General population	—	—	—	—
Assam — Jail „	56·30	60·61	85·80	52·46

† Includes Oudh. ‡ Included in the North-Western Provinces.

The statistics of the general population in Bengal Proper are so manifestly defective that they are of little use for the purposes of such comparison, and they have been omitted accordingly. The same may be said of Assam, but in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces the maximum mortality among the prisoners occurred in the same year as the maximum mortality among the people generally. It is to be observed in the second place that while the improved results in Bengal during 1880 are ascribed to a more liberal diet, the results in some of the other provinces show improvement, almost as striking, while no change was made in their jail diet. As shown by the statistics of the general population, the year 1880 was a comparatively healthy year and the prisoners benefited as well as the people.

Coincident with the rise in the jail mortality of Lower Bengal in 1879, there was the same rise in the mortality of the jails of Assam where no change was made in the diet.

11. The history of the jails in the neighbouring province of Assam, which in many respects resembles Bengal, throws considerable light on the question. In Assam there has been no change of diet and yet in Assam the death-rate among the prisoners rose in 1879 to 85·80 per 1,000, compared with 60·61 in 1878. The rise equalled 25 per 1,000, or almost exactly the same as it was in Bengal. The details of sickness and mortality in the jails of the two provinces are shown in the following table :—

—	Years.	* Ratios per 1,000.			
		Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	
				Cholera.	All causes.
Bengal (Proper)	1877	1,283	39	8·47	50·10
	1878	1,290	42	11·85	70·89
	1879	1,573	51	18·91	97·57
	1880	1,542	52	1·62	63·82
Assam	1877	1,382	40	11·10	56·30
	1878	1,629	51	4·21	60·61
	1879	1,436	46	9·36	85·80
	1880	1,173	42	·79	52·46

* The figures in this statement are all taken from this office Annual Sanitary Report.

Without any change in the diet of Assam jails the fall in the death-rate of both Assam and Bengal jails in 1880 was almost identical.

12. The argument, based on the coincidence that with an improved diet in 1880 the jail mortality in Bengal greatly diminished, also loses all its force when the figures of Bengal and Assam are compared. It has already been shown that in both these provinces the mortality among the prisoners rose in 1879 about 25 per 1,000, although in Assam the conference diet, to which the rise in Bengal was attributed, had never been introduced and no change had been made in the diet. In 1880 there is a remarkable fall in the jail mortality as compared with 1879, and in both provinces again the reduction was almost identical. It amounted in each to about 34 per 1,000. In other words, the diet did not vary in Assam during the years in question, and yet the mortality in Assam during these years rose and fell almost exactly in the same proportion as it did in Bengal. The only inference would seem to be that the rise and fall took place in both provinces irrespective of the diet.

Argument based on the nutritive value of the conference diet. Dr. Lewis' memorandum.

13. But it has been said that the conference diet introduced into the Bengal jails was actually so deficient in nutritive material as to leave no doubt that the health of the prisoners must have been seriously affected by it. If this statement were correct it must then be admitted that the disastrous results were due at least, in some measure, to the use of this diet. But the statement is not borne out by experience. In a long and very able memorandum, which is appended to this Note, Dr. Lewis has examined the whole question of jail diets with much care, and the facts he has adduced are of the greatest practical importance in dealing with this very complex qusetion; I am much indebted to him for his valuable aid in the matter.

Summary of nutritive value of jail diets appended to Dr. Lewis' memorandum.

14. Dr. Lewis' memorandum must be read in full in order to understand the various points involved, and also the immense amount of labour which he has spent in working up the details. It will suffice to reproduce a few of the facts he has brought to

light in their bearing on this most important question of jail mortality, and for this purpose reference may be made to the paragraphs cited and to the summarised tabular statement given in the concluding chapter of his memorandum of the more important diets concerned. In order to make the matter as simple as possible, the comparison will be confined to the amount of nitrogen and carbon in each.

Changes in the nutritive value by introduction of the conference diet trifling and inadequate to account for the results.

15. The changes involved by the introduction of the conference diet were referred to in last annual report, but the details were not then fully known. They may be briefly stated as follows,—Whereas formerly *all* labouring prisoners in Bengal received a pound of animal food per week, under the diet scales adopted in March 1879 only those prisoners who were accustomed to such food when at large were permitted to have it when in jail (unless specially ordered for them), and then to the extent only of 12 ounces per week (in lieu of a corresponding amount of grain). This implied the withdrawal from the diet of Bengalis of a daily average allowance of $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces of meat or fish, but there was an increase in another direction to the extent of two ounces of rice and of two ounces of vegetables, accompanied, however, by a decrease of from a quarter to half an ounce in the amount of fat. Similar changes were effected in the Behari scales of diet, except that there was no increase in the quantity of grain over the former allowance. They may, in a general way, be stated as equivalent to a decrease of 13 grains of nitrogen (about equal to what is contained in $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces of raw meat) with an increase of 51 grains of carbon in the diet for Bengalis; and a decrease of 17 grains of nitrogen and of 172 grains of carbon, out of a total of nearly 5,000 grains in the diet of the Beharis. Such trifling changes in the aggregate value of the elementary principles of the dietaries, as these are now shown to be, seem wholly inadequate to account for the exceptional mortality.

Conference diet richer in both nitrogen and carbon than the standard scale deduced from convict diet in England.

16. Not only did the conference diet, as introduced in the Bengal jails, differ but little in its primary elements from the diet previously in use but it will be seen from paras. 45 to 47 of Dr. Lewis' memorandum that it was nearly as rich in nitrogen as the English prison diets adapted to the weights of natives of India (para. 25), and it was richer in carbon. It contained from 192 to 245 grains of nitrogen for all classes of labouring prisoners, compared with 163 grains in the "adapted" standard scale for prisoners under four months and with 205 grains in the adapted scale for prisoners over four months in jail, while the carbon varied between 5,171 and 4,607 grains as compared with a maximum of 3,948 in the adapted standard. But—and this is of even more importance still—it was much in excess as regards both nitrogen and carbon of the diet allowed to prisoners in British Burma, for in Burma the maximum diet of the prisoners contains only 179 grains of nitrogen and 4,757 grains of carbon. The diet lately introduced into Bengal contains on an average more nitrogen and more carbon than are allowed to long-term prisoners in England engaged on hard labour. It may be urged that a standard scale for natives fixed on their relative weights to Europeans is open to exception; but if experience has shown that European prisoners, weighing on an average 145 lbs., thrive and preserve excellent health—and of this there is no question—on 270 grains of nitrogen and 5,204 grains of carbon, it may be accepted that for natives, weighing on an average only 100 to 110 lbs., 205 grains of nitrogen and 3,948 grains of carbon cannot well be insufficient. And this conclusion is more than borne out by the experience of British Burma.

Scale in North-Western Provinces generally higher than the standard. Benares where the scale was low, much healthier than other jails where it was high.

17. As regards the North-Western Provinces (para. 58 of memorandum), the chief points to be noticed are that the diets for prisoners under three months are higher in nitrogen than the native standard adapted from the English Local Prison diet, and very much richer in carbon; and the same remarks apply to the scale for prisoners over three months. It is also to be observed that both scales are much in excess of what is allowed in British Burma. The dietaries actually in use in the North-Western Provinces vary greatly, because the grains most readily available at different times and in different parts of the country vary also. It is worthy of notice that in the Benares jails, where the actual dietaries were poorest, the sickness and mortality were small, whereas in the Meerut jails, where the nutritive value of the diet was much higher, the sickness and mortality were comparitively high. The figures are given in the annexed statement:—

Jails.	1880.	
	Admissions per mille.	Deaths per mille.
Benares Central Jail - -	575	9·70
„ District Jail - - -	1,032	18·08
Meerut Central Jail - -	1,301	34·02
„ District Jail - - -	1,540	29·23

18. In the Punjab also the variations in diet were considerable, and here also it is to be remarked that the dietary was highest in the two jails where the sickness and mortality were greatest. In Rawul Pindi the prisoners were receiving more than double the nitrogen accorded in the minimum adapted native scale, and very nearly the same quantity of carbon allowed to long-term convicts in English Local Prisons employed on hard labour. At Rupar they had nearly double the amount of nitrogen actually given in England to long-term convicts employed on hard labour, and nearly 2,000 grains more carbon. Yet in both these jails the results as regards health were most unsatisfactory, and indeed the worst in the whole province, as may be seen from the following statement :—

High scale in the Punjab, especially in the two jails which have been most unhealthy.

Jails.	1880.	
	Admissions per mille.	Deaths per mille.
Rawul Pindi Jail - - -	2,568	391·75
Rupar Jail - - -	2,761	104·17
Punjab average - -	1,352	78·82

19. In the Central Provinces the reduction made in 1878 still left the dietaries much in excess of what is required according to the 'adapted' scale; indeed the convicts there are, according to even the reduced scale, receiving more nitrogen than and nearly as much carbon as convicts in England sentenced to long terms of hard labour. The nitrogen in the reduced scales of the Central Provinces for prisoners of under six months amounts to 275 grains, and the carbon to 4,787, compared with 163 grains of nitrogen and 3,210 grains of carbon in the adapted diet scale for short-term prisoners. In the diets for those above six months, the nitrogen amounts to 80 grains more than in the maximum adapted standard, and the carbon to 1,001 grains more than the standard. The reduced or 'conference' scale, as it was termed, of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts is also a liberal diet—it contains much more nitrogen and carbon than the 'adapted' standard, and indeed very nearly as much of each as is allowed to English long-term convicts employed on hard labour.

Jail diets in the Central Provinces and Berar much richer in both nitrogen and carbon than the standard.

20. But perhaps the province which furnishes the most valuable experience on the subject is British Burma, to which passing reference has already been made. Here the jail dietaries are lower than those which have been in use in any other province, and lower than what were recommended by the conference. The Burma diets, in respect to nitrogen, are in fact lower than the native scale adapted on the experience of English convicts, but they are richer in carbon, and yet the results, as respects health in the jails of British Burma, are better as a whole than they are in any part of India. In the annexed statement the results are compared for the several provinces during the last three years. In 1878 the cases of sickness, the daily sick-rate, and the mortality in British Burma jails were in smaller proportion than in any province except the North-Western Provinces. In 1879, and again in 1880, the ratios in British Burma under almost all these heads are the lowest of all :—

Jail diets in British Burma lower than in any of the other provinces, and the health of the prisoners more satisfactory.

Provinces.	Ratio per 1,000.								
	1878.			1879.			1880.		
	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.
British Burma - -	897	41	57·71	659	28	32·20	870	30	24·89
Bengal Proper - -	1,290	42	70·89	1,573	51	97·57	1,542	52	63·82
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	741*	29*	41·31	991	40	41·87	734	31	28·32
Central Provinces - -	1,148	47	118·11	859	35	67·76	973	39	60·13
Punjab - - - -	2,192	66	109·72	1,735	57	140·08	1,352	42	78·82

* As shown in the Annual Jail Report of the Province.

Importance of the diet question in jail administration.

21. If the relation of the mortality in the jails of Lower Bengal to the conference diet were merely a controversial question, it would not deserve so much notice, but it is in reality a question on the proper settlement of which the whole subject of prison administration may be said to rest, whether as regards health, discipline, or finance. If it be shown—as I believe it has been shown—that the lamentable sickness and mortality among the prisoners in Lower Bengal could not have been due to the change in dietary, the real causes of the sickness and mortality must be sought for in some other direction. We have seen that with dietaries which are most extravagant when compared with English scales there have been great sickness and excessive mortality as at Rawul Pindi and Rupar, and we have seen also that in other jails as in British Burma, with dietaries considerably less than even the conference diet, to which so much evil has been ascribed, the prisoners have had far less sickness and have died in much smaller proportion than elsewhere. Hasty conclusions regarding the insufficiency of the diet as the one cause of the unsatisfactory results can lead to little good, while the mischief they produce is great, for they divert attention from the real evils to be remedied.

General causes tending to produce high death-rates in Indian jails.

22. There can be no question that the excessive death-rate in Indian jails is a great reproach, but it is only by studying all the facts, and not those under one head alone, that the truth can be ascertained and a remedy applied. There can be no doubt that the results are influenced to a large extent by general causes which are but little known in European countries. To begin with, the jail population is a very fluctuating population which rises and falls with the price of grain. As prices range high, it increases; as prices fall, the jails become comparatively empty. The strength of the prisoners in a province in other words is an index of distress among the population, and the jail of every district fulfils to a large extent the functions of a poor house as well as of a jail. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that very many of the new admissions into jail are in bad health, suffering in different degrees from the effects of privation. This is more or less the case every year. In years when prices are unusually high, and still more when they verge on famine, these conditions become intensified. This country has lately been passing through such a period which has more or less affected every part of it. There can be no doubt, moreover, that at the same time epidemic influences have been at work, which have produced most unhealthy years, and these influences have been very wide-spread. The normal death-rate of the people of India has yet to be ascertained with accuracy, but there is enough evidence to show two facts very clearly—first, that on an average it greatly exceeds the European standard; and secondly, that it fluctuates from year to year in a manner altogether unknown in European countries.

Difficulty of obtaining information as to local disease causes.

23. In addition to these general influences all tending to produce a high death-rate among Indian prisoners, and a specially high death-rate of late years, which are to a great extent beyond control, there are also, doubtless, local influences which can be more readily dealt with, and it is to these that the attention of officers in medical charge of jails has been so frequently directed. The Annual Sanitary Sheet was devised in order to induce these officers to consider the sickness and death among the prisoners in conjunction with the local conditions under which they are placed, and, if possible, to discover what the defects in these conditions are which lead to such unhappy results; but so far the endeavour to obtain any valuable data on this most important subject has signally failed.

24. It has already been stated that the jail dietaries in actual use in this country are very numerous, and that they vary enormously in nutritive value. It would tend greatly to simplicity and efficiency in administration if one or two dietaries were adopted for general use in each province. The conference diet is in the main a good diet, but it is not laid down with the exactness required in such matters, and the fatty matter might be increased in it to a small extent with advantage. The diets should be based on the same principle as that adopted in England—they should be enough for health, but no more.

Uniform dietaries recommended for each province.

25. But it is of little use to fix good dietaries unless measures are at the same time taken to ensure that the prisoners receive what they are allowed in full. The temptation which presents itself to the jail officials to enrich themselves at the expense of the prisoners is very great, and unless the Superintendent maintains a constant and never flagging vigilance in regard to this particular matter, embezzlement of their food is very easy and very profitable, and the change in the prisoners is so gradual that it frequently escapes the notice of those who are in every-day contact with them. The more liberal the scale which is sanctioned the greater is the temptation to plunder. Superintendents of jails cannot be too careful to ensure that each prisoner has his full allowance. They must have frequent and unexpected examinations of the rations, and when the prisoners fall off in condition, when the weighments show that the prisoners are losing weight in larger proportion than the average, and when, in addition, the cooks and other convict servants are plump and in good condition, there can be little hesitation in concluding that in spite of all the precautions which may have been taken, the food is being seriously tampered with, and the officials should at once be called to account. An excellent note on this and other points in jail management was recently issued by Brigade Surgeon Walker, Inspector General of Prisons in the North-Western Provinces, and it has been circulated by the Government of India to all Local Governments and Administrations.

Necessity for securing that the prisoners get the full diet allowance.

26. In this circular Dr. Walker has also drawn attention to two other most important matters in connection with jail dietaries—the first is that the food should be properly cooked, and the second concerns the issue of good vegetables. Improper cooking if not checked is the simplest means for carrying out peculation without detection, for ill-cooked food contains an undue amount of water, and so has in it a smaller proportion of grain than it ought. The grinding of the wheat, the kneading of the dough, and the baking, are all points which require constant attention, otherwise the food issued will not only be short, but given in such a form as to be robbed of great part of its nourishing properties.

And that their food is properly cooked.

27. The necessity for having a constant and ample supply of good vegetables for the prisoners at all times is a matter which has forced itself on the attention of those who have paid much attention to jail management in India. It is an essential if the prisoners are to be kept in good health. This matter is dealt with very clearly and fully in Dr. Walker's circular above referred to. He has also favoured me with some further remarks on the subject which I reproduce :—

Importance of a good vegetable supply.

" There is another fertile cause of preventible disease and death in Indian jails, which is an insufficient and utterly useless supply of vegetables during the period April to November. This shows itself by a high death-rate from August to December recorded on cases of dysentery, pneumonia, diarrhœa, and ulcer. All jails have increased sickness during the autumn months, but if the men have received their diet honestly, and if their vegetable supply has been fairly good, and rendered efficient by a daily ration of lime-juice, tamarind pulp, or *amchur* (dried mango fruit), the death-rate never runs high amongst prisoners in the prime of life.

" I cannot speak out too strongly my conviction on the necessity of supplementing all jail dietaries by a daily ration of the above from 1st April to 1st November, and for insisting on the issue of the very best vegetables during the rest of the year. The *kakris* (a kind of cucumber) and *kuddoos* (pumpkins) on which Superintendents of Jails rely during the months of April to November are quite valueless; they are worse than useless if their issue makes people fancy they are giving sufficient fresh vegetable juices.

" Until the last few years I never realised fully the fact that whereas our prisoners are kept month after month on vegetables which have no value, the same men in freedom would be eating daily *baer and mhowa* and lime and mango fruits, with many other

kinds of berries rich in vegetable acids and salts. The results in some of my jails of improving the vegetable supply and issuing a special ration of them from April to November have been marvellous. The Bareilly Central Prison, which for some years was a standing scandal to the Department, has had its condition so changed that for the past three years the death-rate has been marvellously small, and this year up to date only four prisoners have died out of an average strength of 1,750."

The experience of the North-Western Provinces in this respect is very valuable, and should be made widely known, in the hope that by greater attention to all points connected with jail dietary the very high mortality among the prisoners may be diminished. But it must never be forgotten that a good diet is not every thing, even although that diet include an ample supply of the best vegetables. Prisoners have died in a lamentable way when the food allowed them was in wasteful abundance. To keep them in proper health attention must be paid not only diet, but to every other sanitary requisite.

Marked diminution in the mortality among prisoners all over India in 1880.

28. In the course of the above remarks incidental mention has been made of the statistics of sickness and mortality in the various provinces during 1880, as compared with previous years. The general results are embodied in the following statements which are taken from the annual report now in the press.

No. I.

STATEMENT showing Sickness and Mortality among the Prisoners of the three Presidencies in 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880 compared.

—	Average Strength.	Ratio per 1,000.				
		Admissions into Hospital.	Daily sick	Deaths from		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	All causes.
India	1877	110,147	1,017	36	7·81	25·80	61·95
	1878	127,914	1,198	46	5·90	32·76	81·31
	1879	117,680	1,294	49	4·44	27·66	73·73
	1880	106,763	1,213	46	0·74	19·43	48·31
Bengal	1877	63,600	967	30	3·07	10·59	31·88
	1878	78,116	1,181	40	5·34	28·27	65·85
	1879	73,801	1,285	46	6·38	30·65	77·90
	1880	66,751	1,107	40	1·00	21·51	51·12
Madras	1877	20,328	967	40	26·12	85·15	176·01
	1878	21,315	941	52	5·16	54·80	125·92
	1879	15,310	888	46	1·44	27·17	56·30
	1880	11,657	851	33	0·09	20·93	44·95
Bombay	1877	11,531	935	27	3·64	26·19	54·37
	1878	13,139	1,327	43	7·08	44·14	118·27
	1879	12,875	1,255	50	2·10	33·79	109·59
	1880	11,405	1,149	40	0·44	16·31	45·16

No. II.

STATEMENT showing the ratio of Admissions, Daily sick, and Deaths amongst Prisoners in the various Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, British Burma, and the Andamans, for 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880 per mille of Strength.

Per 1,000 of Average Strength.		Bengal.	Assam.	Oudh.	North-Western Provinces.	Central Provinces.	Punjab.	Berar.	British Burma.	Andaman Islands.
Admissions	1877	1,283	1,382	504	535	907	1,504	937	844	1,687
	1878	1,290	1,629	457	802	1,148	2,192	1,283	897	1,867
	1879	1,573	1,436	743	1,064	859	1,735	951	659	2,346
	1880	1,542	1,173	522	800	973	1,352	942	870	2,492
Daily sick	1877	39	40	16	21	37	37	26	38	76
	1878	42	51	17	32	47	66	43	41	88
	1879	51	46	24	44	35	57	26	28	92
	1880	52	42	18	35	39	42	33	30	112
Deaths	1877	50·10	56·30	10·56	19·71	45·06	33·80	15·58	56·76	34·30
	1878	70·89	60·61	23·55	46·52	118·11	109·72	75·12	57·71	69·79
	1879	97·57	85·80	19·66	48·45	67·76	140·08	27·30	32·20	47·54
	1880	63·82	52·46	18·19	31·44	60·13	78·82	35·64	24·89	49·65

No. III.

A SUMMARY of the Admission and Death-rate amongst Prisoners in the Madras Presidency from 1861 to 1880.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Total Admissions per 1,000 from all causes.	1,502	1,319	1,373	1,491	1,290	1,240	1,012	869	804	735	779	681	599	714	752	703	967	941	888	851
Deaths per 1,000 from Cholera.	26·3	23·0	15·6	21·3	30·0	25·5	0·8	0·2	1·3	1·5	0·7	1·3	0·1	0·0	4·1	10·0	26·12	5·16	1·44	0·09
Deaths per 1,000 from dysentery and diarrhœa.	23·1	21·7	31·0	49·1	35·5	48·9	19·3	12·8	13·9	8·2	5·2	8·4	11·9	10·6	14·1	13·0	85·15	54·80	27·17	20·93
Total deaths per 1,000 from all causes.	93·0	89·4	107·6	101·5	126·3	124·5	53·9	35·8	41·8	26·5	17·9	22·2	28·3	26·6	38·7	42·4	176·01	125·92	56·30	44·95

No. IV.

A SUMMARY of Admission and Death-rates amongst Prisoners in the Bombay Presidency from 1865 to 1880.

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Admissions per 1,000 from all causes.	1,038·1	1,649·6	1,376·5	1,142·1	1,039	990·6	991	997	788	1,032	953	783	935·0	1,327·9	1,255·9	1,149·6
Deaths from cholera per 1,000.	7·9	8·3	0·7	0·3	1·0	0·0	0·0	0·3	0·0	0·7	2	0·9	3·64	7·8	2·10	·44
Deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa per 1,000.	12·5	27·4	13·2	4·3	6·9	5·1	5·3	7·7	6·5	5	8	6	26·19	44·14	33·79	16·31
Total deaths from all causes per 1,000.	40·6	97·1	54·0	34·1	30	20	28	29	27	23	33	21	54·37	118·27	109·59	45·16

No. I shows the general results for each Presidency and for India as a whole. It will be observed that, although there has been no great reduction in the amount of sickness, there has been a very large reduction in the mortality, which has fallen from 73·73 in 1879 to 48·31 in 1880. This reduced mortality is observable in all the Presidencies, and particularly in Bombay, where it is less than one-half of what it was—45·16 compared with 109·59. In statement No. II. the details are given for each Province of Bengal. In every one, except the Andamans and Berar, there has been a reduction in the death-rate, and in several the reduction is very marked. Nos. III and IV give the statistics of Madras and Bombay for a long series of years. The results of 1880 show a marked improvement on those not only of 1879 but also on those of the years immediately preceding. Taking all the facts into consideration, there is good reason to believe that the health of the prisoners, which had been so largely affected of late by causes bearing on the general population, was gradually returning to a much more satisfactory condition.

No. $\frac{3}{114—24.}$

EXTRACT from the PROCEEDINGS of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, in the HOME DEPARTMENT (JUDICIAL), under date Fort William, the 3rd February 1882.

READ again the undermentioned papers on the subject of jail dietaries in connection with the mortality among the prisoners :—

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1879, Section IV.
Telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, dated 21st June 1881.
Telegram to ditto, dated 22nd idem.
Telegram from ditto, dated 16th August 1881.
Telegram to ditto, dated 17th January 1882.

Read also Jail Reports of Local Governments and Administrations for 1880 and :—

Memorandum on jail diets in connection with the health of the prisoners, by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and Memorandum on the dietaries of labouring prisoners by Surgeon-Major T. R. Lewis, Special Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.

The health of the prisoners in Indian Jails has long been the subject of anxious consideration by the Government of India. With the object of improving their condition in respect of this and other important matters, special Commissions of Enquiry have from time to time been assembled, and much trouble has been taken to ascertain and ameliorate all conditions that might be held to contribute to the mortality of the prison population. The statistics of the Department show that these efforts have in past years been attended by a very marked measure of success. In the Bengal Presidency, on a comparison of the mortality during the nine years 1868 to 1876 with that of the preceding nine years 1859 to 1867, it appears that the average annual death-rate fell from 73·45 to 38·67. This improvement was not confined to any one province of Bengal, but was to be found in all of them. Nor was it manifested under any one special form of disease. The reduction was apparent under all headings and especially so under cholera, the deaths from which fell from an annual ratio of 10·77 throughout the Bengal Presidency during the first period of nine years, to 3·28 during the second period.

2. The earlier figures for Madras and Bombay are not available in full, but the statistics of the nine years 1868 to 1876 show results even more favourable than in Bengal In Madras the death-rate exceeded the average of Bengal during the same period in two years only, and in several years fell far below it. In Bombay the mortality of these nine years attained its maximum in 1868 when it was 34·4; in the other years it fluctuated between 33 and 21 per 1,000.

3. But since 1876, the year which closes the period to which the foregoing statistics refer, there has been a very marked increase in the death-rate among the prisoners in all parts of India. During the four years 1877 to 1880, there has been an excessive mortality which culminated in the Bengal Presidency in 1879, in Madras in 1877, and in Bombay in 1878. The figures are as follow:—

Years.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
1877 - -	31·88	176·01	54·37
1878 - - -	65·85	125·92	118·27
1879 - -	77·90	56·30	109·59
1880 - - -	51·12	44·95	45·16

4. In 1877 the last Jail Conference was assembled under the orders of the Government of India, and certain recommendations were made by it for the improvement of jail management in India. Among other changes, a new dietary was suggested, and in the Resolution on the Report of the Conference, although no definite orders for the adoption of the dietary were issued, it was said that—

The recommendations made by the Conference under both headings of Health and Diet appear to the Government of India generally suitable and worthy of adoption.

5. The action of the Local Governments and Administrations in regard to the adoption of the Conference diet varied. In most cases the recommendations of the Conference were not acted on, but in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and also in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the recommendations were adopted, and the high mortality in these Provinces during 1879 has been ascribed to the new dietary. The subject is fully dealt with in a Memorandum by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and the whole question of jail diets in India has now been very carefully examined by Surgeon-Major T. R. Lewis in a special report which Surgeon-General Cunningham has submitted with his own remarks.

6. It appears to the Governor General in Council that good grounds are shown for the conclusion that the connexion between the mortality and the Conference diet has been too hastily assumed, and that there is no reason to believe that the prisoners anywhere died in excess of numbers during 1879 because they were insufficiently fed. The Conference diet may very possibly be susceptible of improvement in detail, but when compared with the scales which have been found to answer well in English prisons,

it cannot be considered deficient to such an extent as to have been in any appreciable degree a cause of mortality. . The dietaries in use in Indian jails during the period of high death rates varied greatly and differed widely in the quantity of nutritive material which they contained, but no casual connexion appears to be established between the diets and the death-rate, for in some of the jails where the prisoners had the most abundant allowance of food they are shown to have in fact suffered most severely. It appears to the Governor General in Council that the diastrious results of the last few years are in the main to be ascribed to influences affecting the general population of the country, and among these in no small degree to the privations arising from scarcity and high prices, which weighed so heavily on the people in many parts of India, and led not only to a large increase in the number of prisoners, but also to a low state of health among the numerous new admissions into jail. This conclusion is supported by the fact that in Bombay and Madras the mortality was distinctly synchronous with and in direct proportion to the actual pressure of famine, being in Bombay further influenced during 1878 and 1879 by the generally unfavourable character of those years as regards public health. In Bengal there was no famine; but during the continuance of the scarcity in Madras and Bombay vast quantities of grain were exported and prices rose in some places very nearly to famine rates. The continuance of these high rates during a series of years (and it was not till 1881 that they materially fell) must have exercised a gradually tightening pressure upon the poorer classes whose struggle for subsistence was thus year by year becoming harder. This fact alone would seem to account for the increase in the jail mortality of Bengal.

7. Without, however, entering further into a discussion of this subject, and without attempting to lay down dietaries which shall be applicable to the varied circumstances of each of the Indian provinces, it appears to the Governor General in Council that there are certain practical measures in connection with this question to which the attention of the Local Governments and Administrations may with advantage be directed. The valuable memorandum by Surgeon-Major Lewis should be carefully studied by all Inspectors General of Jails, in connection with the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner in his covering remarks; and no effort should be spared to place the dietaries of each province on a rational and satisfactory footing, special attention being directed to the following points:—

1st.—The jail dietaries should be simplified as far as possible by the adoption of fewer scales for general use, and these scales, while being amply sufficient to maintain health, should not be in excess.

2nd.—More stringent measures should be taken to ensure—

(*a.*) That the prisoners actually receive the full quantities of food allowed them;

(*b.*) That they are properly supplied with good vegetables in some shape or other as part of their daily fare, especially during the sickly season of the year;

(*c.*) That their food is not only in proper quantity, but also of proper quality; and

(*d.*) That it is in all respects properly cooked.

8. Such precautions are already more or less enforced, but it would appear that in all provinces sufficient attention is not paid to the duties of check and supervision by the superior officers in charge of the jails, and the Governor General in Council therefore desires that such orders may be issued by the Local Governments and Administrations as may seem to them best calculated to secure the most vigilant and constant care with respect to these most important matters.

9. But while such care, the Governor General in Council is persuaded, will be attended with excellent results, it is not to be supposed that improved dietary will of itself ensure the good health of the prisoners. This can only be secured by the most unremitting attention to the maintenance of favourable sanitary conditions, close supervision of the labour regulations, discrimination in the infliction of punishments, and the firm upholding of a rational and wholesome discipline. It should be the special object of the officers at the head of the jail departments to see that the jail superintendents are not content with a merely mechanical and uncritical discharge of routine duty, but that they bring to bear upon the administration of the prisons under their charge that intelligent and watchful interest which the Government has a right to expect from officers in their position.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with copy of the Memorandum by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and its enclosure, be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DESPATCH, from the Right Honourable the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, to the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—Judicial No. 16.

MY LORD MARQUIS, India Office, London, 25th May 1882.

Para. 1. I have considered in Council the Despatches of your Excelleney in Council, No. 4, (Judicial), and No. 12† (Public, Medical), dated 6th of February and 7th of March last, forwarding the following papers on the subject of the mortality in Indian jails during recent years :—

*(1.) Memorandum by Surgeon-Major T. R. Lewis, on the dietaries of labouring prisoners in Indian jails.

(2.) Memorandum by the Sanitary Commissioner on jail diets in relation to the health of the prisoners.

(3.) Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial), dated 3rd of February 1882.

†(4.) Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department (Medical), dated 23rd of February 1882.

2. The subject of jail mortality has for some time engaged my special attention in Council, in connexion with the reports from the various provinces for 1879 and 1880.

3. It is not necessary for me to dwell at length here on the great mortality that has occurred in the jails in almost all parts of India during recent years. According to the figures of the Sanitary Commissioner with your Government, during the three years 1877, 1878, and 1879, the death-rates in Madras of the free population were 53, 27, and 18 per mille respectively; those of the jail population were 176, 125, and 56. In Bombay the death-rates of the free population were 38, 32, and 23; those of the jail population were 54, 118, and 109. In the Punjab the death-rates of the free population were 20, 36, and 38; those of the jail population were 33, 109, and 140. In the Central Provinces the death-rates of the free population were 23, 46, and 34; those of the jail population were 45, 118, and 67. The statistics of the free population in Bengal Proper are said to be too defective to be of use for comparison, but for the present purpose it is only necessary to state that during 1879 the death-rate in the jails of that province was 97, a higher rate than in any year since the famine year of 1866.

4. Your Excellency in Council is of opinion that the disastrous results of the last few years are, in the main, to be ascribed to influences affecting the general population of the country, and among these in no small degree to the privations arising from scarcity and high prices. Great weight must be given to such considerations, for although the wide discrepancies apparent between the mortality among the jail and among the free population point to the existence of some special causes seriously influencing the former and not the latter, it is important to remember that the jail of every district "fulfils to a large "extent the functions of a poor-house as well as of a jail," and, in times of scarcity, is filled with a population "suffering in different degrees from the effects of privation. The conditions, moreover, affecting the mortality of Indian jails are, no doubt, at all times mixed, uncertain, and difficult of discovery. But making every allowance for these considerations, I cannot admit that the heavy mortality represented by the figures which I have quoted lies beyond reach of remedy by an energetic and vigilant administration.

5. I observe that there is a conflict of opinion as to the effects of the Prison Conference diet scale on the recent mortality in the jails, especially in those of Bengal. I am glad to learn that your Lordship is convinced that there is no reason to believe that the prisoners anywhere died in excess numbers in 1879 because they were insufficiently fed. I have full confidence that your Excellency in Council, utilizing the best experience and scientific skill at your command, will take measures for settling this important question of diet once for all in a satisfactory manner. There is much force in the statement of the Sanitary Commissioner that it is of little use to fix good dietaries

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(*) *See* foot note on page 13.
(†) Not printed, being immaterial as regards mortality.

unless measures are at the same time taken to ensure that prisoners receive their allowances of food in full. The necessity for vigilant supervision, not only in this respect, but also throughout the various branches of the Jail Department, appears to me to be of paramount importance. I have been much impressed, in particular, by the statement contained in the Bengal Jail Report for 1879, that a heavy mortality was going on, month after month, without the attention of Government being called to it. I request that measures may be taken to prevent the recurrence of such a state of things.

6. I have noticed that in the Proceedings of your Excellency's Government (Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department), for the 29th of July, 3rd of August, and 20th of September of last year, reviewing the Jail Reports for British Burma, the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, reference is made to overcrowding in jails, which is rightly described as a great sanitary evil which should be prevented by all possible means. The importance of this subject, especially in times of scarcity, cannot be exaggerated, and I trust it will continue to receive careful attention from your Excellency in Council. There is great reason to believe that the remarkable improvement in the health of the British soldiers in India during recent years is mainly attributable to the increased space allotted to them in their barracks, and that the peremptory orders of the Government issued in 1865 to provide additional accommodation where a certain fixed minimum standard space was not given in the old buildings, led to an immediate and important improvement in the health of the men. This subject calls for special attention.

7. I observe that in Bengal during 1879 there were 10,341 punishments of "reduced diet," and that, in the following year, the number was 16,314. This form of punishment is open to much objection. As a general rule I am of opinion that there should not be any interference with the diet scale when once it has been fixed at its proper limits, *i.e.*, such as will keep the prisoners in health, and no more.

8. In conclusion, I desire to state, with reference to the submission to me of the yearly Jail Reports, that of the Reports for 1880, the earliest received at this office was that for British Burma, on the 20th of July 1881, the latest was that for Madras, on the 25th January 1882. There seems to me to be no good reason why the reports should be submitted at dates so far apart. I am of opinion, moreover, that it would tend greatly to the due supervision of the working of the Jail Department if a review of the statistics for the various provinces were prepared yearly by your Excellency's Government, and forwarded to me with the Reports.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HARTINGTON.

EXTRACT (No. 1) from the RESOLUTION of the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL on the Jail Administration Report for 1881, dated the 7th June 1882.

The Inspector-General of Jails commences his report for the year 1881 with a very interesting review of the progress made in his department since the year 1877. The improvements have been effected in every branch of the department: the jail service, both superior and inferior, has been revised; new jail buildings have been constructed; discipline amongst the prisoners has been strictly enforced, and at the same time corporal punishment has much diminished; a better water-supply and a more liberal scale of diet have much reduced the death-rate and improved the general health of the prisoners; the fortnightly weighment of the prisoners has been regularly carried out with the best results, as the weights at once afford an indication when a change of diet or of labour is desirable; the mark system, under which the prisoners are enabled, by good conduct and industry, to earn a reduction of the term of imprisonment, has been amended, and has proved a great incentive to good behaviour; the services of convict officials have been more largely utilized; and finally, the registers and forms have been thoroughly revised, with the result of enabling Dr. Lethbridge to submit his report on the administration of the department under his charge at an earlier period than it has ever been submitted in any previous year. Since the close of the year a new Jail Code has been submitted for the approval of Government, and is under consideration. When it comes into force, it will simplify still further, both generally and in detail, the administration of the department.

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EXTRACT (No. 2) from the RESOLUTION of the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL, dated 7th June 1882.

Para. 14. The discipline in jails during the past year was on the whole well maintained. In Backergunge the progress was most marked. In Nuddea and Noakholly on the other hand discipline was found, at the time of the Inspector-General's inspection, to be lax. A murderous assault was committed in the Presidency Jail on the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Ross, by a prisoner named Abdool Kurreem. Mr. Ross recovered from the effects of the attack, and Abdool Kurreem was tried by the High Court for the assault (which was entirely unprovoked) and was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. The number of offences committed by prisoners during the past year was 49,749, or a percentage of 320·8 upon the average daily prison population as compared with 62,013 offences, or a percentage of 371·9 during 1880. Of every 100 prisoners under prison discipline, 76·7, as compared with 89·4 in 1880, committed some offence against prison discipline. The figures for 1879 were 51,670 offences, with a percentage on the daily average of 299·3 and a percentage upon the total population of 69·6. The figures for the past three years are considerably in excess of those of any of the previous years. The Inspector-General attributes the increase which the figures show to the fact that the Superintendents now keep the power of punishment in their own hands; every offence is thus recorded, and the power of enquiry into such cases is no longer left in the hands of their subordinates; the result of the latter procedure would, as the Inspector-General points out, be a decrease in the number of offences, as many of them would be summarily punished or overlooked, and would not be shown in the record of offences. The subject was dealt with at considerable length in the Resolution on the Report for 1880. In connexion with the increase in the number of offences reported in that year, and wirh reference to a similar explanation submitted by the Inspector-General, the late Lieutenant-Governor observed—"Whether or not a "reduction in the number of offences committed is possible under the strict "system of discipline and labour now in force can only be ascertained by experience. "It is quite possible that the view taken by Dr. Lethbridge may be correct, "and that the 61,832* offences recorded against the 53,930 prisoners who were "last year subjected to prison discipline and task-work were not excessive in "numbers. As, however, has already been pointed out to the Inspector-General, "the record of a great number of offences should not be considered to be "full and complete evidence of strict discipline and good management. If a jail is well "managed, and everything is done according to rule and in a thoroughly systematic way, "the temptations to commit offences are much diminished. It is in jails where the "discipline is lax, and the management unsystematic and irregular, and the establishment "lazy and corrupt, that temptations chiefly occur. The Lieutenant-Governor is certainly "not prepared to put any pressure upon jail officers with a view to a reduction in the number "of offences; for, when superior officers are so much dependent on subordinates, as they "are in a jail, a small number of recorded offences would not necessarily mean a small "number committed. It will be sufficient for the present if the subject is not lost sight of "by either the Inspector-General or the Jail Superintendents, and if every effort is made "to enforce system and discipline in every detail of jail administration." The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in these views, and he is gratified to observe that, while there has been a reduction, both in the actual number and in the percentage of offences committed, there appears, on the whole, to have been an improvement in the discipline in the jails throughout the province. Under the head of "Offences relating "to work," the number fell from 40,527 in 1880 to 27,963 in 1881. The Inspector-General attributes the improvement to better diet and to the extra early morning meal which the prisoners now receive. The decrease is also in some measure due to the orders under which no prisoner who is losing weight is punished for short work. Of 49,740 prisoners punished, 101 were sentenced by criminal courts to imprisonment, 2,463 were put in solitary confinement, 9,411 were put on penal diet, 2,258 were put on penal diet in solitary confinement, 914 were whipped, and the remaining 34,593 received other punishments, such as being hand-cuffed, made to wear gunny-clothing, deprived of marks, &c. It is satisfactory to observe that the number of prisoners punished by penal diet was only 9,411 against 16,314 in 1880, while the number who suffered corporal punishment fell from 4,735 to 914. With reference to the decrease in the number of cases in which the punishment of whipping was inflicted, the Inspector-General observes: "The remarkable decrease in the number of corporal punishments is "most satisfactory, and it is now, I think, clear that Superintendents can manage their

* These figures do not agree with those given in the Report for 1881.

" jails without frequent resort to whipping for jail offences. Special rules limiting the " use of this form of punishment in jails have been introduced into the new Jail Code." The very large number of cases in which whipping was inflicted as a punishment for offences committed by prisoners has on former occasions been commented on by the late Lieutenant-Governor, and the returns for the past year, coupled with the Inspector-General's remarks in his present report, show that this mode of punishment was in previous years resorted to much too freely. The fact that the number of whippings has fallen from 8,232 in 1879 and 4,654 in 1880 to 914 in the past year, while jail discipline has not suffered, shows that the interference of Government was called for. The introduction of a provision in the new Jail Code, restricting the infliction of corporal punishment to certain cases will no doubt prove of advantage.

EXTRACT (No. 3) from the RESOLUTION of the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of Bengal, dated 7th June 1882.

Para. 19. Notwithstanding the occurrence of a number of outbreaks of epidemic sickness in jails during the past year, which raised the percentage of the death-rate slightly above that of the preceding year, the general health of the jail population, as shown by the decrease in the number of admissions into hospital, was on the whole better than that during 1880. The following table shows the comparative figures for the last three years :—

	1			2			3			4			5		
	Average daily strength.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Ratio of death per cent. of average strength.		
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Convicted prisoners -	17,257·85	16,672·96	15,506·26	28,974	28,049	26,311	915·30	913·55	849·25	1,691	1,092	1,005	9·79	6·54	6·86
Under-trial „ -	1,224·51	1,129·02	1,013·39	1,242	1,102	1,233	31·26	27·37	24·31	61	39	34	4·98	3·45	3·35
Civil „ -	208·70	199·16	227·40	28	34	45	0·36	0·48	0·93	8	3	1	3·83	1·50	0·43

It appears from the above statement that the decrease in the daily average of sick prisoners of all classes in hospital was more than proportionate to the decrease in the total number of prisoners in confinement. The result of the weight test during the past year was that of the convicted prisoners discharged 54·35 per cent. gained weight, as against 47·51 in 1880 and 37·16 in 1879. The percentage of those who lost weight was 33 per cent., against 38·88 in 1880 and 48·87 in 1879. These results are good. The death-rate of the convict and under-trial prisoners was 6·65 per cent. of the average population during the year, as compared with 6·35 during the preceding year; it was, however, less than the percentage in 1879, which amounted to 9·48. The Inspector-General remarks that, though the increase in the death-rate is not satisfactory on the whole, yet the majority of the jails have now become very healthy; the total result has, however, been affected very considerably by the unhealthiness of the jails at Midnapore, Mymensingh, Chumparun, and Julpigoree. There has been an improvement in the health of the prisoners in the Alipore and Presidency Jails. These two jails contain one-fifth of the entire jail population in these provinces, and the improvement is therefore satisfactory. The admissions into hospital were, in the Alipore jail, 196·02 per cent. of the average population in 1881 as compared with 237·66 in 1880, and in the Presidency Jail the ratio was 184·17 and 199·21 in these two years respectively. The largest percentage of admissions into hospital occurred in the Burdwan, Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Bogra Jails, but the percentage, though high, showed an improvement as compared with the percentage in the preceding year in each of these jails, with the exception of the Bogra Jail. The ratio per cent. of average strength admitted to hospital in each of these jails was during the past two years as follows :—

	1880.	1881.
Burdwan - - - -	523·80	420·60
Dinagepore - - -	400·37	363·91
Rungpore - - - -	367·40	314·41
Bogra - - -	275·82	312·39

There has been a gradual increase in the number of admissions from intermittent fever since 1875, the admissions during the last three years having been 55, 58 and 64 per cent. of the average daily strength. The Inspector-General is unable to give any explanation of the gradual increase of the percentage from 35 to 64 in five years. Fever was very prevalent during 1881 in Sarun, Beerbhoom, and Shahabad, and, as might be expected, the returns of the jails of these districts, and of the Buxar Central Jail, show that the prisoners confined in them suffered specially from this cause. The number of deaths from remittent and continued fever was 48 in 1881 as against 40 in 1880; the deaths from anæmia and debility were only 100 as against 124, while those from respiratory diseases were 107 as compared with 106. There were five cases of small-pox, with one death, during the past year, as compared with six cases, and no death, in the preceding year. There was a decrease in the number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa from 541 in 1880 to 475 in 1881. There was, however, a very large increase in the number of deaths from cholera, only 31 deaths having occurred in 1880 as compared with 81 in the past year. The disease was of a fatal type, but it does not appear that the type was quite as severe during the past year as during the year which preceded, it, as the death-rate per cent. of the cholera patients was slightly lower in 1881 than in 1880, the percentage of deaths to admissions being 45·25 in 1881, against 48·43 in the previous year. The jails which suffered most severely from cholera were those at Midnapore, Chumparun, Moorshedabad, and Pubna; the type being most fatal in the Midnapore and Chumparun Jails. In the Midnapore Jail there were four outbreaks of cholera, the first, second, and fourth of which were preceded by an outbreak of the disease in the town; and the other, the third outbreak, occurred when the disease broke out amongst the pilgrims returning from Pooree, and was quickly followed by the appearance of the disease in the town. In the first outbreak there were 22 cases with 7 deaths; in the second 25 cases and 11 deaths; in the third 2 cases and no deaths; and in the fourth, which was the most fatal, 27 cases with 16 deaths. In the Chumparun Jail the disease broke out on the 1st August and disappeared on the 11th of the same month, the number of cases during this time being 38, in 22 of which the patients died. The disease prevailed in the district from the 12th April to October, but its disappearance from amongst the prisoners in the month of August appears to have been due to the removal of the prisoners into camp on the 9th of that month. The unhealthiness of the Julpigoree Jail has been already noticed. Of 30 deaths which occurred in this jail, 25 took place during the first five months of the year, and the other 5 during the remaining seven months. In May and June a number of prisoners in the Julpigoree Jail who were considered healthy were transferred to the Rajshahye Jail, but even this did not entirely reduce the mortality amongst them, for out of 50 men transferred, 12, or 24 per cent., died after their transfer. Much care and attention was paid to the condition of the prisoners in the Julpigoree Jail, and with excellent results. During the seven months of the year, from May to December, only five deaths occurred, and during the first three months of the current year there was not a single death. The Inspector-General reports that the new jail at Julpigoree is approaching completion, and, as under the new arrangements made in it the prisoners will as much as possible be protected from the influence of malaria by being made to sleep on beds well raised from the ground, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the report for 1882 may show improvement in the sanitary condition of the prisoners in that jail.

20. Great attention was paid during the past year to the subject of diet; a revised scale was introduced, with results showing much benefit to the general health of the prisoners in confinement in the different jails. The only objection raised to the new scale of diet was that made by the Superintendent of the Beerbhoom Jail, who condemns it as being monotonous. In raising such an objection, Dr. Roy has failed to bear in mind how extremely monotonous the daily food of the Bengali peasant is, and that in this respect the jail dietary differs but little from this ordinary food. Before raising such an objection, the Civil Surgeon should have shown that he had exercised to its fullest extent the discretion allowed him under the rules to vary the prisoners' diet. This he has not done, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that any valid grounds exist for altering the new scale. After devoting considerable attention to the subject of the exaction of penal labour, the Inspector-General has come to the conclusion that it is inadvisable to place a prisoner on penal labour, as distinguished from ordinary labour, immediately on his admission to jail, if it is his first conviction. He is in the first days of his imprisonment depressed in mind, anxious possibly about the result of

his case in appeal, and at the same time unaccustomed to the restraints of jail life. The exaction of a severe task tells on him at once, he loses weight, and in many cases has to be taken off work before he has been on it many days. Dr. Lethbridge has accordingly proposed to include in the new Jail Code a provision prohibiting the employment of any prisoner, sentenced to more than two months' imprisonment, on penal labour until he has been one month in jail on ordinary labour, and the proposal has received the sanction of Government.

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CORRESPONDENCE

WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

RESPECTING THE

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA ON THE SUBJECT OF OPIUM.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1882.

LONDON:
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BOMBAY BRANCH
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Royal Asiatic Society.
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India Office,
17th August 1882.

LOUIS MALLET.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

REVENUE DESPATCH TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

No. 59. India Office, London,
MY LORD MARQUIS, June 16, 1881.

1. I HAVE considered in Council your Excellency's Letters, Nos. 11 and 16, of the 7th and 14th March respectively, the former containing information relative to the cultivation of the poppy in Mozambique, and the latter transmitting copies of papers on the subject of the almost total failure of efforts made by the opium agent of Benares to re-introduce poppy cultivation in certain parganas of the Allahabad and Mirzapore districts.

2. These papers, as well as those received with your Letter, No, 48, of the 5th October last, add to the evidence already existing of the uncertainties attending the administration of the Opium Revenue which have been repeatedly adverted to by Her Majesty's Government, and which in December 1868 induced the Duke of Argyll to desire that every effort should be made by increased economy to become less and less, rather than more and more, dependent on it. Since that date, however, the net opium revenue has, with but little fluctuation, shown an annual increase, and it has risen from $6\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling in 1868-69 to $8\frac{1}{4}$ millions in 1879-80. But new and unforeseen causes of expenditure have in the meantime arisen, first from the depreciation of silver and a consequent continuous fall in the rate of exchange, and, during the latter years of the period, from the heavy outlay on account of famine relief, and it has not hitherto been possible to introduce such fiscal changes as would render Government less dependent than heretofore on the revenue derived from opium.

3. While it is not probable that any immediate improvement in the financial position of India can be looked for which would enable you to dispense with this source of revenue, and while I am by no means convinced that the opium trade (as now carried on) is attended by such evils as would call for its suppression if the financial position admitted of that course, I am glad to observe, from the 101st paragraph of the Financial Statement, that the exceptional nature of this revenue has engaged the attention of your Government; and I think it desirable to state some of the causes which, in my opinion, make it necessary that its present position should be very carefully examined and reconsidered.

4. The papers now under review show that, in addition to the influences which it was thought, in 1868, threatened the stability of this source of revenue, others have now arisen which demand the serious consideration of your Government.

5. One of these is the competition in Bengal of other crops more profitable than the poppy, in consequence of which some of the cultivators do not now exhibit the same eagerness to accept Government advances as formerly, and there is, therefore, a prospect of considerably reduced production of opium unless the price for "chick" be increased so as to make the cultivation attractive as compared with other crops. This is, of course, the only means by which increased cultivation of the poppy can be secured, it being, as I am aware, the rule and practice of the administration that no pressure to induce cultivators to take advances be resorted to.

6. Under these circumstances, it may reasonably be anticipated that the cost of opium to Government will be increased, and the net profit diminished, unless the selling price should rise in proportion to the increased cost of production, which, in face of the growing competition of other opium in the China market, cannot safely be relied upon.

7. It may, indeed, be doubted whether the existing selling price can now be much longer maintained in the face of this competition.

8. The importation of Persian opium into China has, as appears from the Consular reports, increased from 684 chests in 1877 to 3,446 chests in 1879. There would appear to exist no reason why the quantity should not be still further increased in future years and enter into serious competition with the Indian drug, and your Government have already expressed their apprehension that this result may ensue. Moreover, although the increased production of Chinese opium, which has now been going on for some years past, has not hitherto had any marked effect upon the demand for the Indian drug, it must not be too hastily inferred that it will not have such an

effect in the future, especially should improvements be introduced in the growth and manufacture of that article.

9. I have no doubt that these sources of danger to the opium revenue are fully known to your Excellency's Government, and have received due attention. But it is my duty to point out to your Excellency another of a still more serious character, which has been, perhaps, less directly brought under your notice. It cannot be denied that a considerable and influential weight of opinion in this country is strongly adverse to the opium trade between India and China, and especially to the direct connexion of the Government of India with that traffic, and presses more and more strenuously for its entire suppression. Although this movement is, in my opinion, founded to a great extent on misapprehension, and even on prejudice, its importance, resting on the ability, activity, and high character of those by whom it is supported, cannot and ought not to be ignored; and so long as the position of the Indian Government is not perfectly unassailable, it must be expected that it will continue rather to increase than to diminish in intensity.

10. The two points on which the position of the Government has chiefly been attacked, are (1), their direct connexion with the trade, and (2) the policy pursued towards the Chinese Government in relation to it. As regards the first it can scarcely be contended that the subjects of Native States, or, indeed, our own subjects, should be entirely prohibited from growing opium for exportation, or that an export duty on such opium is not a legitimate source of Government revenue. But it is obvious that Government are placed in a very different position, when, as in Bengal, they are manufactures of, and dealers in, a drug which is at least capable of great abuse, and which is, in the opinion of many persons, the cause of much misery and evil.

11. As regards the second point, I observe, with satisfaction, that you have withdrawn any objection which has been previously raised on the part of your Government, in the interests of the Indian Revenue, to the ratification of the Convention of Chefoo, and that any obstacles which may still exist to such ratification do not lie with your Excellency's Government.

12. As to the general question of the admission of opium into China, under existing treaties, at a comparatively low rate of duty, I am fully aware that its prohibition or the imposition of greatly enhanced duties on its importation would, without doubt, have the effect of renewing the practice of illicit trading which has, in former times, been the cause of much evil and disturbance of the friendly relations between the two countries.

13. I am, therefore, not disposed to invite, and on the contrary should be prepared to resist by all legitimate means, a return on the part of the Chinese Government to a policy which would tend to revive the illicit trade; and I have reason to believe that the Government of China itself does not now desire to return to such a policy.

14. At the same time it is necessary to keep in view the possibility at some future date of a revision of the Chinese tariff, which, by the imposition of a higher import duty on this article, would either restrict the trade or reduce the selling price in India.

15. On this point no immediate action on the part of Her Majesty's Government appears to be necessary, further than to press forward as speedily as possible the negotiations for the ratification of the Chefoo Convention, which would satisfy the immediate and reasonable demands of the Chinese Government.

16. But I think it desirable that you should take into your early and serious consideration the first of the points to which I have adverted, and direct your attention to the practicability of any measures with the object of rendering the connexion of your Government with the trade less direct.

17. I am aware that one aspect of this question has been under the consideration of your Government on former occasions, notably in 1869, with reference to a proposal which was put forward by Sir W. Muir. The reasons which inclined your Government on that occasion to consider any change of system inexpedient had doubtless much force, and I am not disposed to deny that they may to a great extent still hold good.

18. But the risks to which the revenue is exposed have been increased since that time, and I request that the arguments against any change of system, as well as the measures which might remove or diminish the disadvantages of such a change, may again be thoroughly examined, with a view, if possible, of placing this important branch of your revenue on a more secure foundation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HARTINGTON.

LETTER from the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT of FINANCE and COMMERCE (Accounts and Finance).

No. 312 of 1881.

Fort William,
19th December 1881.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

WE have the honour to reply to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 59 (Revenue), of 16th June 1881. In that Despatch your Lordship has drawn our attention to the opium question, and (para. 18) has "requested that the arguments against any change of "system, as well as the measures which might remove or diminish the disadvantages "of such a change, may again be thoroughly examined, with a view, if possible, of "placing this important branch of your revenue on a more secure foundation."

2. The principal causes which, in your Lordship's opinion, make it necessary that the question should be carefully considered, are—

(1.) The increasing competition in Bengal of other crops more profitable than the poppy (para. 5).

(2.) The growth of the Persian opium trade with China, and the increased production of Chinese opium (paras. 7 and 8).

(3.) The dangers arising from the opinions entertained by many influential persons in England who are strongly opposed to the opium trade between India and China (para. 9).

3. Your Lordship then indicates two points as to which the position of the Government of India is especially open to attack. These are—

(1.) Their direct connexion with the trade.

(2.) The policy pursued towards the Chinese Government in relation to it.

4. We propose to consider, in the first place, the three points indicated as the causes which render it necessary to reconsider the situation; in the second place, the two points as to which the position of the Government of India is especially open to attack; and in the third place, the possibility of effecting any changes in the system under which the opium revenue is at present obtained.

I.—*Competition of other Crops in Bengal, &c.*

5. There can be no doubt that the increased cost of production, coupled with the uncertainty of any rise of price in China, is a source of danger to the Indian revenue. We now offer 56,400 chests of Bengal opium for sale annually. The opium crop is precarious. To ensure a continuous supply of 56,400 chests a year, it is necessary to maintain a reserve, in order that the surplus of good years may be used to supply the deficiencies in bad years. The average annual production of "provision" opium,—*i.e.*, opium for sale by public auction, which is mostly exported to China,*—for the last 20 years, during which period the price for crude opium has never sunk below Rs. 4. 8 a seer,† has been 50,154 chests. The crops of the years 1875–76 and 1876–77 were exceptionally good, producing respectively 68,051 and 67,167 chests of provision opium. The result was that a strong reserve was constituted. It has, therefore, so far been possible to continue the sale of 56,400 chests. But in order to offer this amount for sale, it has been necessary to draw on the reserve, which, in consequence, has been steadily diminishing for the last five years, as the following figures will show :—

* In addition to the quantity exported, about 4,000 chests of Bengal opium are consumed in India. This is termed "Abkari" opium.

	Rs.	A.
† 1861–62 to 1864–65 - -	5	0
1865–66 to 1870–71 - -	4	8
1871–72 to 1876–77 -	5	0
1877–78 to 1879–80 - -	4	8

In the autumn of 1880 the price was raised to Rs. 5 in the Behar Agency, and in June 1881 to Rs. 5 in the Benares Agency.

	Chests in Reserve.
1878 - - - - - -	48,482
1879 - - - - - -	31,622
1880 - - - - - -	25,183
1881 - - - - - -	21,752
Estimate for 31st December 1882 - - -	15,152

This process of depletion cannot continue indefinitely. An exceptionally good crop may, indeed, again replenish the reserve. But we cannot rely on a fortuitous circumstance of this sort. An average crop, or, at all events, a succession of average crops,

will oblige us to resort to one of two alternatives. We shall be forced either to increase the production or to diminish the amount offered for sale.

6. Our latest information is to the effect that 476,600 bigahs of land have been engaged for cultivation in the Behar Agency during the current season against 465,000 bigahs last year. There has, therefore, been an increase of about 12,000 bigahs. The area engaged is, however, still less than the settlements of 1879–80 by about 7,000 bigahs, and less than those of 1878–79 by about 28,000 bigahs.

7. The case of the Benares Agency is somewhat different. The price for crude opium in Benares has recently (June 1881) been raised from Rs. 4. 8 to Rs. 5 a seer. The Lieutenant Governor thinks that "it may be "possible to secure, with the increased price for "the crude drug, a very substantial increase of area this year."

No. 385 T. of 3rd June 1881, para. 5.

8. The opium Agent (Mr. Rivett-Carnac) does not speak with much confidence on this point. He points out that the quantity of land sown with the poppy in 1879–80 was 451,641 bigahs, and the quantity sown in 1880–81, 432,113 bigahs. There was, therefore, a decrease of 19,528 bigahs. With the price of crude opium at Rs. 5 a seer Mr. Rivett-Carnac says, "the increase anticipated will be hardly more than enough "to place the cultivation on a satisfactory footing, and to bring it back to the figures of "the measurements of season 1879–80, namely, 450,000 bigahs."*

No. 266 D. of 9th June 1881.

9. Vigorous effects were recently made by the Benares Opium Agent to extend the cultivation of the poppy in the Allahabad and Mirzapore districts. The attempt "resulted in utter failure." The cultivators said that they had been "badly treated in old days, "that they did not now understand the cultiva-"tion, and that they had other crops that paid well, and wanted no change."

Letter from Mr. Rivett-Carnac, No. 544 C. of 18th December 1880.

10. On the whole, the evidence goes to show that, although we may be able to retain the present area of cultivation in the Benares Agency, we cannot count with any certainty on being able to extend it. Moreover, in order to retain it, it is not at all improbable that we may be obliged to raise the price paid for crude opium even higher than Rs. 5 the seer.

11. Of course the enhancement of the price for crude opium, unless it be accompanied by a corresponding rise in the price realised at the sales, involves a loss to Government. The enhancement of the price from Rs. 4. 8 to Rs. 5 a seer in the Behar Agency was estimated to cost Rs. 10,29,174 a year. The enhancement of the price in the Benares Agency is estimated to cost Rs. 11,28,346. The total increase, therefore, resulting from the enhancement of the price in the two Agencies is Rs. 21,57,560.†

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 48 of 15th October 1880.
Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 48 of 8th July 1881.

II.—*Competition of Persian Opium.*

12. We now turn to the question of whether, in the event of its being necessary to diminish the quantity of opium offered annually for sale, we may expect to be recouped any loss of revenue by increased prices. This depends largely upon the competition of the Persian and the indigenous Chinese drug. We propose, in the first instance, to deal with the question of Persian opium.

13. The Customs returns of the several treaty ports of China do not show the total amount of opium imported. The large amount of opium which is transshipped at Hong-Kong into native craft and then imported into China does not figure in these returns. We shall arrive at more accurate conclusions if we turn to the information we possess in respect to production in Persia. In 1859 it was estimated that the outturn of Persian opium was about 300 chests. In 1871 Sir Lewis Pelly, who was then Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, reported that "the total produce of a good year's crop did not "exceed 2,500 chests." The outturn remained pretty constant at a maximum figure of about 2,500 chests until the year 1877-78. From that period a great stimulus appears to have been given to the cultivation of the poppy in Persia. In 1877-78 the crop was estimated at 3,500 chests; in 1878-79 at 6,700; in 1879-80 at 7,100. The

No. 760/186 of 17th July 1871.

* The latest returns, received after this Despatch was drafted, show that for the coming season 449,157 bighas have been engaged for cultivation in the Behar, and 450,462 bighas in the Benares Agency.

† This figure includes the loss on Abkari opium.

crop of 1880-81 has been estimated at 10,000 chests, but it is believed that this estimate is excessive. Your Lordship has moved the Foreign Office to obtain a full report from the British Minister at Teheran on the subject. That report has not yet been received. In the meanwhile we append to this Despatch (Appendix A.) a summary of the information we at present possess on the subject.

Despatch from the Secretary of State (Statistics and Commerce), No. 22 of 3rd February 1881.

14. It will be seen from the evidence afforded by the Consular reports that Indian opium is more costly than the Persian drug, and that the former must mainly depend on its superior quality to hold its own in the market. On the other hand, it appears that the quality of Persian opium is being gradually improved. Samples of the latter class of opium have been frequently submitted to analysis by competent authorities. Surgeon-Major Sheppard, Principal Assistant at the Behar Opium Agency, recently reported that some of the samples submitted to analysis were "most excellent specimens, and "fully equal to Malwa opium in every respect. As regards aroma, as judged by smell, "I think they are superior." On the other hand, the evidence afforded by the Consular reports tends generally to show that Indian opium is preferred to Persian by those who can afford to pay for the former of the two drugs. Thus, the Consul at Linkiang, writing on 12th November 1880, says:—"It (Persian opium) is said to have a "peculiarly disagreeable rough taste, besides not having the potency and strength of "the Indian drugs."

Enclosure in letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1291,97 O., of 11th May 1881.

III.—*Competition of Chinese Opium.*

15. Turning to the question of the competition to be apprehended from the indigenous Chinese drug, it is to be observed that on the 21st January 1881, Sir Thomas Wade, the British Minister at Pekin, telegraphed to Lord Granville that "the production "of native opium is increasing fast, and will sooner or later supply the Chinese demand." We append to this Despatch (Appendix B.) a summary of the most recent information we possess in respect to the production of opium in China, as also some extracts from the Reports of Dr. Sheppard, which bear on the quality of the Chinese drug. This information enables us to arrive at the following conclusions:

(1.) The production of opium in China has greatly increased of late years, and is still increasing. There is no reason to suppose that it has as yet nearly reached its natural limit. Consequent on the increased production and on the greater cheapness of the Chinese drug, there is evidently a danger that amongst the poorer classes of the population, at all events, the Indian drug will be displaced by the Chinese.

(2.) Up to the present time the Indian drug has been able to hold its own amongst the wealthy classes by reason of its superior quality. The quality of some of the Chinese drugs is evidently improving, but even the best are still inferior to Indian opium.

IV.—*Conclusions on a review of the economical aspects of the question.*

16. It is difficult to speak with any confidence as to the future of the opium revenue. Any opinion that may be formed must of necessity be very conjectural. At the same time, the facts which we have so far elicited, that is to say, the necessity of raising the price paid for crude opium, the difficulty of extending the area under cultivation in India, the necessity which may be forced on us of reducing the quantity of Bengal opium annually offered for sale, and the increase in the production and the improvement in the quality of the Persian and Chinese drugs, which renders it doubtful whether a dminished supply of Bengal opium will enhance the price realised at the sales, and may, indeed, render it necessary to reduce the export duty on Malwa opium, all point to one conclusion, namely, that, although the total loss of the opium revenue does not appear imminent, it is by no means improbable that it may undergo a considerable diminution. Although the amount of revenue derived during the last two or three years has been very large, it would be unwise to count upon its continuance at so high a figure.

V.—*The moral aspects of the questions.*

17. We have so far dealt with questions of fact. We now come to a much more difficult branch of the question. We must now leave the domain of fact and approach

that of sentiment and morality, which opens a wide field for difference of opinion. Your Lordship, in the Despatch now under reply, after dwelling upon those dangers to the opium revenue which we have already discussed, says:—"But it is my duty "to point out to your Excellency another of a still more serious character, which has "been perhaps less directly brought under your notice. It cannot be denied that a "considerable and influential weight of opinion in this country is strongly adverse to "the opium trade between India and China, and especially to the direct connexion of "the Government of India with that traffic, and presses more and more strenuously for "its entire suppression. Although this movement is, in my opinion, founded to a "great extent on misapprehension, and even on prejudice, its importance, resting on "the ability, activity, and high character of those by whom it is supported, cannot and "ought not to be ignored; and, so long as the position of the Indian Government is "not perfectly unassailable, it must be expected that it will continue rather to increase "than to diminish in intensity." We have carefully considered your Lordship's warning with a view, if possible, to rendering this important source of revenue less liable to attack on moral grounds.

18. A great deal has, from time to time, been written as to the effects of opium both on the individual and on the Chinese nation. We do not think that anything is to be gained by discussing this subject at any length. That opium when used in moderation for medicinal purposes is beneficial; that in some cases it is a good prophylactic against fever;* that in China it is very often used to excess; that when used to excess its effect is very baneful; and that it would be much better for the Chinese if they smoked less opium,—are truisms which may be generally accepted. On this branch of the subject we would only remark that, though we are very far from denying that there is a certain amount of truth in the statements put forward by the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, at the same time we wish to observe that they present a very exaggerated and one-sided view of the question. The numerous pamphlets issued by the Society represent the ill effects caused by opium on individual Chinamen, whom members of the Society or their correspondents have come across. There is, however, another aspect of the question. The evidence of Mr. Colborne Baber, Mr. Hart, and others may be cited (Appendix C.) to show that opium is not so universally used in China, neither are the results of its use so invariably deleterious, as is often represented.

* At the request of the Madras Government, the Government of India was recently obliged to supply opium to the population about Ganjam and Vizagapatam, it having been represented that the health of the population suffered by being deprived of the drug. On 16th April 1881 the Madras Board of Revenue reported that "it is a matter of "opinion as to whether opium is not, under "certain conditions, a necessary of life; the "people at any rate believe in its efficacy as "a prophylactic against fever, and would be "seriously inconvenienced if it were placed "beyond their means of purchase."

19. We need not, however, dwell on these points. The common-places on the subject may be admitted by all parties. Even if it be conceded to the Anti-Opium Society that the effects of the drug are to the full as baneful as they allege, we should, whether from the Chinese or the Indian point of view, be no nearer than at present to the solution of the problem which we have in hand. It is useless to discuss what ideal condition of things would commend itself either to Chinese or to Indian statesmen. The problem we have to treat is eminently a practical one.

VI.—*The Government monopoly from the point of view of morality.*

20. We pass on, therefore, to the consideration of the two points as to which, in your Lordship's opinion, the position of the Government of India is especially open to attack.

21. The first of these is in direct connexion with the trade. On this point your Lordship makes the following remarks:—"It can scarcely he contended that the "subjects of Native States, or, indeed, our own subjects, should be entirely prohibited "from growing opium for exportation, or that an export duty on such opium is not a "legitimate source of Government revenue. But it is obvious that Government are "placed in a very different position, where, as in Bengal, they are manufacturers of and "dealers in a drug which is at least capable of great abuse, and which is, in the opinion "of many persons, the cause of much misery and evil."

22. It may be readily admitted, as your Lordship stated in the House of Commons on 29th April 1880, that the Government of India, being, as regards Bengal, manufacturers and dealers in the drug, are placed in a "somewhat invidious and false position."

We do not conceive that any one would seriously propose to establish a direct Government connexion with the manufacture and sale of opium if it did not already exist. It is also to be observed that Mr. Pease, in moving his resolution, stated to the House of Commons that he "certainly thought it was a mistake to make light of the distinction "between the two sources from which the opium revenue was drawn, the one being in "the shape of import duties, and the other the direct profit drawn from the Bengal "cultivation of the drug." We wish, however, to observe that the resolution which Mr. Pease submitted to the House of Commons covers a very wide field. It does not specifically say that the direct connexion between the Government of India and the manufacture of opium in Bengal is the chief—and, still less, the only—point which is to be condemned. It runs as follows:—"That, in the opinion of this House, the opium "trade, as now carried on between India and China, is opposed alike to Christian and "international morality, and is instrumental in affecting the physical and moral degra-"dation of thousands of Chinese, and ought not to be continued in the manner in which "it is at present conducted," &c. The resolution is, we venture to think, rather loosely worded; and when, in its subsequent sentences, allusion is made to assistance from the English Treasury with a view to carrying into effect "the policy indicated in the resolution," it is not very easy to understand what the precise nature of that policy is. Does the policy merely involve the cessation of the connexion between the Government of India and the opium trade in Bengal? Or does it aim at a total suppression of the opium trade between India and China? We think it may be inferred that the direct connexion is merely regarded as a specially objectionable incident, and that the ultimate aim of the policy is to prohibit the trade, and eventually to undertake the task of suppressing altogether the use of opium in China. Mr. Pease, in his speech of 29th April 1881, spoke of "the crime of cultivation," and urged the Government "to take the initiative in putting an end to it."

23. The view that many at least of those who have taken part in the agitation on this subject in England aim at the total suppression of the opium trade is confirmed by the proceedings which took place at an influential meeting held at the Mansion House on 21st October 1881. The Archbishop of Canterbury, though admitting that, "with "regard to the commercial questions involved or "the financial difficulties which might arise in "India, he had no knowledge," at the same time appealed to the meeting "whether, in "the name of consistency, they were justified in continuing in China that vicious and "destructive trade which threw into the shade much of the good which England had "done in other ways in the name of Christianity and justice." Cardinal Manning was more explicit. "Nero," he said, "had wished that the Roman people had had only "one neck, and it was in the same sense that he (the Cardinal) desired that the opium "trade should remain a monopoly, for the sword was impending over it, and he would "rejoice at the time when it finally descended." His Eminence added, "Let the "meeting consider for what our sway in the East was given us. . . . . Was it to "commit high treason against man himself, to violate the law of nations and nature, "and to undermine the brain and mind of the poor ignorant Native, for the sake of "raising a paltry eight millions of finance?"

"Times" Report, 22nd October 1881.

24. In point of fact, in order to be consistent, those who object to the opium revenue must of necessity go further than merely condemning the direct connexion between Government and the trade. The avowed object of their policy is to stop the demoralization consequent on the extensive use of opium in China. No one can for one moment pretend that the mere cessation of the direct connexion between the Indian Government and the manufacture of opium would, of itself, in any way tend to bring about this result.

25. The economic objections to the manner in which the opium revenue is raised, whether in Bengal or Bombay, may be admitted to be considerable. In the former case, the Government itself engages in private trade, a course which is open to obvious objections. In the second case, a very heavy export duty is imposed. In both cases the course adopted interferes with and restricts the free production of and trade in opium. It cannot be doubted that it would be highly profitable to any private trader to pay for crude opium a very much higher sum than is now paid by the Government to the cultivators of Bengal. If, therefore,—supposing such a thing to be possible,—no restriction were placed upon the cultivation of the poppy, and if, at the same time, the export duty were taken off, it is certain that an immense stimulus would be given to the production of opium, and that China would be flooded with the Indian drug. Thus, in the direct proportion to the removal of the economic objections, the moral

objections would be intensified in degree. So long, therefore, as the plea of the Anti-Opium Society is confined to the contention that the Indian Government should cease its direct connexion with the opium trade, it may be said, with perfect truth, that their policy is based purely on theory. Not only can it effect no practical good, but it almost certainly would do a great deal of harm. It would increase the consumption of opium in China. It would, by cheapening the price of the Indian drug, cause the poorer classes of Chinamen, who now smoke native opium, to substitute Indian opium in its place. It would, moreover, encourage the use of opium amongst the Native population of India, some of whom, notably the Sikhs, are already addicted to the practice; and it would result in a diminution of the food supply of India by reason of the cultivation of the poppy over tracts where cereals are now grown. If, therefore, the policy is to be not merely theoretical, but is to be productive of some practical good, it must aim, not only at the disconnection of the Indian Government with the opium trade, but at the total suppression of the trade itself.

26. As to whether it be more immoral for the Government to be directly connected with the manufacture and sale of opium than merely to derive a revenue from the manufacture and sale of the drug by others, that is a point on which, without doubt, much difference of opinion may exist. We do not think that any useful object would be gained by a discussion of this point, or of the cognate question of whether, in Mr. Fawcett's words,* there is "much difference "between raising revenue from opium and raising "26 millions as we do in this country (England) to a great extent out of the intem-"perance, improvidence, and vice of the people."

* "Times" report of 5th June 1880.

27. We shall revert to this question later, when we come to deal with the possibility of substituting any other system for that which is at present in force in Bengal. In the meanwhile, we hold that the following positions have been made good:—

(1.) The objections of the Anti-Opium Society, so long as their policy is confined to a mere change in the manner under which the opium revenue is raised, are purely theoretical.

(2.) In order that that policy should have any chance of effecting some practical good, it must embrace within its scope, not only the cessation of any direct connexion between the Indian Government and the manufacture and sale of opium, but the total suppression of the cultivation of the poppy in India.

(3.) The economical objections to the present system under which the opium revenue is raised may be admitted, but the moral objections will be increased if the economical objections are removed. Nothing would so much tend to the further demoralization of the Chinese as free trade in opium.

(4.) As to whether it is more immoral to raise a revenue by the direct action of Government than to raise it indirectly by taxing private individuals, the question is one on which considerable differences of opinion may exist. It is certain, however, that the mere substitution of the latter for the former system, whilst it would probably be injurious to the interests of the Indian taxpayers, would do no good, and would almost certainly do a great deal of harm to the population of China.

28. If we have not adduced further evidence in support of these positions, it is merely because they are so obvious as scarcely to require proof.

VII.—*Relations between the British and Chinese Governments.*

29. We turn to the second point, in respect to which the position of the Government of India is especially open to attack, namely, the policy pursued towards the Chinese Government in relation to the opium trade.

30. This branch of the question requires ample treatment. It is stated that the treaty under which opium is admitted into China was extorted from the Chinese Government; that the Chinese Government are now forced to admit opium, and that they are both able and willing to put a stop to the consumption of opium in China, if the foreign import trade were stopped.

31. These are grave accusations. We think, however, that we can show that, whatever opinions may be entertained as regards the policy of the various wars waged with China, it is wholly incorrect to say that the article in the Treaty of Tientsin, which provided for the admission of opium, was extorted from the Chinese Government; that Indian opium is no way forced upon China, but that, on the contrary, the Chinese Government derives a large revenue from the import trade, which it is very unwilling

to sacrifice; that the statement that the Chinese Government is willing to put down the use of opium must be received with great qualifications, and that irresistable evidence is forthcoming to show that they are not able to stop it, even if their willingness to do so be freely admitted.

32. We need not go into the history of the various wars which have from time to time been waged with China, or examine whether the policy of those wars was justifiable or the reverse. It may be very true that the Chinese were with difficulty got to assent to the terms of the Treaty of Tientsin. There is nothing very remarkable in the fact that at the close of a war the vanquished party should accept, with great reluctance, the terms on which the victors insist. But as regards the particular point which we are now discussing namely, the admission of opium into China, we have excellent evidence to show that it is wholly incorrect to say that this provision of the Treaty was extorted from the Chinese. Mr. Lay, who was Chinese Secretary to Lord Elgin's Mission, and who personally conducted the tariff negotiations, has specifically stated that "the "Chinese Government admitted opium as a legal article of import, not under constraint, "but of their own free will deliberately." Mr. Laurence Oliphant, who was Secretary to the Mission, has confirmed Mr. Lay's statement, and has added that he informed the Chinese Commissioner that he had "received instructions from Lord Elgin not to insist "on the insertion of the drug in the tariff, should the Chinese Government wish to omit "it. This he declined to do. I then proposed that the duty should be increased "beyond the figure suggested in the tariff, but to this he objected, on the ground that "it would increase the inducements to smuggling." Mr. Lay's and Mr. Oliphant's statements, which appeared in the "Times" of 22nd October and 25th October 1880, are given at greater length in Appendix D. attached to this Despatch. Their evidence, we venture to think, is a conclusive answer to the charge that the clause of the Tientsin Treaty, under which opium was admitted into China, was extorted from the Chinese.

33. No less conclusive is the evidence that the foreign drug is not forced on the Chinese Government, but that, on the contrary, they would view with dislike the cessation of a trade from which they derive a large revenue. The account which Sir Thomas Wade gives of a conversation he recently held with the Chinese Ministers affords remarkable testimony on this point. In a telegram to Lord Granville of 7th February 1881, he says,—"I went to the Yamên on the 16th to speak of various "matters. Four Ministers received me. Adverting to opium, I observed that the "authorities in some places were taxing opium, native and foreign; in others, were "trying to increase the sale and consumption of both. Without at all denying the right "of the Chinese Government to do as it chose, I should wish to know which course the "Government approved? They said the question was embarassing. The Chinese "Government would be glad to stop opium smoking altogether, but the habit was too "confirmed to be stopped by official intervention. No idea of abolishing the trade at "present was in the mind of the Government. Alluding to the desire of well-disposed "people at home to see England withdraw from the trade, I asked if it would be of any "use to diminish yearly the export from India. "The Indian Government might be thus enabled "to provide otherwise for loss of income. They "said, so long as the habit exists, opium will be "procured, either from India or elsewhere. Any "serious attempt to check the evil must originate "with the people themselves. The measure I "suggest would affect Chinese revenue, but "would not reach the root of the mischief."*

A former telegram from Sir T. Wade, dated 30th August 1880, says,—"There is "no new objection to the arrangement about "opium. . . . The Yamên quite under-"stand how the matter stands, but they do "not complain; for, except by consumption "in the foreign settlement of Shanghai, "which is not much, there is no loss to the "revenue. The opium duty collected last "year was 11 per cent. over the preceding "yearly total; and this, although the pro-"duction of native opium is largely in-"creasing."

34. In point of fact, it is quite clear that a constant struggle is going on in China between the imperial and the local authorities. The former endeavour to check the consumption of native opium, and are not so much

* In the "Times" of 29th July 1881, there appeared a letter from the Grand Secretary and Viceroy Li Hung Chang to the Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade. In this letter the following passages occur:—"Opium is a subject in the discussion of which England and China can never "meet on common ground. China views the whole question from a moral standpoint; England from a fiscal. "England would sustain a source of revenue in India; while China contends for the lives and prosperity of "her people. The ruling motive with China is to repress opium by heavy taxation everywhere. . . . . "I may take the opportunity to assert here, once for all, that the single aim of my Government in taxing "opium will be in the future, as it has always been in the past, to repress the traffic; . . . . never the

averse to the use of the foreign drug, inasmuch as they derive more revenue from the latter than from the former. The interests of the local authorities are in a totally different direction. To them the use of the native is far more lucrative than that of the foreign drug. The Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin, writing on 7th June 1878, says,—" It is " to be remarked, with reference to the prohibition of poppy cultivation, that the " principal reason alleged by the authorities, next to the general need of corn is the " following:—' Owing to the excessive production of native grown opium, the foreign " ' drug has ceased to find a market, and the result has been a great loss to the " ' revenue of the country, and a serious impediment to the progress of commercial " ' transactions.

" The ' revenue of the country ' means that of the province derived from the *likin* " or inland excise office, the protection of which is a matter of more immediate concern " to the provincial authorities than the maintenance of any abstract principle. There- " fore, although native opium appears to have succeeded in this corner of the empire " in effecting what the Chinese Government has constantly declared to be its particular " object, the discouragement of opium importation, still in the interests of the revenue, " poppy cultivation must be prohibited."

35. The Consul at Chefoo, also, writing on 24th February 1879, says:—" The " authorities of Pekin have always been hostile to the cultivation of native opium on " the ground of its interfering with the revenue derived from the import of the foreign " drug. On the other hand, the local authorities steadily connive at the growth, both " from indolence and from the fact that they find it very lucrative themselves, the " growers being able and willing to pay largely for the privilege of evading the prohibi- " tion. In Shansi and Honan, since the famine, they have been forced by public " opinion to partially enforce the prohibition."

36. We turn now to the question of whether the Chinese Government is both able and willing to stop the use of opium.

37. Nominally, the laws against the use of opium in China are exceedingly stringent. By a statutory decree of 1840, opium smoking on the part of any subject of China, whether a commissioned functionary, soldier, or private person, was made punishable with death. The statute was amended in 1870. According to the amended edition sentence of " death by strangulation after imprisonment to await revision," is limited to " official functionaries or soldiers." It is almost needless to say that, so far as the extreme penalty is concerned, no instance of its infliction is known to have been at any time proposed.

38. Numerous edicts couched in the most peremptory terms have been from time to time issued to prohibit the use of opium and the cultivation of the poppy. Thus, on 13th October 1877, a decree appeared in the " Pekin Gazette," prohibiting the cultiva- tion of the poppy in the province of Shansi. " Let the Governor of the province," it was said, " Tseng-kwo Ts'uan, institute an inquiry, with all due diligence, making it his " positive duty to forbid the practice without exception. Should the district officials " continue to show an absence of energy in the execution of their orders, and to be " guilty of winking at a practice of which they are well aware, let them forthwith be " be rigorously denounced to the Throne."

Again, in July 1879, another decree was issued, in which the following passage occurs:—" And if any dare to deliberately disregard these commands the goods will " be confiscated at the *likin* offices and barriers, and (the offenders) will be surely and " swiftly arrested and dealt with according to law without mercy or partiality. Let all " tremble and obey. Let none disregard this proclamation."

Many other decrees of a like nature might be cited.

39. In issuing these decrees, the Chinese Government may be credited with a certain amount of sincerity. Without doubt, the Emperor of China, his Ministers, and the most enlightened portion of the population of China deplore the extensive use of opium. If they could afford the loss of imperial revenue consequent on the importation of foreign opium,—if they could exercise any real control over the numberless corrupt officials who earn a livelihood from the use of the native drug,—if they thought it were possible to deal with a great social evil of this sort by legislation, and to coerce a large

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" desire to gain revenue from such a source. Having failed to kill a serpent, who would be so rash as to " nurse it in his bosom? If it be thought that China countenances the import from the revenue it brings, " it should be known that my government will gladly cut off all such revenue in order to stop the import " of opium. My sovereign has never desired his Empire to thrive upon the lives or infirmities of his " subjects."

part of the population of a vast empire into a groove contrary to their inveterate habits and the current of their every-day life,—it is not improbable that they would gladly see the use of opium abandoned. Mr. Fraser, the Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin, writing on 19th October 1878, says:—"Although the Imperial Government must undoubtedly "have fixed principles, it is apt to be wanting in definite policy; and there is no "question upon which its attitude is so uncertain as the opium question. It is im- "possible not to believe that the Emperor's Ministers are convinced of the expediency "of checking the consumption of the drug by every available means; but it is certain "that they have not been able to satisfy the "interests involved, and enforce their conviction "in the provinces; for more and more opium "appears to be produced and used each year in "China."*

* *See* also the letter of the Chinese envoy accredited to the Court of London, given in Appendix E, paragraph 14, which probably represents with tolerable accuracy the views of the best classes of Chinese.

40. But, whatever be the views which the Chinese Ministers entertain on this question in the abstract, nothing is more certain than that they, equally with the Indian Government, are embarrassed by the loss of revenue which would be caused by a cessation of the opium trade; that, save on rare occasions, when some specially energetic official may have produced a temporary effect, they have up to the present time never earnestly endeavoured to check the use of the drug, and that they recognise their complete inability to do so. On this subject we invite special attention to the remarkable collection of papers appended to this Despatch (Appendix E). A perusal of those papers, together with the evidence cited in the body of this Despatch, tends to show,—

(1.) That, as a general rule, the decrees prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy and the use of opium have been totally disregarded:

(2.) That in those cases in which some specially energetic and upright official has endeavoured to carry them into effect, his efforts have either wholly failed, or have generally met with only very partial and temporary success:

(3.) That the subordinate official classes are directly interested in the opium traffic and in the cultivation of the poppy:

(4.) That very few instances have ever occurred of officials being punished for disobedience of the prohibitory decrees:

(5.) That smuggling in opium is carried on to a great extent, and that any increase in the tax, whilst it results in a loss of revenue, does not seriously check the use of the drug:

(6.) That in those provinces in which poppy is most extensively cultivated, the Chinese Government is afraid to act in the matter; and that generally, they recognize both by word and deed, their complete inability to stop the cultivation of the poppy and the use of opium.

41. Sir J. Kennaway, in the debate in the House of Commons on 29th April 1881, recognised the difficulty of this question from the Indian point of view. But he urged that, "the production of opium in India should be gradually diminished, at the same "time satisfying ourselves that the Chinese were acting *bonâ fide* in the matter, and "would, *pari passu* with ourselves, prohibit the growth within their own dominions." From the theoretical point of view, the argument is reasonable enough. From the practical point of view, the answer which, we venture to think, almost disposes of the whole of the case against India, is conclusive. It may be shown by the concurrent testimony of the most competent witnesses, and it may be inferred from the internal evidence, based on the magnitude of the problem,—which is of a nature to elude the grasp of legislators,—and on the experience of history in cognate matters, that the Chinese Ministers are quite powerless to move *pari passu* with ourselves, or to cope successfully with a social evil of this nature, however much they may deplore its existence. Mr. Pease appears to have seen some analogy between the suppression of the opium traffic and the abolition of the slave trade. He urged that England "paid 20,000,000*l.* to the slave owners, because the trade in slaves "was regarded as immoral." He appears to have thought that this was merely a question of money, and that if England were again prepared to pay, the use of opium in China might be suppressed. We submit that there is but a very slight analogy between the two cases. Even supposing England were prepared to compensate India for the los of her opium revenue,—and to do so in any adequate measure, would, we may observe, cost a great deal more than 20,000,000*l.*,—and that, in consequence, the cultivation of the poppy in India was altogether suppressed, the result would, indeed, be that a connexion, which is by some regarded as involving a moral stigma, would be terminated,

Debate in the House of Commons of 29th April 1881.

but the cessation of opium smoking in China would be as far off as ever. India would suffer, and China would not gain. The use of opium has taken deep root amongst the Chinese; and we venture to think that the idea that the habits of the Chinese people can be changed by any other means than the slow process of education and moral training, which shall impart to those who are vicious a power of self control to resist their favourite vice, is illusory and chimerical.

42. We turn now to the question of the Chefoo Convention. The facts of the case are briefly as follows:—Under the Treaty of Tientsin (1860) the tariff duty levied by the Chinese Government on opium was fixed at 30 taels (Rs. 95) a chest. At this figure it has remained.* Besides the duty levied at the treaty ports, opium, directly it passes into the hands of native dealers for consumption, is subjected to the payment of the internal duties known as *likin*. The rates of these duties vary in different parts of China from 16 taels (Rs. 51) at Chinkiang to 84 taels (Rs. 266) at Foochow and Amoy. The rate of *likin* is fixed by the Provincial Governments. It is collected by native customs establishments. The inefficiency of the Chinese preventive arrangements, as well as the general dishonesty of the subordinate staff, debars the Provincial Governments from levying very high rates of *likin*, because smuggling on a great scale would, if the rates were excessive, immediately take place.

* In 1869, Sir Rutherford Alcock agreed to the Chinese Government raising the duty. The Secretary of State for India did not object. He was of opinion (letter from Under Secretary of State for India, to Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office, of 31st January 1870) that "the direct gain to "the Imperial exchequer of China produced "by an increased import duty will supply a "motive to the Government for checking "the cultivation of the indigenous plant," Her Majesty's Government, however, refused to ratify Sir R. Alcock's revised treaty.

43. In consequence of the murder of Mr. Margery, whilst travelling through Yunan in 1875, the relations between the British and Chinese Government came again under consideration. The results of the negotiations which then ensued were embodied in the Chefoo Convention, which was signed by Her Majesty's Minister in China on 13th September 1876. In this Convention (Clause 3, Section III.) it was provided that, in consideration of the opening of four more Chinese ports to British traders, and of certain other concessions, opium, imported by British merchants, should henceforward be deposited in bond, and should not be removed from bond until the tariff duty, as well as the local internal dues known as *likin*, had been paid. The customs inspectorate, under the support of the British and other treaty Powers, were to levy both the tariff duty and the local *likin* on behalf of the Chinese Government. The terms of the Chefoo Convention were referred to the Government of India, who, in a Despatch to the Secretary of State (No. 1 of 11th January 1878), expressed their opinion to the effect that "no valid objections can be raised by our Government to the "general scope of the terms of the Convention, but that a more explicit declaration is "necessary as to the amount of *likin* duty that shall be leviable at the treaty ports." Long negotiations then ensued between Sir Thomas Wade and the Chinese Ministers. It is unnecessary to follow the course of those negotiations. It will be sufficient to say that Sir Thomas Wade offered to cancel the Chefoo Convention altogether; that the Chinese Ministers declined to entertain this proposal; and that eventually, on the 5th January 1881, the opinion of the Government of India was invited on a proposal, to which Sir Thomas Wade and the Chinese Ministers had agreed. Under this proposed arrangement the *likin* duty at the port of Shanghai of 40 taels per picul on opium was to be levied by the foreign customs collectorate, in addition to the treaty import duty of 30 taels per picul. No fresh *likin* was to be established between the port and the second collectorates which existed in 1876. The arrangement was to be confined to the port of Shanghai, and was to be "on trial for five years." On 11th January 1881, the Government of India replied by telegraph that their information was insufficient to enable them to judge fully of the proposed arrangement, but that they left the decision with your Lordship. On receipt of this telegram your Lordship caused a letter (27th January 1881) to be addressed to Lord Granville, in which it was suggested that further information should be obtained as to the location of the second collectorates in 1876, and as to the rate of the *likin* levied at Shanghai. Should these explanations be satisfactory, your Lordship intimated that you were prepared to concur in the course proposed by Sir Thomas Wade and the Chinese Ministers.

Letter to the Prince of Kung, dated 27th December 1879; enclosure in Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 48 (Statistics and Commerce), of 10th March 1881.

44. A further difficulty has, however arisen. It appears that the other treaty Powers will not join in the Shanghai arrangement, unless China agrees to abolish *likin* on

goods other than opium, and that, until they do so, the arrangement will be inoperative, as opium will be imported under the flag of Powers not parties to it. In December 1880, Sir Thomas Wade telegraphed that he expected that a settlement could be effected which would remove the objections of the treaty Powers.

45. Thus the matter now stands. So far as we at present know, the Chefoo Convention is not yet ratified; but your Lordship is strictly correct in saying (para. 11 of Despatch, No. 59, Revenue, of 16th June 1881) that "any obstacles which may still "exist to such ratification do not lie with your Excellency's Government." The ratification of the Chefoo Convention, it is to be observed, is all the Chinese Government at present asks. This is quite clear from a letter, dated 20th November 1879, from the Prince of Kung to Sir Thomas Wade, in which he says:—"At the present moment "the Yamên have but one desire. They would earnestly request the British Minister, "in all that regards the simultaneous collection of *likin* and tariff duty on opium, to "act strictly in accord with the letter of the Chefoo Convention itself, and name a date "for putting the plan in operation."

46. Before leaving the subject of the Chefoo Convention, one further observation is necessary. Mr. Pease, in his speech of 29th April 1881, alluded to the fact that if the legitimate opium trade was not carried on, there would be a large amount of smuggling. "That," he said, "was a question for the Chinese." No doubt, to a great extent, the question of smuggling is one for the Chinese; although, as we shall presently point out (para. 50), both the Gonernment of India and Her Majesty's Government are very greatly interested in it. In the meanwhile, we would observe that the facts which we have cited afford ample proof that the Chinese authorities alone are wholly unable to cope with smuggling, and that, in spite of their notorious dislike to and mistrust of foreigners, they are willing to invite the aid of the customs inspectorate at the treaty ports to levy their *likin* duties. "The eagerness," Sir Thomas Wade said, "of the Chinese "Government to see the Chefoo agreement "revived is, in my belief, mainly due to the apprehension, that without some "such protection as that provided by the agreement, the *likin* revenue most sustain a "serious loss."

Letter from Sir Thomas Wade to the Viceroy, dated 16th February 1879.

47. Turning to the future, we have to consider the possibility, to which your Lordship alludes in the Despatch under reply, that at some future date the Chinese tariff may be revised. Any such revision "by the imposition of a higher import duty on "this article (opium) would either restrict the trade or reduce the selling price in "India."

48. On this point your Lordship, in a speech delivered in the House of Commons on 29th April 1881, made the following observations. Alluding to the ratification of the Chefoo Convention, your Lordship remarked:—"In fact, the Chinese Government "does not ask for more. But if China should ask to have greater fiscal liberty than "she enjoys at present, I certainly should not, in the interests of the Indian revenue, "feel justified in imposing any unreasonable resistance to such a demand." We concur in the attitude taken up by your Lordship on this branch of the question. If, however, any concession of the nature indicated by your Lordship is made to the Chinese Government, we consider that we may fairly claim that nothing should be done which will render it probable that our friendly relations with the Chinese Government should be jeopardised, and that the Chinese Government should afford reasonable proof of the *bonâ fide* nature of its action, of its ability to carry out any engagements into which it may enter, and of its power to execute any fiscal laws it may promulgate.

49. In making this important admission we run a certain amount of risk. It is difficult to form any accurate idea as to the precise nature of that risk. It is certain, however, that the whole of the opium revenue would in no way be jeopardised, and that in all probability a very small portion of it only would in any case be lost. Experience has abundantly proved that no fiscal measure adopted in China can stifle the import trade in opium. From the year 1800, when the Chinese Government began to prohibit the import of opium, up to the year 1839, the trade steadily increased. In that year the Chinese Government seized a number of opium ships and destroyed 20,000 chests. This action on their part led to war, which was brought to a close by the Treaty of Nankin, signed on 9th August 1842. Under the provisions of that treaty the import of opium was prohibited. The illicit trade, however, continued to grow. In a statement appended to this Despatch (Appendix F) the number of chests of opium exported from India to China, as well as the net revenue derived by the Indian Government from the opium trade, is given for the 30 years preceding the Treaty of Tientsin,

during the whole of which period the import of opium into China was absolutely prohibited. It will be seen that the quantity of opium imported into China rose steadily from 10,200 chests in 1830–31 to 74,707 chests in 1858–59. Whilst there is good reason for supposing that the demand for opium in China has increased since the Treaty of Tientsin was signed, there is, so far as we are aware, no reason for supposing that the Chinese preventive establishments are more efficient now than they were prior to the conclusion of that treaty.

50. In dealing with this branch of the subject your Lordship alludes to the fact that "the practice of illicit trading has, in former times, been the cause of much evil and "disturbance of the friendly relations between the two countries." Your Lordship, therefore, intimates that you are "not disposed to invite, and on the contrary, should "be prepared to resist by all legitimate means, a return on the part of the Chinese "Government to a policy which would tend to revive the illicit trade." This is undoubtedly a point of great importance. On two separate occasions, namely, in 1839 and again in 1857, opium smuggling has led to war with China, and, however true it may be, as has been stated, that there is a "moral certainty that the English people would not enter upon another opium war," it is quite impossible to foresee the complications which might eventually spring from fiscal arrangements based upon a radically unsound economic principle. The general diplomatic relations between the Chinese and British Governments are, however, conducted under the supervision of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It is not necessary, therefore, for us to discuss this branch of the question any further.

VIII.—*Possibility of abandoning the Government monopoly in Bengal.*

51. We have so far dealt with the three causes which render it desirable to reconsider the opium question. We have also discussed the two points on which the Government of India is especially open to attack. We now proceed to deal with the third and final branch of the subject—namely, the practicability of adopting any measures which shall render the connexion of the Government of India with the opium trade in Bengal less direct.

52. This subject has been already frequently under the consideration of the Government of India. It was fully discussed in 1858, when Sir Robert Hamilton, who was then Agent for the Governor General in Central India, and Mr. (now Sir) William Muir, who was a Member of the Board of Revenue in the North-Western Provinces, raised the question of whether an export duty, similar to that in vogue in the Bombay Presidency, could not be substituted for the monopoly system. On that occasion the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, in a Letter dated 14th July 1858, recorded his opinion in a sense strongly adverse to the proposal. It was again discussed in 1864, when Sir Charles Trevelyan recorded his opinion in favour of the change of system. "The "opium monopoly," he said, "forms no exception to the general category of Govern-"ment monopolies. It will be found, when the trial is made, that its abolition will be "attended with the same good effects as the throwing open of the India and China "trade and the abolition of the Bengal salt monopoly." In other words, Sir Charles Trevelyan looked at the question from a purely economical point of view. He did not in any way contemplate interfering with the cultivation of the poppy. On the contrary, the object of his policy was evidently to extend it. It was again considered in 1868 at the instance of Sir William Muir. A careful perusal of the voluminous papers on this subject shows, as might be expected on so difficult a question, that a good deal of difference of opinion has existed amongst the most competent authorities. The balance of opinion, however, both European and Native, appears, on the occasion of each discussion, to have been strongly in favour of the continuance of the monopoly system.

53. In attempting to deal with this question we are, at the outset, met by the difficulty to which we have already alluded (para. 22). Is the final object of the policy which we are invited to adopt to be the severance of the direct connexion between the Government of India and the opium trade, and the substitution of private enterprise in the place of the Government monopoly? Or are we to aim at the total suppression of the cultivation of the poppy and of the opium trade, in so far, at all events, as British India is concerned? It is absolutely necessary to have a clear idea as to which of these two alternative policies is to guide the action of Government. It is difficult, if not impossible, to effect any compromise between them.

54. For the reasons which we have already given (paras. 22 and 23), it is to be inferred that the objections to the opium traffic, being purely based on its immoral

character, and on a desire, in which all alike may sympathise, to raise the Chinese from the degradation consequent on the use of opium, the ultimate aim of the policy is to suppress the manufacture and sale of opium altogether, or, at all events, to limit it to the Native States of India. We proceed, therefore, in the first instance, to discuss the question of abolishing the monopoly on the hypothesis that we are to aim at a total suppression of the trade in so far as Bengal is concerned.

55. Mr. Pease's resolution, after expressing condemnation of the "opium trade," goes on to say that "the careful development of the resources of India, combined with "economy in expenditure, would provide for any gradual loss of revenue which the "adoption of the policy indicated in the foregoing resolution might entail." The average net revenue derived from the sale of Bengal opium during the last 10 years is 4,357,000*l.* (*see* Appendix G., Statement I.) During the last three years the average revenue has been 5,450,000*l.* In dealing with a fluctuating revenue of this sort it is difficult to speak with great accuracy, but we shall, perhaps, be not very far from the mark if we assume that the total abandonment of the revenue derived from opium in Bengal would cost about 5,000,000*l.**

56. This, however, does not represent the whole of the case. On the one hand, the cessation of the poppy cultivation in Bengal would probably give a stimulus to the Malwa trade. It is quite impossible to frame any estimate of the degree to which we should recoup any loss of revenue by increased receipts on account of export duty, but it may be predicted with certainty that the total loss would not nearly be recouped. Moreover, it is questionable whether, in the face of the competition of the Persian and Chinese drugs, a reduction in the duty on Malwa will not, sooner or later, be forced on us.

57. On the other hand, whilst the operation of the causes which would tend to mitigate the loss of revenue are uncertain, the same cannot be said of those which would tend in an opposite direction. In the first place, the diminution of export trade from India to China would aggravate the exchange difficulty. It is almost needless to observe that one of the elements which regulates exchange between England and India is the balance of trade between the two countries. In proportion as the exports from India exceed in amount the imports from England, exchange will be favourable to India. The China trade, however, exercises a very important influence on exchange. England owes China a large sum of money annually, which represents the excess of imports from China over exports from the United Kingdom. China, on the other hand, owes India a large sum annually, mainly for opium.* This debt is, in a great measure, paid by transferring to India a portion of England's debt to China. If, therefore, the export trade from India to China were diminished by, say, 4,000,000*l.* a year,† it is clear that the same effect would be produced, in so far as exchange is concerned, as if the exports from India were diminished or the imports from England increased by a similar sum. It is impossible to frame any estimate of the depreciatory effect which would be exercised on exchange, but it cannot be doubted that it would be considerable. In the second place, the present staff employed under the Bengal monopoly system would have to be provided for either by pensions, gratuities, or the bestowal of other places under Government. This would probably result in a heavy charge being thrown on the Government for some years.

* In the 29 years from 1852–53 to 1880–81 the figures were,—

	£
Exports to China (including treasure) - -	328,881,960
Imports from China (including treasure) - -	121,095,869
Balance - -	207,786,091

In the last year (1880–81), for which the returns are complete, the balance of trade in favour of India was 11,281,555*l.*

* We ought to explain that the receipts under the head of Opium include (1) the money realised at the Calcutta sales; (2) the receipts from the Malwa pass duty; (3) the money paid by the Excise Department to the Opium Department. The latter sell the excise opium at cost price. In addition, however, to the receipts which appear under Opium, a considerable sum is realised by the Provincial Governments on the sale of the opium bought at cost price from the Opium Department. These amounts appear under Excise. The average net provincial receipts for the last 10 years on account of the sale of Bengal opium, which have appeared under Excise amount to 381,000*l.* It is impossible to say how far these receipts would be affected if the monopoly were abolished. Probably Malwa would, to a certain extent, take the place of the Bengal drug, but, if this were the case, the Imperial Government would, of course, lose the amount of the pass-duty upon the number of chests consumed locally. All that can be said on this subject is that some loss would certainly be incurred, both by the Imperial and Provincial Governments, over and above the 5,000,000*l.* mentioned in the text.

† This is allowing 1,000,000*l.*, by comparison with the estimate of 5,000,000*l.* given in paragraph 55, for the increase in the Malwa trade.

58. For the sake of argument, however, we leave out of account these important but uncertain factors. We assume that the loss to the Indian Government would, as stated above (para. 55), be 5,000,000*l.*

59. It cannot be too clearly understood that neither by any measure tending to develope the resources of the country, nor by any increase of taxation which is practically within the range of possibility, nor by any reduction of expenditure, could the Government of India, in any adequate way at present, hope to recoup the loss which would accrue from the suppression of the poppy cultivation in Bengal.

60. As regards the development of which the resources of the country are capable, it is to be observed that a great deal has been done in the last 30 years. Yet it may safely be stated that those resources are as yet only half developed. Hopes are now entertained that a stimulus may be given to the rapid construction of railways through the agency of private enterprise; but it is evident that, however successful this policy may eventually prove to be, some years must elapse before its full effect can be produced. Again, it is a notorious fact that any aggregate increase of taxation is open to the strongest economical and political objections; whilst, in respect to some branches of the fiscal system, a reduction of taxation is very necessary. As regards any economy which may be effected in expenditure, it is to be observed, in respect to the civil branches of the service, that, even if the most radical reforms, which have from time to time been suggested, were carried into effect, any economies in this direction could bear but a slight proportion to the revenue which would have to be abandoned if the poppy cultivation in Bengal were altogether suppressed, whilst, on the other hand, it is certain that, as civilisation advances, new wants will be developed which will involve an increase of civil expenditure. As regards military expenditure, proposals have already been made to your Lordship which, it is hoped, will result in considerable economy. No economies in the military branches of the service could, however, be effected, which would in any adequate manner balance the total loss of the Bengal opium revenue, without incurring political dangers of the most serious description. It is our duty to speak very plainly on this subject. Mr. Pease, in his speech in the House of Commons on 4th June 1880, said that "he declined to judge "our transactions with the Chinese in reference to this matter by the low standard of "the financial wants of the East Indian Government. As a Christian nation, they "must deal with such a question on certain laws laid down by that Gospel in which "almost every one in the country believed, by the high moral law, and by the inter-"national law which was observed among civilised nations." Against the abstract principle so enunciated we have nothing to urge, save that we cannot admit for one moment that the Government of India attaches less importance to Christian morality and international law than the members of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade. But the difficulties of the problem have to be fairly faced. The hard facts of the case, whether from the Chinese or Indian point of view, have to be borne in mind. Those facts can neither be altered, nor can their significance be attenuated, by any enunciation of abstract principles. It is, therefore, essential that all who are interested in the question should have clearly before their eyes the opinion of those who, for the time being, are responsible for the conduct of the Indian finances. That opinion, as we venture to formulate it, is that the Government of India is at present quite unable to devise any means by which the loss of revenue consequent on the suppression of the poppy cultivation in Bengal could be recouped, and that, until such means be devised, the loss of the Bengal opium revenue would result in the normal annual expenditure of the Government being greater than its receipts; that is to say, that India would be insolvent. We wish to state this fact in language which admits of no misapprehension, in order that those who may have to deal with this matter should do so with a perfect knowledge of the facts of the case, and after due warning that any present attempt to abandon the opium revenue, whilst conferring a very doubtful benefit on the population of China, would do incalculable harm to the 250 millions of people over whom we rule in India.

From the language which is occasionally used on this subject in England, we are led to infer that many influential persons, animated by a laudable zeal to benefit the population of China, are perhaps somewhat forgetful of the duty we owe to the population of India. It has been calculated that the average income per head of population in India is not more than Rs. 27 a year; and, although we are not prepared to pledge ourselves to the absolute accuracy of a calculation of this sort, it is sufficiently accurate to justify the conclusion that the tax-paying community is exceedingly poor. To derive any large increase of revenue from so poor a population as this is obviously

impossible, and, if it were possible, would be unjustifiable. Apart from the practical issues involved, there are, indeed, two aspects of the question from the point of view of public morality. If, on the one hand, it may be urged that it is immoral to obtain a revenue from the use of opium amongst a section of the Chinese community, on the other hand it may be replied that to tax the poverty-stricken masses of India in order to benefit China would be a cruel injustice, and it is to be remembered that no large increase of revenue in India is possible unless by means of a tax which will affect the poorest classes. The present fiscal system of India benefits India and China alike. The former derives a large revenue from opium, and, in deriving that revenue, necessarily enhances the price of the drug, and checks its consumption in China. India has nothing to gain and everything to lose from the suppression of the cultivation of the poppy. To tax India in order to provide a cure, which would almost certainly be ineffectual, to the vices of the Chinese, would, in our opinion, be wholly unjustifiable.

61. We turn now to the consideration of the question on the supposition that the ultimate aim of the policy is not the total suppression of the poppy cultivation in Bengal, but merely the severance of the direct connexion between the Government and the opium trade, and substitution of private enterprise of the Government monopoly.

62. The actual cost of a chest of Bengal opium, including interest on the capital employed and all indirect charges, is as follows :—

Behar.

68 seers 2 chittacks, at 75° consistence, equals 73 seers at 70° consistence, at Rs. 5 per seer*	Rs. 365
Cost of manufacture and packing, interest on capital, charges for pensions and leave allowances of officers, &c.	71
Total	Rs. 436

Benares.

68 seers 2 chittacks, 70° consistence, at Rs. 5 a seer	341
Miscellaneous items, as above	66
Total	Rs. 407

63. The number of chests of Behar and Benares opium offered for sale is generally about the same. We may therefore base our calculations upon the average cost of the two qualities. This average cost is Rs. $\frac{436+407}{2}$ = Rs. $421\frac{1}{2}$. The average price realised at the Calcutta sales for the last ten years may be taken at Rs. 1,280 per chest. The average profit, therefore, realised on a chest of Bengal opium may be taken (excluding fractions) at 1,280 — 421 = Rs. 859.

64. The next point to be decided is the export duty which a chest of Bengal opium would stand in the event of this method of deriving revenue being substituted for the Government monopoly. It is certain that, in order to arrive at a correct conclusion on this point, we must leave a large margin of profit to the exporter. The trade will be very speculative. The risks being great, no one will embark in the trade unless a large margin of profit be left. Moreover, it is probable that a private individual would have both to give more liberal advances to the cultivators and to pay a higher price for crude opium than is paid by Government. The local officers who have from time to time been consulted are unanimous in thinking that the security afforded by dealing with Government is an important element in deciding the cultivators to grow the poppy. No private individuals could offer so good a security. Again, it is quite impossible to foresee the consequences on the China market of the withdrawal of the Government from the trade. Bengal opium holds its own by reason of its high quality. The Government mark is regarded as a sufficient

† The export duty on Malwa opium is at present Rs. 700 a chest, but it is to be borne in mind that, although the weight of a chest of Malwa and of a chest of Bengal opium is equal, namely, 140 lbs. avoirdupois, or a Chinese *picul*

* 16 chittacks = 1 seer. 1 seer = $2\frac{2}{5}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

(133⅓ lbs.) plus 5 per cent., which is appropriated by the middlemen in the trade as perquisites, the consistence of the different classes of opium is different. Malwa opium contains generally from 90 to 95 per cent. of fine opium; that is to say, that, at the lower of these two consistencies, it contains 126·128 lbs. avoirdupois of pure opium. A chest of Behar opium is of 75° consistence; that is to say, it contains 105·107 lbs. of pure opium. A chest of Benares opium is of 70° consistence; that is to say, it contains 98·1 lbs. of pure opium. A duty, therefore, of Rs. 700 on Malwa opium is analogous to a duty of Rs. 583 a chest on Behar opium, or of Rs. 544 a chest on Benares opium.

proof of the purity of the drug. It is almost certain, therefore, that, if the manufacture were in the hands of private individuals, the price of Bengal opium in China would fall. Under these circumstances, we think it is taking an optimist view to suppose that Bengal opium would stand an export duty of Rs. 600 a chest.†

65. The average number of chests of Bengal opium sold in the last ten years (1870–71 to 1880–81) was 49,337. It is very difficult to say what number of chests would be exported if the Government abandoned the monopoly. Confidence in the purity of the drug would almost certainly be shaken. To what extent this would lead to a diminished demand it is impossible to say. Of course, any diminution of consumption which might be threatened on this account might, perhaps, to a certain extent, be met by cheapening the drug; but, on the hypothesis that an export duty of Rs. 600 is charged, no very wide margin would, we think, be left for the cheapening process. It would almost certainly cost the manufacturer more than Rs. 421 (*see* para. 62) to turn out a chest of opium, and, moreover, his own profit on the transaction has to be taken into account. Further, the necessity of taking a cautious estimate, based on the precarious nature of the crop and the competition of the Chinese and Persian drugs, would continue to exist even to a greater degree than at present. On the whole, we do not think that with a duty of Rs. 600 we ought to reckon on an export of more than 45,000 chests a year. We put forward this estimate under reserve, for, as we have already said, in dealing with a subject of this sort, any estimate that can be framed must be little more than a conjecture. A duty of Rs. 600 on 45,000 chests would give 2,700,000*l.* a year. The net revenue derived from Bengal opium may be taken at about 5,000,000*l.* (*see* para. 55). This figure, however, includes the receipts from the Excise Department on account of Abkari opium. The average receipts on this account for the last ten years amount to 172,000*l.* The receipts from the Calcutta sales may, therefore,' be taken at 5,000,000*l.* — 172,000*l.* * =4,828,000*l.* The difference between this figure and 2,700,000*l.*, viz., 2,128,000*l.*, represents the probable loss which would be incurred from the abolition of the Government monopoly.

* As the Abkari opium is sold at cost price to the Excise Department, these 172,000*l.* may be entirely left out of the calculation. On the other hand, the Imperial Government would not have to spend this sum of money; on the other hand, it would not receive it. It is, however, to be borne in mind that, in addition to the loss of 2,128,000*l.* to the Imperial Government, the Provincial would certainly lose some portion of their excise revenue (average 381,000*l.*) by the abolition of the monopoly.

66. This calculation however, does not represent the whole of the case. It is certain that, if the change of system under discussion were carried into effect, a very large preventive establishment would have to be maintained, and that, even with such an establishment, it would be well nigh impossible to prevent smuggling. It is a notorious fact that a good deal of opium is now smuggled from Indore &c., into the other Native States of India, and it is certain that the prevention of smuggling would be far more difficult in Bengal than in the Western Provinces of India. On this subject we may quote the testimony of the Bengal Government, which is amply corroborated by the opinions of the various local officers: — "No opium from "Malwa," it is said, "can reach any place from which it can be exported by sea, "except by routes passing over Ghâts, in which the traffic can easily be watched and "checked, or by such circuitous routes as would swallow up all the profits of a "contraband trade. In Bengal, on the contrary, it would be almost impossible to "establish a really effective cordon which would prevent the smuggling of opium to "the sea coast, down every water channel, and along every road, if, as Sir R. Hamilton "proposed, poppy were allowed to be grown and opium to be manufactured 'every-"'where and anywhere.' . . . . . On the score of expense, the Lieutenant-"Governor can see no limit to the cost of a really efficient preventive establishment, "and the levy of the tax upon the land would be also exceedingly costly. A mere "cordon enclosing any given tract of country would not be sufficient, but in every "district establishments would have to be formed to prevent the illicit cultivation "of the poppy and the retail sale of opium; and it cannot be doubted, as the Board

Letter from the Bengal Government, No. 1780, of 14th July 1860.

" remark, that such establishments, composed, as they must be, of Native officials, " would exercise a really 'harassing interference' with the people." It is probable, therefore, that the loss of Government would, unless a very great stimulus were given to the Malwa trade, be in excess of the figure (2,128,000*l.*) given above.

67. These considerations lead irresistibly to the conclusion that there is only one way by which the export duty system might possibly be substituted for the Government monopoly without a financial loss, which it would be quite impossible for the Government of India to afford. As the profit to be derived on each chest of opium would be considerably diminished, it would be necessary, in order to recoup the loss, that the number of chests produced should be largely increased; and without doubt, if the export duty were still further lowered, production would considerably increase. In other words, the Government of India, by withdrawing from the trade, would probably intensify the evils which the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade so much deplore. The Chinese market would be glutted with Indian opium at a relatively cheap price.

68. We venture to think that this is a conclusive argument against any change of system. We are in this dilemma, that if the average production of opium fell off, a loss of revenue would be involved, which it is quite out of the question that the Government should incur; and, on the other hand, if the hazardous experiment which we are invited to try should succeed, the results would be, not only to increase the amount of opium smoking amongst the Chinese, but to run a very great risk that its use in India would be very much extended. On this latter point the Bengal Board of Revenue wrote as follows on the 21st November 1859:—" When the prohibition of " the cultivation of the poppy is withdrawn, it will be grown in small patches for " local consumption in almost every village and hamlet in Bengal, and even those " who have hitherto abstained from its use will be tempted by its cheapness to have " recourse to the stimulant. What the effect of such widely-spread cultivation of the " poppy would be, it is not difficult to foresee.

" The Board cannot comprehend how any persons should be found to propose the " withdrawal of the only check that we have on the consumption of this co-called " deleterious article, and thus to expose our own subjects to those great evils which " are so much deplored by them in the case of the Chinese."

69. We have said that the experiment would be hazardous. It it perfectly possible that it would succeed. Indeed, many competent authorities are of opinion that, although the financial loss to the Government would, in the first instance, be considerable, ultimately the trade would receive so great a stimulus that a great financial benefit would arise. Any opinion on this subject must be purely conjectural. If, on the one hand, there is a chance that the experiment may succeed, it is certain that there are many chances that it would fail.

70. In the first place, there is a danger arising from adulteration and want of confidence in the purity of the drug. On this point the Bengal Board of Revenue, writing on the 21st November 1859, observes:—" The high price which the Bengal opium has " hitherto commanded in the China market arises principally from the confidence " which exists there as to its purity from adulteration, and the skill, experience, and " science of those by whom it is prepared. The slightest change even in the external " appearance of the chests in which the opium is contained has been found to create " suspicion in the minds of the brokers, and to affect the sale." These remarks are even more forcible at present than they were 22 years ago, by reason of the increased production and competition of the Persian and Chinese drugs.

71. Again, it is to be observed that the manufacture of opium could never be carried on on a large scale except under the system of advances, and that no private persons would be willing to make advances to the requisite extent unless they receive some special legal protection against defaulting cultivators. On this point the Bengal Board of Revenue said that they were " clearly of opinion that if private speculators " were armed with any special legal powers, the poppy cultivators will be most " grievously oppressed, and discontent and disaffection to the Government widely " spread among the peasantry wherever these specially protected manufacturers carry " on their business."

72. It has been occasionally suggested that an experiment should be made in one district with a view to ascertaining how the system of cultivating the poppy and manufacturing opium through the agency of private enterprise would work. A very great obstacle to any such experiment would be the difficulty of preventing the traders from the neighbouring districts from purchasing opium for which Government has made advances.

73. It has also been suggested that the Government might admit the public to a gradual participation in the trade as shareholders in a joint concern, of which Government would remain the principal stockholder, calculating the profits after deduction of a large export duty, which would be credited exclusively to the Government. The Government share might be gradually ceded to the other cosharers, and the monopoly left eventually in their hands. Besides other objections to this course, it is to be observed that it could only ultimately succeed if every endeavour were made to extend the cultivation of the poppy. Efforts to secure such extension would necessarily devolve to a great extent on Government, both by reason of the comparatively large stake they would have in the matter, and because Government agency in India is far more powerful than that of private individuals. The result would be that the Government would be placed in precisely the position which those who object to the opium traffic so strongly deprecate.

74. For the reasons which we have given above we deprecate, under present circumstances, any attempt to withdraw from the Government monopoly. The system at present works well. It cannot be too clearly understood that any change whatsoever would involve a great risk to the Indian revenue, whilst it would almost certainly not contribute to the objects which the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade have in view. In fact, the greater the degree of success which attends the experiment, the less will the objects which the Society have in view be attained.

75. Although, however, the actual financial situation of India precludes for the present any attempt to tamper with the opium revenue, it does not necessarily follow that this state of things should always prevail. Fiscal reforms in other branches should, we think, for the present engage the attention of the Government. Again, money must be found in one form or another to push on that development of the country, which Mr. Pease has himself recognized must be a preliminary to any reform in the system under which the opium revenue is collected. Without taking too optimist a view of the future, we may be permitted to hope that fiscal reform, accompanied by as rapid an extension of railways and canals as the financial exigencies of the situation will permit, may eventually render the revenue of India more elastic than at present, and possibly bring within the scope of practical politics plans which cannot now be considered as otherwise than visionary. If we are ever to abandon the revenue now derived from the poppy cultivation in Bengal, by far the wisest plan will be to maintain the monopoly in our own hands. From the administrative point of view the suppression of the cultivation presents but few difficulties. We have only to diminish the price paid for crude opium, and the cultivators would substitute other crops in the place of the poppy. If, however, private enterprise be allowed to occupy the field, vested interests would be created, and the difficulties of ultimately dealing with the question will almost certainly be enhanced. In the meanwhile the best hope of ever carrying out the policy which commends itself to the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade will be to derive for the present as large a revenue as possible from opium and to utilize it to the best advantage. It is just within the range of possibility that if this policy be adopted, it may ultimately place the Government of India in such a situation as will enable it to suppress the cultivation of the poppy in Bengal altogether.

76. One further point demands attention. It cannot be doubted that Native opinion in India would strongly resent any additional burdens being placed upon the taxpayers with a view to the abandonment, either whole or partial, of the opium revenue. It is, moreover, more than probable that the views of the British Government on this subject would be misunderstood. "There must," a Native paper said a short time ago, "be "some selfish motive at the bottom of the movement made in England for the suppres- "sion of the Indian opium trade." No doubt an opinion of this sort is very foolish. The high motives which guide the action of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade cannot for a moment be doubted. However much we may consider that the views they express do not take sufficient account,—whether from the Chinese or Indian point of view,—of the practical difficulties connected with the problem they have set themselves to solve, no reasonable person can fail to respect their motives. We trust that in this Despatch we have said nothing which can in any way be construed in an opposite sense. Without doubt the gentlemen who take an active part in the agitation against the opium trade in England would be the first to protest if they thought the Indian ryots were suffering from any grievous injustice. But, on the other hand, it cannot be doubted that the opinions foreshadowed in the Native print from which we have quoted above are prevalent in India; that they would find louder and more frequent expression if it became generally understood that there was any serious intention of moving in the direction proposed by the Anti-Opium Society; that, even

supposing England were to award a considerable compensation to India, it is exceedingly improbable that such compensation would adequately meet the loss involved in the abandonment of the opium revenue; and that, in consequence, a sense of injustice would be engendered amongst the natives of this country, who would consider either that their interests had been sacrificed from selfish motives, or, at all events, that, in our regard for the Chinese, we had done an injustice to our own subjects. We do not say that undue attention should be paid to opinions of this sort. But, under the actual circumstances of the case, the fact that the measure would contribute to alienate from us the feelings of the natives of India is an element which ought not to be neglected.

IX.—*General Conclusions.*

77. The general conclusions at which we have arrived are therefore as follows:—

I. The competition of other crops in Bengal, the difficulty of extending the cultivation of the poppy, and the increase of production and the improvement in the quality of the Chinese and Persian drugs, are all sources of danger to the opium revenue, which are more likely to increase than to diminish. There is no reason to anticipate any falling off in the revenue during 1882-83, but in subsequent years it is not at all improbable that we may be obliged to diminish the number of chests of Bengal opium offered for sale. Any such diminution would probably involve a considerable loss of revenue.

II. Indian opium was neither forced upon the Chinese at the time the Treaty of Tientsin was concluded, nor is it forced upon them now. On the contrary, there is abundant evidence to show that the Chinese Government would deprecate the total suspension of a trade from which it derives a large revenue; that, however much the enlightened portion of the population may deplore the excessive use of opium, earnest endeavours, save in a few spasmodic instances, have never been made either to suppress its use or to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy in China itself; that the consumption of opium and the area under cultivation of the poppy in China are rapidly increasing; that the prohibitory edicts are, with rare exceptions, totally disregarded; that the local authorities derive large pecuniary benefits from encouraging the cultivation of the poppy; that the Imperial Government of China is powerless to control its own subordinate officials; and that, both by word and deed, the responsible Ministers of China recognize their complete inability to deal with a social evil of such magnitude.

III. It is undesirable that the Chinese Government should largely enhance the import duty levied on Indian opium. Any such enhancement would involve all the demoralisation consequent on the extensive system of smuggling which experience has shown would spring up, and which might threaten the friendly relations which now exist between the English and Chinese Governments. On the one hand, the Government of India wishes it to be understood, not only that it opposes no obstacle to the ratification of the Chefoo Convention, but that it will be prepared to consider any reasonable proposal made by the Chinese Government to increase their import duties, provided they can afford satisfactory evidence of the *bonâ fide* nature of their action, and of their ability to perform any engagements that they may take, and to execute any fiscal laws which they may promulgate.

IV. The total loss of the revenue at present derived from opium in Bengal would render the Government of India insolvent, and, on that account, any proposals which would involve the loss of so large a sum cannot be considered within the scope of practical politics.

V. The substitution of private agency in Bengal for a Government monopoly would be possible. The change is, however, to be deprecated, inasmuch as the consequence would inevitably be either to involve a loss of revenue which the Government of India would be quite unable to afford, or to extend the cultivation of the poppy, and to intensify those evils which it is proposed to remedy. It would involve, moreover, a serious risk that the use of opium would become far more prevalent than at present in India itself. We cannot, therefore, recommend that so hazardous an experiment, which would almost certainly do a great deal of harm, and which it is very improbable would effect any good, should be tried at the expense of the Indian taxpayers.

VI. Although the actual financial situation precludes the possibility of moving in the direction proposed by those who object to the opium trade, it is conceivable that in the future some steps in that direction may be taken. The best hope of giving effect to an anti-opium policy will be to keep the monopoly of opium in the hands of Government, and to utilize the revenue derived from it to the best advantage.

78. Such are the conclusions at which we have arrived after a full consideration of this important subject. It is, however, within the range of possibility that some satisfactory solution of the opium question may be found on a different basis from any which has been considered in this Despatch. In our Despatch, No. 69, of 1st October 1881, we informed your Lordship that Mah Kie Tchong, the Secretary to His Excellency Li Hung Tchang, recently visited India, bearing a letter of introduction from His Excellency Li Hung Tchang to His Excellency the Viceroy. Mah Kie Tchong's mission was not of an official character, and it was explained to him that any diplomatic negotiations between the Chinese and Indian Governments would have to be conducted through Her Majesty's Minister at Pekin. At the same time some unofficial conversations took place between Mah Kie Tchong and our honourable colleague, Major Baring. In the course of these conversations Mah Kie Tchong explained that the object of his mission was merely to prepare the way for subsequent negotiation. He had no detailed proposals to make, but he wished to know in a general way whether, in the event of overtures being made by the Chinese Government to Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the opium question, the Government of India was prepared to consider proposals with reference to the system under which China is now supplied with opium, or whether, on the other hand, we should be inclined not to enter into any arrangement, but to reject any overtures altogether. Our honourable colleague informed Mah Kie Tchong that, although he could not express any definite opinion without being informed in greater detail as to the precise nature of the proposals which the Chinese Government was prepared to make, at the same time he should, in the event of any proposals being made, advise that they should be considered with the courtesy and attention which was due to a friendly Government. We take this opportunity of confirming the view which was expressed to Mah Kie Tchong by our honourable colleague in his personal capacity only. Should the Chinese Government think fit to take the initiative and make any proposals of a nature to form the basis for further negotiations, we shall consider them with an earnest desire to arrive at a settlement of this difficult question which would be satisfactory to both parties.

We have, &c.
(Signed) RIPON.
D. M. STEWART.
W. STOKES.
RIVERS THOMPSON.
J. GIBBS.
E. BARING.
T. F. WILSON.

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.

Summary of Information in connexion with Persian Opium.

1. In May 1879 Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, forwarded a memorandum drawn up by Mr. Lucas, the Assistant Resident, in which the following passages occur:—"For the last two years the "Persians have shown unprecedently great "activity in extending and improving the cultiva- "tion and growth of opium in the country. The heavy losses which they suffered on "more than one occasion from their badly prepared and adulterated stuff, and the "tempting profits which they found were obtainable from better produce, have "apparently impelled them to the course now taken. . . . . From the time the "attention of the native merchants was attracted to the trade in this article about "25 years ago, there has been, with two or three years' exceptions, a gradual annual "increase in the production of the drug. But this increase has never before been so "very considerable as to become prominently noticeable. . . . . The cultivation "of opium in Persia cannot as yet be said to have attained its full limits. If the "districts on the Karoon river were utilised, the cultivation of the drug could be "developed to a greater extent. As it is, the "opium trade, in spite of all local disadvantages, "has vastly advanced, and one principal reason of "this is that, up to date, it has not been interfered "with by the Government or subjected to any "heavy taxes or export duties. Be this as it may, "the possibilities, if any, are very remote of the "Persian opium trade assuming such proportions "as to compete with or to affect the Indian opium "trade with China."*

From Political Resident, Persian Gulf, to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay, No. 72, of 29th May 1879.

* It is not quite clear how Mr. Lucas arrives at this conclusion. Persian opium competes principally with the Malwa drug. If 10,000 chests of Persian opium are brought into China, it is reasonable to infer that the same amount of Malwa opium is displaced, and the loss to the Indian revenue at the present rate of duty (Rs. 700 per chest) would be Rs. 70,00,000.

2. The British Agent at Meshed, writing on the 1st May 1880, says,—"This year "opium has been largely cultivated—in fact, "three times as much as in previous years. The "harvest is very good." Writing on the "12th June 1880, he adds,—"If the cultiva- "tion of opium goes on increasing in this "way, in another three or four years there will "be a great famine, as no wheat will be sown "at all."

Enclosure in letter from Her Majesty's Minister at Teheran, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, No. 115, dated 17th May 1880.

Enclosure in Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Teheran, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, No. 152, dated 25th June 1880.

3. The following extracts from the reports of the Consular staff in China also bear upon the subject of the consumption of Persian opium.

4. The Consul at Tientsin reports, on the 27th September 1880, that "Persian opium "is very rarely smoked by itself; it is chiefly used for adulterating Malwa or the better "classes of native opium."

5. The Consul at Chefoo, writing on the 10th December 1880, reports as follows:— "When of good quality, the Persian drug has been in great demand lately on account "of its comparative cheapness. It is, as a general rule, smoked by the poorer classes, "who mix it with Chinese opium."

6. The Consul at Foochow, writing on the 10th November, 1880, says,—"An "increase in the consumption of Persian here is always at the expense of the Malwa or "native drug. . . . . Persian opium is "a sort of inferior Malwa, and about the same as "native drug.† It is scarcely used by the "Chinese in this province in an unadulterated "form; it is mixed with Malwa and passed on "the buyers as wholly Malwa. It is used by the "poorer classes mostly. The Government of India should bear in mind that, while

† Dr. Sheppard remarks on this statement (14th July 1881): "To this opinion I beg "to express my entire dissent. Good "Persian opium is in no way inferior to the "best Malwa opium, and is occasionally "found to be superior to it in quality."

" Malwa pays an export duty of Rs. 750 or $350 per chest, Persian opium is exported " free of any tax, thus showing the extent to which it can damage the prospects of the " Indian drug, the more so when it is considered how much less it costs to produce the " Persian drug in Persia than Malwa in India, owing to the inferiority of the former " kind. Hence it is the profits of the Persian traders are enormous."

7. The Consul at Kinkiang, writing on the 12th November 1880, says that a demand for Persian opium "has sprung up within the last three years, and from what can be " learnt from native merchants it is probable that it will be maintained, if not indeed " extended. . . . . It is true that this kind of opium is not universally known; " and from what I have been led to believe, those who do know of its existence in the " market do not appreciate it. It is said to have a peculiarly disagreeable and rough " taste, besides not having the potency or strength of the Indian drugs. It is rarely " indeed, if ever, smoked alone, but serves the native dealers as a means of adulterating " the more commonly used Malwa. This they do in the proportion of three-tenths of " the former to seven-tenths of the latter. Those in this district who are possessed of " sufficient means and can afford to be particular in their choice of opium smoke Malwa " in its normal state. Patna is only used among the few Cantonese who are resident " here, but the majority of opium smokers, country people, and fishermen living along " the banks of the Yangtsze, have to content themselves with a less costly substitute. " They find that the native or Szechuan opium is not productive of the same results " they have been accustomed to in more prosperous times, and they introduce into their " daily allowance a small quantity of the more powerful and not so expensive Persian " opium."

8. The Consul at Taiwan reports, on the 5th November 1880, that the import of Persian opium "is steadily increasing, to the detriment of Benares, which has lately " fallen some $15 per picul in consequence of recent importations of Turkey and " Persian."

9. The Consul at Newchwang, writing on the 31st August 1880, reports that " Persian opium has been imported in increasing quantities of late years, it being used " for mixing with Malwa in the proportion of seven to three, and sold as Malwa secures " to the fraudulent seller a profit of $7\frac{1}{2}$ candareens per ounce."

10. The Consul at Canton reports that "inferior quality is now seldom imported, as " the Persians have become adepts in preparing the drug. The worst quality now " imported is never worth less than $540 per picul. A very small quantity finds its " way to Canton, and even this is not for consumption, but for adulterating Malwa, and " enabling the mixture to be sold as Malwa opium. The bulk of the import is shipped " from Hong Kong to Swatow, Amoy, and the Formosan ports. A small quantity goes " to Shanghai. A few years ago the quantity imported consisted of about 2,000 piculs, " while the present crop is reported to be about from six to seven thousand piculs. " The consumption of this quality of opium has increased in China during the last few " years, owing to the enhanced price of Malwa. The aim of the producers seems to be " to imitate the description of Malwa opium in the preparation of the article. In course " of time it is considered that this drug will compete favourably with Malwa opium, " unless the price of the latter is considerably reduced."

11. The Consul at Wuhu, writing on the 18th August 1880, reports that the Persian opium "so resembles Malwa that it is sometimes taken for it by inexperienced " smokers."

12. The Consul at Tamsui writing on the 18th May 1880, reports as follows:— " Persian opium would seem to have first appeared as an article of import at this port " in 1868, in which year, according to the Imperial Maritime Customs Returns, " 19 chests were imported. It evidently found favour with consumers of opium in this " market, for it gradually came here in increased quantities, till, in 1872, the net " import rose to 93 chests, and since that time the gross imports have, with one excep- " tion—in 1874—shown a steady and very rapid increase until last year, when there " was a marked falling off. . . . . The import of Indian opium does not appear " to have been materially affected by the increase in that of Persian until the year " 1875, for the former increased quite as rapidly as the latter. In that year, however, " with an increase over 1874 of 120 chests of Persian, there appears a falling off of " nearly 200 chests in Indian opium; but it seems probable that this decrease was due " to other causes, for in 1876, with the import of Persian still increasing, Indian opium " also showed an increase over the previous year of over 220 chests. . . . . It was " to its cheapness as compared with the Indian drug that it owed its popularity in the " first instance. Not only was it actually cheaper in price, but purchasers got the full " weight of 48 Chinese ounces per ball of Persian; whereas there is a loss of 11 ounces

" for skin in Benares, and the yield after boiling is greater, Persian losing only 25 per " cent., while Indian loses 30 or even 40 per cent. At first the use of it was confined " entirely to the poorer classes, who took it because it was cheaper, and the retail " dealers and proprietors of 'opium dens' preferred it, as, by mixing it with native " opium, they were able to offer it at prices so comparatively low that more customers " were attracted, and the latter on their side found that they got more smoking for " their money into the bargain. When mixed with native opium, the proportion is " seven parts of Persian to three parts native. A year or two ago, owing either to a " shortness in the supply of Indian opium or to its ruling at high rates, even the richer " classes, who used formerly to consume Indian exclusively, began to use a mixture of " Persian with it, and now many of them smoke this mixture from choice. This mixture " is generally in the proportion of three parts of Indian to one part of Persian opium, " though sometimes equal parts of each are taken; and latterly, at any rate, the Persian " opium is frequently mixed, not with the Indian drug itself, but with its ashes—at " least so I am informed.

" The price of Persian opium generally remains pretty steady at all times, whereas " Benares is cheaper during the tea season than at other times, owing to its being " forced on the market by the teamen in Amoy, who are paid for their teas partly in " Indian drug; and the increase or decrease in the import of the latter is more " dependent on the quantity thus introduced than it is in the less or greater import of " Persian."

13. The following remarks from a report of Surgeon-Major Sheppard's, dated 30th January 1880, are worth quoting :—" As soon as " the Persian growers find that honesty is the best " policy, if they can increase their outturn, and " especially if they can sell it cheaper than the " Indian article, and of perfect purity at the same time, then Persian opium will become " a far more formidable rival to the Indian drug than any of the ill-prepared indigenous " Chinese growths, excepting those of Yunan and Kansu, which are good; but the " Indian opium will hold its own in China if it can be supplied of first-rate quality, and " provided it be not too heavily weighted by price. As no one can say how near or " how distant the competition may be, I would counsel that the greatest care should be " taken in the selection, manufacture, and packing of the drug at the factories and its " preservation in Calcutta. Instead of resting content with the character which the " Indian drug has obtained in the market, there should be rather *increased vigilance;* " *and any improvement which science can suggest should be adopted* to secure a pure " and excellent opium in every respect being sent to China and landed there in good " condition. If these principles be maintained, Indian opium will, in my opinion, keep " its place in China for many years."

Enclosure in a letter to the Bengal Government, No. 1021/48 O., of 12th March 1880.

14. A portion of the opium which enters China and is classed as Persian, really comes from Smyrna. The Consul at Tamsui reports, on the 17th May 1880, that he has been " informed, on reliable authority, that during the past twelve months fully 200 piculs— " a chest of Persian may be taken roughly as averaging a picul in weight—of the opium " passed at the customs, and sold in the market as Persian, have been really Smyrna " opium. In fact, this description of drug has quite taken the place of fine Persian, and " it actually fetches higher prices than any other kind of drug, Indian included, in the " market." Other consular reports confirm these statements.

15. The Consul at Smyrna reported, on the 24th March 1881, that the crop in Asia Minor for the last ten years had averaged about 6,000 chests, of which about two thirds finds its way to the Smyrna market, and the remainder to " Constantinople. This opium contains a high " proportion of morphia, and is largely used for medicinal purposes. The Consul at " Smyrna states that of the 6,000 chests only about 500 are imported into China. " There is, however, reason to suppose that this is an under estimate. It appears from " the Customs returns of the treaty ports, which are inaccurate and do not nearly " represent the total amount of imports, that only 158 chests of Smyrna opium were " imported into China during the year 1880, but that 147 chests were imported into the " Formosan ports alone during the first quarter of 1881. These figures rather lead to " the supposition that the import of Smyrna opium is increasing."

Enclosure to the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 81 (Statistics and Commerce), of 19th May 1881.

16. Dr. Sheppard, who analysed some samples of Smyrna opium in September 1880, reported that " the aroma of the extract obtained " by me from the Smyrna drug was very pleasant, " full and excellent in every respect, and superior

Letter from the Bengal Government, No. 1085 T., of 6th November 1880.

" to much of what I have seen of Indian origin, but a reservation must be made on this " point. The sample I obtained may have been a particularly fine one as regards " aroma, and may have formed part of a splendid crop." Dr. Sheppard says, speaking of Turkey opium, which includes Smyrna, though a certain quantity appears to be manufactured about Constantinople, that in 1868, 317,133 lbs., and in 1870, 276,691 lbs., were imported into the United Kingdom; in 1872 the imports rose to 325,572 lbs., and in 1874 to 514,000 lbs. " This," he adds, " shows what an immense increase is possible " in the outturn, and that the demand is not limited, as stated in a remark appended to " Mr. Acting Consul Ford's report, dated Tamsui, 17th May 1880."

Appendix B.

Summary of Information in respect to the Production of Chinese Opium.

1. In December 1878, Mr. Colborne Baber submitted a very full and interesting report on the production and distribution of opium in the western provinces of China, containing all the information he had been able to collect during his residence there, and his journeys in various directions. " Opium," he says, " is unquestionably the " most important product of the provinces of Szechuan and Yunan, and the same may " probably be said of Kansu and Kweichow. Chinese merchants consider the trade " in this article to be not only the most lucrative, but the only trade by which much " profit can be realised. Very large capital—large, that is, for Chinese—is involved " in the traffic, and the fluctuations to which it is liable from the failure of the poppy " crop in other provinces, and especially from the fitful action of provincial Govern- " ments towards it, render it a most attractive subject for speculation." Baron Richthofen had calculated the yearly produce of opium in Szechuan at 100,000 piculs, but Mr. Baber considers this estimate as " far below the mark," and he considers that, apart from the quantity consumed in the province of Szechuan itself, where opium smoking is very prevalent, the amount exported is " a good deal more than 70,000 " piculs." Mr. Baber makes an interesting calculation of the total amount of opium consumed in China. He takes the total population of three hundred millions,* and supposes that only 5 per cent. are opium smokers. This proportion, however, he considers as " far below the mark." He assumes that each smoker " consumes 40 Chinese " ounces of crude opium in a year," which, allowing for " touch," is about " two ounces of smoking extract a month, again an extremely " low estimate, since for a Szechuan smoker three ounces a month is a small average." On this basis he estimates that 375,000 piculs of opium are consumed in China in the year, of which about 100,000 comes from India. The balance must be mainly of Chinese growth, for the maximum amount of Persian opium imported in any one year has not as yet reached 10,000 piculs.

* More recent authorities consider that the Chinese population has heretofore been considerably over estimated, and that the total does not reach nearly so large a figure as that assumed by Mr. Baber. A recent census of the Che-Kiang province makes the population there only 13 millions. It had formerly been estimated at 26 millions.

2. The cultivation of the poppy was only introduced into Szechuan about 15 or 20 years ago. " Natives of about 30 years of age," Mr. Baber says, " inform me that they " scarcely heard of opium smoking when they were boys. The poppy was, however, " cultivated for its medicinal properties from a much earlier period. . . . . " The import of Indian opium into China, after advancing rapidly from 5,000† chests " in the year 1850 to 70,000 chests or more in 1855, became arrested at that point, and " has made little or no progress during the last twenty-three years, so that the stoppage " of development in the Indian import was synchronous with the rise of production in " Szechuan, and was, it is reasonable to infer, caused by it.

" An old man of 70 years, living near Cien-chou, interested me with the information " that, ' although Szechuan opium is inferior to that which is grown in England, yet " ' Englishmen had conferred a great benefit on the province by introducing even an " ' inferior variety,' and, whatever may be the value of his opinion respecting its origin, " it is obvious, in view of the large export into other provinces, that the cultivation is " very advantageous to both farmers and traders."

3. As regards the danger to India from the competition of the Chinese drug, Mr. Baber makes the following remarks:—" Indian opium has probably more to hope than " to fear from the contest of prices. Its position is, moreover, rendered almost un-

† An error in the original printing. It should be 50,000, vide Appendix F.

" assailable by its hitherto unrivalled mellowness, a quality which the best Yunan " variety can only acquire by several years' keeping. Much as the numerous kinds " of spirituous liquors are only differently flavoured solutions of alcohol, so the smoking " extract varies in flavour in different sorts of opium. The advantage of " touch," or " percentage of extract, possessed by the Indian drug, can easily be overcome by " smoking a larger quantity of the native article, but to the smoker, habituated to the " consumption of the foreign import, the thought of being deprived of its mature and " delicate excellence is only one degree less repellant than to give up smoking altogether. " Hitherto no kind of native opium, combining strength with superior mellowness, has " appeared in the market. But, within the last few years Kansu has produced a new " competitor, which is universally pronounced by competent smokers to be, in both " respects superior even to Malwa opium."

4. Later reports confirm the information given by Mr. Baber, and lead to the conclusion that at present the Chinese drug is a more serious competitor than it was when Mr. Baber wrote.

5. The Consul at Canton, writing on the 22nd June 1881, says :—" The consump- " tion of native opium is undoubtedly extending, especially among the lower classes " who cannot afford to indulge in the more expensive Indian article. . . . . As " to the Szechuan opium which comes overland, I am informed that it is brought the " whole distance to Canton and here sold publicly without paying any customs duty, " or, in fact, any kind of Government charge other than the *likin*, which is said to be " comparatively light. . . . . Nothing is more likely to affect the price of Indian " opium than the improvement and increase in the quality and quantity of the native " article."

6. The Consul at Newchwang, writing on the 17th February 1881, says that the quantity of Indian opium imported (all, except a very small quantity, being Malwa) fell from 2,302 chests in 1879 to 1,156 chests in 1880. " This great decrease," he says, " is entirely due to the increased cultivation of the poppy in these provinces. The " harvest last year was unusually good, and native opium is consequently so cheap " that a further diminution in the import of the Indian drug may confidently be " expected in 1881. In fact, it is expected that Newchwang may ere long form a port " of export for opium to other parts of China.

7. The Consul at Chungking, writing on the 25th April 1881, reports fully on the extent of the poppy cultivation in Szechuan. " Quite three quarters," he says, " of " the 154 departments and districts of Szechuan grow the poppy more or less; in fact " the Tibetan frontier districts, and those places subject to frost and snow, are the only " exceptions. . . . Yet in the Tsun-i and Sz-nan prefectures of Kwei-chow " province I noticed opium, though in a very backward state, growing on the barrenest " of soil and the steepest of hills, at an elevation of 2,000 to 2,500 feet above the sea. " . . . . If boiled thrice, instead of once, the Yunan opium is said to be quite " equal to the Indian, but, instead of 11 ounces of prepared drug, only four remains " after this ordeal. . . . . There seems to be absolutely no genuine Indian " opium consumed in Szechuan, unless it be that an official now and again brings a " ball with him from Hankow. . . . . Persian, Benares, and Turkish opium do " not appear to be known even by name."

8. Two missionaries, Messrs. Stevenson and Soltan, recently travelled through the province of Szechuan. On the 13th July 1881, Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, who had had some conversation with these gentlemen, reported to His Excellency the Viceroy that " Mr. Stevenson confirms the statement of a recent " writer in the ' Times ' that the opium produced for Chinese consumption in Szechuan " and Yunan alone far exceeds all the Indian and Persian opium carried into China." The following report of a conversation with Messrs. Stevenson and Soltan appeared in the ' Rangoon Times ' of 11th July 1881 :—

" In answer to our inquiries as to the extent of the cultivation of the poppy in the " province of Yunan, it was stated that about three-fourths of all land under tillage " that came under the travellers' notice was devoted to its growth, and that all the " fresh clearings on the hills were about to be utilised in the same way. As far as " Messrs. Soltan and Stevenson could learn, and they made frequent inquiries on the " subject, no Indian opium whatever is used in Yunan, and very little, if any, in " Szechuan. Indeed, with regard to the latter province, they were informed that the " quantities *exported* alone to other parts of the empire exceeded the total amounts " of the imports of the article from India into China. These gentlemen state that it is " within their personal knowledge that Yunan opium is brought into Upper Burmah " by Chinese who are actively engaged in all the larger villages and principal towns

" in demoralising the inhabitants with it, inducing them to commence the practice of " using the drug by supplying them with it, at first gratuitously, and also by selling " samshoo to them."

9. The Consul at Tien-tsin, writing on the 10th November 1880, reports that " there " is a decrease of about 1,000 chests in Malwa, or about 30 per cent. There is also " a marked decrease in Bengal; but Persian shows an increase of 150 chests. The " sudden cessation in the demand for Malwa is partly due to the enhanced cost of the " drug, but mainly to the native crop being so abundant this season in all the opium-" growing districts. Shansi is usually a great consumer of Bengal opium, but this " year, hardly any was sent there. The drug grown in Shansi is, as stated in my report " on Persian opium, of excellent quality, and the outturn of the crop this year is " expected to be large."

10. To the official reports quoted above may be added the testimony of the "Hong Kong Daily News"*:—" It is quite impossible " to shut our eyes to the fact that the foreign " drug is losing ground in the north of China. " . . . . . The area under poppy cultivation has extended immensely. The " consumption of Indian opium has, in consequence, been almost reduced to *nil* in " Chungking; and the Newchwang correspondent of a contemporary says that that " market is so glutted with native opium, that the stock of Malwa has become a drug " in more senses than one, and the day is approaching when native opium will become " an article of export from that port. The import of Indian opium into Newchwang " during 1880 was only half that of the preceding year, and the import for 1881 will " undoubtedly show a further great falling of. But the intelligence supplied by the " Chungking correspondent of the 'N.C. Daily News' is even more serious. The " poppy is now grown without restriction in some parts of the province of Auhwei, " while the Szechuan crops are, he says, increasing enormously." . . . . Improve-" ments have, it seems, been made in the manufacture of the native product; and as " it is sold at half the price of the Bengal drug, it finds a ready consumption. . . . . " The population of China has increased very much during the past twenty years, and " *pari passu* with it has been the growth of the material prosperity of the Central and " Southern Provinces, which may account for the import of the Indian opium not " showing any appreciable decline; but there is no doubt that, but for the great increase " in the production of the native drug, the foreign article would have been in much " larger demand. There can be no question that latterly the Shanghai market has been " sensibly affected by the competition of the Chinese drug, and if the production goes " on unrestricted much longer, it is likely the Indian opium will become a luxury in " which the opulent classes only can indulge."

* Quoted in the " Times of India " of 9th April 1881.

11. Samples of Chinese opium have from time to time been sent to India for analysis. On the 18th March 1881 Dr. Sheppard reported upon two samples of Shansi opium. In respect to the first he says:—" Had this sample been pure " it would have given a higher percentage of " extractive and alkaloids; on the whole it was a very good opium, only lacking one " thing, aroma, which has probably only been spoiled by ignorance of the proper method " of treating the drug."

Enclosure in endorsement from the Bengal Government, No. 1198-830, of 30th April 1881.

In respect to the second sample, Dr. Sheppard reported:—" It proved to be a better " extract yielder than any of the samples of Patna or Benares opium of season 1879-80 " which were submitted to analysis. It was a very good and valuable sample of " opium, and, had it been better treated, its aroma would probably have been different. " This is certainly the best sample of indigenous Chinese opium I have ever seen. It " shows a decided advance in the practice of treating the drug, and, were it not for " the absence of aroma, it would be quite equal to the produce of the Bengal " agencies."

12. On the 12th July 1881 Dr. Sheppard reported as follows on a sample of Amoy opium:—" This opium, according to the analysis, " had it possessed the same consistence as the " Patna or Benares drugs, was in no way inferior " to them; but it was altogether wanting in " aroma, and for this reason must be pronounced to be inferior to both."

Enclosure in endorsement from the Bengal Government, No. 1746-137 O., of 28th July 1881.

13. As regards Szechuan opium, Dr. Sheppard reported on 11th July 1881:—" The " black Szechuan opium appears to be now, as when I last saw some in 1870, of very " inferior quality."

Appendix C.

Effects of the use of Opium, and degree to which it is used in China.

1. The Chinese Envoy in England, after an interview with the members of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, wrote to his Government on the subject of the state of public opinion on this question in England. In the course of his letter (dated April 1877) he says,—"It would seem as though the entire population "of China were about to lose their accustomed ways of livelihood, and with shrivelled "necks and sallow visages, gasping painfully for breath, to become no better than an "utter wreck."

2. On the other hand, Baron Richthofen, speaking of Szechuan, in which province opium smoking is far more prevalent than elsewhere in China, said:—"In no other "province, with the exception of Hunan, did I find the effects of the use of opium so "little perceptible as in Szechuan among the lower classes." Mr. Colborne Baber confirms this statement, and adds:—"That excessive opium smoking is an evil is un-"deniable; but to call it a 'disaster to the country,' and to say that it is sapping 'the "'life of the nation,' is an exaggeration which begs a great many questions; I am "speaking, of course, more especially of Szechuan. Where opportunities are equal "opium seems to be more seductive than alcohol, but not so generally hurtful. 'I "'smoke three pipes in the morning and three in the evening, and find it do me good,' "said a robust old mountaineer to me. Certainly few are so temperate as this; but I "have never seen a single case of opium intoxication, although I have lived several "months in the same inns, often in the same rooms, with opium smokers, and have "travelled many hundreds miles in their company."

33. Mr. Parker, the Consul at Chungking, who travelled through the Szechuan province in 1881, says:—"An intelligent native, who has travelled far and wide in the "province, estimates that, of private families, small farmers, and country labourers, not "10 per cent. smoke opium; of shopkeepers 20 per cent.; of hawkers, soldiers, and "military hangers, 30 per cent.; of boatmen, 40 per cent.; of large wholesale trades-"men, 80 per cent.; of civil officials and their hangers-on, and of wealthy landowners, "90 per cent. of actors, prostitutes, &c., 95 per cent. Of all that is smoked, he esti-"mates that 90 per cent. is Szechuan opium. . . . . I noticed no shocking effects "from smoking during my travels; only two out of my 18 followers smoked, and these "were the best men. Opium shops are common everywhere. In Chungking there are "2,000 at least, that is, one for every 100 souls; but you seldom see livid or debauched "faces. The Brigadier-General, who sleeps all day and smokes all night, and who "(when I occasionally dine with him) has to leave the table for a smoke, is one of the "healthiest-looking of all the Chinese officials."

34. It has been said that, although a great deal of opium is consumed in the province of Szechuan, its relatively slight demoralising effect is due to the inferior quality of the native drug. On this subject Mr. Colborne Baber makes the following remarks:—"The less harmful effect of Szechuan opium, as compared with other kinds is generally "attributed to its *inferior strength;* but the explanation seems hardly satisfactory. It "is probably found on the idea that the drug is smoked for the delight of inhalation, "and to produce an elated and ecstatic condition of mind, so that the weaker opium "causes a less enervating excitement; but this is altogether erroneous. Smokers of "opium, like tobacco smokers, generally take to the habit—not without nausea—"because it is fashionable, or from the mere force of example, or not seldom as a cure "for certain maladies. The ecstatic visions are a fiction. Undue indulgence brings "on the 'craving,' a kind of nervous fever which recurs at intervals, and can only be "relieved or forestalled by a repetition of the dose. No matter what kind of opium is "smoked, a certain quantity of the narcotic principle is requisite to allay this depression, "and if the opium is of weak quality, so much the more of it must be consumed, or it "must be taken at more frequent intervals. It is, therefore, by no means a matter of "course that the weakest opium is the least baneful. Still, it may be that concentrated "doses are more injurious than weaker solutions taken more frequently, although, in the "long run, the same quantity of the principle is absorbed in both cases; but it seems "more probable that the narcotic and stimulating base of the different sorts varies in "kind as well as in proportion.

"In this one province, then, where opium cultivation, hitherto suffered to take its "own course, has become almost universal, and the number of smokers has increased far "beyond the proportion met with in other provinces, we find, in flat contradiction to "what we should have expected, that indulgence in the drug has inflicted less injury

" than elsewhere. Instead of the sparse and deliberated race we looked for, we discover, " in the words of Baron Richthofen, a large, industrious, and wealthy population, which " may justly be called the flower of China."

Mr. Hart, the Inspector General of Customs in Pekin, writing on 29th January 1881, says:—

" Para. 3. In round numbers, the annual importation of foreign opium may be said to amount to 100,000 chests, or allowing 100 catties to each chest, 10,000,000 catties (the *catty* is the Chinese pound, one catty is equal to *one pound and a third avoirdupois*). When boiled down and converted into what is known as prepared opium, the raw drug loses about 30 per cent. in weight; accordingly 10,000,000 catties of the unprepared drug imported reach the hands of retailers as, say, 7,000,000 catties of prepared opium. The catty is divided into 16 *liang* (ounces), and the *liang* into tenths, called *mace;* in 7,000,000 catties there are therefore (7,000,000 × 16 × 10), 1,120,000,000 mace of prepared opium for smokers.

" 4. Before reaching the smoker, opium pays the Chinese Government import duty and *likin* taxes amounting to, say, 100 *taels*, and is then sold at, say, 800 taels of Chinese sycee, or silver (3*l.* = Tls. 10), per 100 catties; thus the total quantity retailed, *i.e.*, *imported*, may be said to be paid for with 56,000,000 taels, or,—

$$\left\{\frac{70{,}000 \times 800}{10} \times 3\right\} 16{,}800{,}000l.$$

and one mace of prepared opium is consequently worth say

$$\left\{\frac{16{,}800{,}000l. \text{ or } 4{,}032{,}000{,}000 \text{ pence}}{1{,}120{,}000{,}000}\right\},$$

about threepence-halfpenny (English).

" 5. Divided by the number of days in the year, the quantity of prepared opium smoked daily may be said to be

$$\left\{\frac{1{,}120{,}000{,}000}{365}\right\} 3{,}068{,}493 \text{ mace, and}$$

the value [3,068,493 × 3·60] 11,046,573*d.*, or 46,027*l.*

" 6. Average smokers consume 3 mace of prepared opium and spend about $10\frac{3}{4}d.$ daily. This quantity is the same as $\frac{6}{15}$ths of an ounce avoirdupois, and suffices for from 30 to 40 pipes, *i.e.* whiffs, 'draws,' or inhalations. If we divide the total number of mace consumed daily by the total quantity each average smoker consumes daily, we find that there are in round numbers above 1,000,000 smokers.

$$\left\{\frac{3{,}068{,}403}{3}\right\} \text{ of foreign opium.}$$

" 7. The population of China is spoken of as amounting to more than 400,000,000, and may fairly be pronounced to be something above 300,000,000. Estimating the population at 300,000,000 and opium smokers at 1,000,000, and proceeding with the calculation, the result is that $3\frac{1}{3}$ in every 1,000 smoke, that is, that opium smoking is practised by *one-third of one per cent.* of the population.

" 8. In addition to the foreign drug there is also the native product. Reliable statistics cannot be obtained respecting the total quantity produced. Ichang, the port nearest Szechuan, the province which is generally believed to be the chief producer and chief consumer of native opium, estimates the total production of native opium at 25,000 chests annually; while another port (Ningpo), far away on the coast, estimates it at 265,000 chests. Treating all such replies as merely so many guesses, there are, it is to be remarked, two statements which may be taken as facts in this connexion, the one is that as far as we know to-day, the native opium produced does not exceed the foreign import in quantity, and the other that native opium was known, produced, and used long before any European began the sale of the foreign drug along the coast. Granting, then, that the native product equals the foreign import, and that 100,000 chests are produced annually, and granting also that this quantity, when prepared, provides 1,120,000,000 mace of prepared opium for the annual consumption of 1,000,000 additional smokers, the number of opium smokers in China may be said to be in all 2,000,000, or *two-thirds of one per cent.* of the population. The native product sells for one half of the price obtained for the foreign drug, and may be estimated to be paid for with, say 8,400,000*l.* by 1,000,000 smokers, who spend about $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ a piece daily. The total amount spent by China on this luxury, produced at home and imported from abroad, is thus, say 25,000,000*l.* annually.

" 9. Examined in this way, the result arrived at is that 200,000 chests, or almost 12,000 tons [1,680 catties=one ton], of unprepared opium are consumed annually by 2,000,000 opium smokers; that these smokers expend 25,000,000*l.* on opium; that this is an

expenditure of, say from 5*d.* to 11*d.* daily by individual smokers, and that all the smokers amount to only two-thirds of one per cent. of the population. If more than 3 mace apiece is consumed daily by smokers, then smokers are less numerous; if less than 3 mace, then smokers are more numerous, and smoking individually less harmful. The truth is, that many smoke more than 3 mace and many less, but, from the statistical point of view, it is safe to say that opium smokers in China constitute simply two-thirds of one per cent. of the population. On the supposition even that the quantity of native opium produced is ten times that of the foreign opium imported, the total will not yet suffice for the consumption of even four per cent. of the population. Four per cent. is a small percentage, but in China it means twelve millions of people. It is hardly credible, however, that native opium is produced in such quantity; but whatever the number of opium smokers may really be—and allowing that many people smoke without injury—there must, in any case, be a percentage of smokers for whom the habit works nothing but evil.

"10. Chinese who have studied the opium question are opposed to a traffic which more or less harms smokers now numbering, say over two millions, and annually increasing; at the same time, they admit that opium provides a large revenue that the expenditure for opium and liability to the incidence of opium taxation touch an infinitesimally small percentage of the population, and that neither the finances of the State, nor the wealth of its people, nor the growth of its population, can be specially damaged by a luxury which only draws from 5*d.* to 11*d.* apiece a day from the pockets of those who indulge in it, and which is indulged in by only *two-thirds of one per cent.* of the population. They admit all this, but they do not find in either the revenue produced, or the statistical demonstration of its percentage innocuousness any sufficient reason for welcoming the growth of the trade or for desisting from the attempt to check the consumption of opium."

Appendix D.

Statements of Mr. Lay and Mr. Laurence Oliphant on the subject of the admission of Opium in China under the Treaty of Tientsin.

1. Mr. Lay was Chinese Secretary to Lord Elgin's special mission. His letter, which appeared in the "Times," of 22nd October 1880, is as follows:—

"Statements have been advanced of late, with more or less precision, to the effect that the legalization of the opium trade was wrung from Chinese fears. At a recent meeting in Birmingham, Lord Elgin is credited in so many words with having 'extorted' at Tientsin the legalization of the article in question. There is no truth whatever in the allegation; and I do not think, in fairness to Lord Elgin's memory, or in justice to all concerned, that I ought to observe silence any longer.

* * * * * *

"All the negotiations at Tientsin passed through me. Not one word upon either side was ever said about opium from first to last. The revision of the tariff, and the adjustment of all questions affecting our trade, were designedly left for after-deliberation and arrangement, and it was agreed that for that purpose the Chinese High Commissioner should meet Lord Elgin at Shanghai in the following winter. The Treaty of Tientsin was signed on the 26th of June 1858, the fleet was withdrawn, and Lord Elgin turned the interval to account by visiting Japan and concluding a treaty there.

"In the meantime the preparation of the tariff devolved upon me, at the desire of the Chinese no less than of Lord Elgin. When I came to 'opium,' I inquired what course they proposed to take in respect to it. The answer was, 'We have resolved 'to put it into the tariff as *yang yoh* (foreign medecine).' I urged a moderate duty in view of the cost of collection, which was agreed to. This represents, with strict accuracy, the amount of 'extortion' resorted to. And I may add that the tariff, as prepared by me, although it comprises some 300 articles of import and export, was adopted by the Chinese Commissioners without a single alteration, which would hardly have been the case had the tariff contained aught objectionable to them.

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"The Chinese Government admitted opium as a legal article of import, not under constraint, but of their own free will deliberately."

2. In the "Times" of 25th October 1880, a letter appeared from Mr. Laurence Oliphant, who was Secretary to Lord Elgin's mission, in which he confirmed the statement made by Mr. Lay. He said:—

"As a great deal of misconception prevails in the public mind upon this subject, I would beg to confirm what Mr. Lay has said as to the views of the Chinese Government in the matter.

"I was appointed in 1858 Commissioner for the settlement of the trade and tariff regulations with China; and during my absence with Lord Elgin in Japan, Mr. Lay was charged to consider the details with the subordinate Chinese officials named for the purpose. On my return to Shanghai I went through the tariff elaborated by these gentlemen with the Commissioner appointed by the Chinese Government. When we came to the article 'opium,' I informed the Commissioner that I had received instructions from Lord Elgin not to insist on the insertion of the drug in the tariff, should the Chinese Government wish to omit it. This he declined to do. I then proposed that the duty should be increased beyond the figure suggested in the tariff: but to this he objected, on the ground that it would increase the inducements to smuggling.

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"I trust that the delusion that the opium trade now existing with China was 'extorted' from that country by the British Ambassador may be finally dispelled."

Appendix E.

Summary of Reports bearing on the willingness and ability of the Chinese Government to prohibit the cultivation of the Poppy and to check the use of Opium.

1. Mr. Fraser, the Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin, wrote to the Earl of Derby, on 19th October 1877, as follows:—"It may seem strange that it should be thought worth "while to issue decrees, such as this, not intended to be observed. One can only "suppose that when an abuse is noticed by a Censor, usage requires a decree to be "published ordering the officials concerned to put it down. In what way men are "given to understand that, of two commands equally formal and peremptory, one may "be safely disregarded, while the other must be implicitly obeyed, is a rather curious "question. It is probably, by this time, a matter of tradition generally received in "the provinces, that prohibitions of poppy cultivation are mere forms, which public "morality requires to be drawn up, whilst private interest forbids them to be acted "upon."

2. The Consul at Shanghai, writing on 4th April 1878, says,—"The Central Govern- "ment at Pekin and the provincial administrators issued prohibitory edicts against the "growth of opium at regular periods, but, up to the present time, I believe that these "mandates are simply of a perfunctory nature, no action being taken under them by "the tithing men or local magistrates, through whose instrumentality alone such "provisions can be carried into effect. In short, I believe that the great bulk of the "educated classes of China look upon the cultivation of opium with much favour, "hoping thereby that the consumption of the foreign article, and consequent exhaustion "of China in sending abroad large quantities of tea and silk in repayment of this "commodity, will thereby come to an end.

"The consumption of native opium is undoubtedly increasing every year. A large "quantity of Szechuan opium is brought down here from Hankow. It is, however, "difficult to ascertain the quantity, as the greater part is smuggled in native junks to "this port."

3. The Consul at Ningpo, writing on 1st July 1878, says:—"As regards local "taxation, native opium enjoys exceptional advantages. In the eyes of the central "Government it is, as stigmatised in a recent Imperial decree, 'an accursed thing,' "lying under the ban of prohibition, and, as such, not recognised as a taxable com- "modity. The consequence is that the local authority, who knows perfectly well that "the magnitude of the interests involved render it perfectly impossible to put a stop "to the cultivation, is willing, for a consideration, to shut his eyes to what is going on, "the more so that the majority of the gratuities he obtains goes into his own pocket. "In fact, the relations between the authorities and the people in the outlying districts "may be said to be conducted on the mutual accommodation principle. As long as "the mandarin is content, for a certain consideration, to let matters run smoothly, and "not interfere too much in the affairs of the people in his jurisdiction, he is let alone, "but directly he shows signs of interference, or tries to levy more than the people are "inclined to pay, a combination, headed by the local 'gentry' or 'notables' as they "are called, is formed against him, and in nine cases out of ten he is forced to leave. "It follows that the periodical fulminations against the cultivation of the poppy that

" emanate from the central or provincial Government only create a temporary scare, " and have the effect merely of checking for a time the operations of timid speculators, " who, when they see that the prohibition is disregarded by their more venturesome " neighbours, soon resume the cultivation. At the same time the local officials " probably take advantage of the repetition of the prohibition to raise their fees, and " keep a few operators out of the field who are not prepared to pay the higher rate. " The barrier officials, on the same principle, are content to pass native opium *en route* " to the market free of all charge, with the exception of a small fee, a portion of which " may revert to the provincial exchequer as taxes collected under a different heading, " but the greater part is appropriated by themselves. . . . . That native opium " will never be stamped out is the opinion of all Chinese with whom I have conversed. " They consider it much more probable that it will yearly form a stronger opponent to " foreign opium, compared with which it enjoys exceptional advantages in the matter of " taxation; and if, as will probably be the case, the native grower learns how to " prepare it in a more palatable manner, there is no reason why it should not supersede " the more costly foreign drug. The opponents of opium in China range themselves in " one of two factions. Some argue that the proper thing to do is, to drive foreign " opium out of the market by prohibitive taxation, as, when this is accomplished, the " Government will have the opium trade entirely in their own hands, and can proceed " to annihilate it at their leisure. Others argue that native production should first be " stopped. Both schemes are visionary. Under the present system of collecting duties " on foreign opium, a prohibitive tariff is impossible; for a wholesale system of " smuggling, which the authorities are even now powerless to prevent entirely, would " immediately spring up, and local prohibitions could never be enforced under the " present order of things. As long as foreign opium can assimilate its prices somewhat " to the native drug, and be placed on the inland markets at a rate not greatly in excess " of native opium, it is likely to hold its own as successfully as it has hitherto done. " Smokers of opium daily increase in number. Fifteen or twenty years ago the more " respectable classes were unwilling to admit their addiction to the vice, and indulged in " it only in the privacy of their own homes."

4. The Consul at Hankow, writing on 1st July 1878, says:—" Proclamations had " been posted in Szechuan prohibiting, in stronger terms than usual, the cultivation of " the poppy; and growers in the vicinity of the highways were somewhat alarmed. No " further measures were taken by the authorities to interfere with the crop, which, " in fact, turns out to be somewhat larger than that of last year. Taxes on " native opium are of course collected, as before, in Szechuan as well as in this " province. Barrier taxes on opium in transit are, it is said, systematically evaded in " Szechuan."

5. Mr. Colborne Baber, in his report on the production and distribution of opium in the western provinces of China, dated 20th December 1878, says:—" Until three years " ago the provincial authorities showed no intention of interfering with the free cultiva- " tion of the poppy, and up to the present time no repressive measures have been " enforced. The *likin* bears but lightly on merely local distribution, and besides being " largely tempered by smuggling, practically falls only on drug exported to other provinces. " . . . . The early method of putting down the use of opium by strangling and " decapitating consumers as a punishment for a vice seems never to have had vogue in " Western China. It failed elsewhere by reason of the smoker's craving being stronger " than his dread of death. The energy of well-meaning officials is now directed more " especially against the cultivation, as being injurious to the agricultural economy of the " country; but their action has hitherto completely failed of effect, for two reasons— " first, because the cultivation is not injurious in an economical sense, but, on the " contrary, beneficial; and, secondly, because it is highly advantageous to the " provincial revenue. A third reason sometimes appears, which does the officials credit, " namely, the fear lest an organised scheme for the abolition of so extensive a culture " should open an unlimited field for extortion and corruption to minor officials and " police.

* * * * * *

" To return, however, to Szechuan, the Provincial Government has this year shown " signs of a half-hearted intention to put down the cultivation, but, so far, without any " effectual result. I heard, towards the close of last year, that a prohibitive notification " had been placarded at Ch'êngtu, but I have not succeeded in finding any one who " saw the document. It is alluded to, however, in a rhyming proclamation which I " found posted in the mountainous country west of Omi, where the cultivation, by the " way, is physically impossible.

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" The prohibition has been notified by criers to the sound of gongs throughout the " province, but does not appear to have excited much popular emotion or even atten- " tion, except in the Foochow district. There meetings have been held, and delegates " have represented to the local authorities that they annually produce more than three " million taels worth of opium, and that, if cultivation be stopped, the land tax must be " remitted. Unless that is done, they declare that they will unite in resisting any " attempt to uproot the poppies on a single farm. In that district the immediate result " of the prohibition has been to increase the extent of poppy plantation, the natives " having resolved, after general consultation, that every farmer shall grow opium this " winter, so as to unite the whole agricultural interest in resistance to repressive " measures. 'Any farmer,' they have agreed, 'who obeys the proclamation shall be " 'treated like a Christian and well beaten.'

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" It is not seriously intended to put down the cultivation. It is seriously intended to " raise the *likin*."

6. The interpreter to the Ningpo Consulate reported, on the 1st of July 1878, that the area of poppy cultivation " has been gradually widened, until now every " prefecture in the province, and at least half the districts, of which there are " seventy-two, produce enough opium for local consumption, and in many places for " export."

7. The Consul at Tientsin, writing on 20th August 1877, says :—" The Central and " Provincial Governments have not lately, so far as I am aware, taken any effective " steps to interfere with the spread of poppy culture in China; and accordingly it is " increasing year by year, as its cultivation is much more profitable than that of wheat " or other food crops.

" It is true that the 'Pekin Gazette' of the 26th September 1876 contained an " imperial edict, stating that the planting of the poppy was prohibited by law, and " commanding the high provincial aurhorities to instruct their subordinates to use " active efforts to enforce the interdict; such officials as did so to be rewarded, and such " as did not to be punished.

" But this edict, like its many predecessors of similar tenor, has proved a mere " *brutum fulmen*, and the denounced product pays regular taxes to the mandarins; nay " more, it is actually protected by differential duties against the Indian import.

* * * * * *

" The cultivation of the poppy no doubt will go on increasing, whilst, as at present, " it is so much more profitable than that of food crops; but when the limit of equal " profit in both cases shall have been attained, it will increase no longer. It may " safely be asserted,—

" 1st. That the consumption of native opium in China is very many times greater " than that of foreign; and

" 2nd. That the Chinese Government, even if sincerely desirous of suppressing the " cultivation of the poppy (which is doubtful), is quite unable to do so."

8. The Consul at Canton, writing on 17th February 1878, says :—" It is true that " imperial decrees against the production and use of opium appear now and then " in the 'Pekin Gazette;' but their value may be estimated in comparison with the " fact, that, in this province at least, and probably in all the others, native-grown " opium is free on payment of a tax, which, during the last few months, has been " lightened with the view of the prevention of smuggling, and is increasing yearly in " quantity, and therefore, to some extent, coming into competition with the foreign " drug."

In a further report, dated 25th March 1879, he adds :—" The right of preparing " opium, native and foreign, was sold by the authorities to a contractor for $140,000 " per annum, and all opium boilers were obliged to take out a boiling license from " this contractor, and pay a small tax on all opium prepared. The consequence has " been that the smaller boiling shops which derived their supplies chiefly from petty " smugglers, have been obliged to close their establishments, and the legitimate dealers " have had a larger amount of trade thrown into their hands. The new system " is very unpopular in Canton, and it is doubtful whether it can be carried out for " long. On more than one occasion the troops have been called out to protect the " houses and property of those who had offended the populace by lending their aid to " the new scheme."

9. The Consul at Tamsui, writing on 13th April 1878, says :—" The action of the " local authorities in this district with respect to opium calls for no special remark. " The *likin* tax is not oppressive, and the trade is generally rather fostered than

" hindered. A few months since a perfunctory proclamation, issued by the high " authorities at Foochow, against opium smoking and other vices, was placarded here. " Should it have any appreciable effect on the importation or consumption of opium, " no one probably would be so much astonished as its authors."

10. The Consul at Amoy, writing on 31st May 1880, says:—" As regards official " prohibition, I may add that opium appears to have been grown at T'ung-an now for " no less than 30 years, and that of late years a proclamation has been annually " posted on the walls of the district city warning people against its cultivation, under " the severest penalties. I annex translation of last year's issue, that for the current " season not having yet been published. These documents mean nothing. The " officials take no steps whatever to interfere with and stop, as they readily might, " this local cultivation of the drug, and the prohibition effects little beyond providing " a convenient excuse for the underlings attached to the magistrate's Yamên to make " every attempt to extort as much as they can from those who thus openly violate the " law."

11. The Consul at Wenchow, writing on 31st May 1880, says:—" This year the " authorities issued no proclamation, and the people seeing that the one issued last " year was merely to frighten them, no steps whatever having been taken after it " was once issued, have greatly extended the cultivation, carrying it in some instances " almost up to the walls of the city. The truth is the authorities are afraid to take " too violent measures from the fear of stirring up rebellion, the flames of which are " easily lit in these parts, but they are obliged to occasionally go through the form of " issuing a high-sounding proclamation."

12. On 27th February 1878, a full report on the production of native opium in China was made by Mr. Nicolson, the second Secretary to the Pekin Legation. Mr. Nicolson's general conclusion, after a full examination of the facts, was:—" That the poppy is " cultivated, in spite of prohibitory Government edicts, and, in most cases, with the " connivance of the authorities."

13. The Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin, writing on the 19th of October 1878, says:—" It " is true that Imperial edicts are constantly issued to forbid poppy cultivation. In " some provinces the most stringent measures appear to be really taken to suppress " it, but others are allowed to be altogether overrun with poppies, and special dues " are levied both on the land under such cultivation, and the drug produced. The " truth may be that poppy planting is only seriously objected to where the crop is not " of sufficient value to be allowed to usurp the place of cereals that are wanted for " the food of the district. . . . . It is worth a farmer's while to go on growing " poppies instead of corn, in spite of all the fines and claims which the illicit character " of his undertaking may bring down upon him. From these fines and bribes con- " nected with them, a number of local officials reap a very profitable harvest of their " own; and if the higher authorities, under the spur of injunctions from Pekin, make " any serious effort to obey the Imperial decrees, they are told that to interfere with " the crops will so impoverish the landowners as to make the collection of the Emperor's " land tax impossible."

14. The most enlightened classes in China, whilst regretting the use of opium, admit that little or nothing has, up to the present time, been done to check the consumption. The Chinese Envoy and his colleague wrote from London in 1877 to their Government in the following terms:—" Since the period (A.D. 1839) in the reign of " Tao Kwang, when the use of opium was declared a criminal offence, and endeavours " were made to impose a stringent interdict upon the practice, the official class has " failed to carry out this enactment as the law requires; and, so far as concerns the " persons holding official situations, candidates for the Government examinations, and " the soldiery, who on the resolution being taken in the year 1859 to rescind the inter- " dict, were still forbidden to smoke the drug, the restriction has been regarded as " a mere form of words, and a state of ignorance of any restriction being in force has " continued to prevail.

* * * * * *

" Your servants would humbly submit that the way to effect the suppression of " opium smoking is not to multiply prohibitive enactments. The first step which it " calls for is to develop a feeling of honourable self-respect among the higher official " classes; and an even still more essential requisite is that supervision should be " maintained on their own account, and enforced in the case of others, by the superior " authorities, in order that all latitude and sanction be withheld from the practice.

* * * * * *

" Your servants have been informed that the produce yielded by a *mow* of land " under poppy cultivation exceeds by several times [the value] of that derived from " land under ordinary tillage, and this at a less expenditure of labour. The authorities, " consequently, at the provincial capital, in the departments, and in the subordinate " districts, have introduced additional levies of an illegal character, and collect an " unauthorised duty upon the opium produced, whereby a revenue is obtained, itself " larger by several times than the amount established by law for the regular taxation. " Both officials and people having in this wise a source of profit open to them, the " practice has spread far and wide this long time past in every direction."

15. The result of this letter was the issue of a fresh decree, the result of which is thus described in a letter from the Chinese Secretary attached to the British Legation at Pekin, dated 10th August 1877 :—" I have conversed with several Chinese respecting " it, and find that all agree in doubting whether it will lead to any appreciable results, " or whether the decree is seriously intended to take effect. It will undoubtedly put " increased power for the levy of extortions from individual smokers and cultivators " into the hands of the local authorities, but beyond this it is thought its effect will be " practically *nil*. The fact of its being absolutely unknown to the bulk of the popula- " tion is in itself significant, although from copies having been allowed to find their way " into newspapers printed and read by foreign residents in China, it may be judged that " its existence is not intended to be wholly unnoticed."

16. The Consul at Shanghai, writing on the 28th April 1879, speaks in the following terms of the connivance of the officials :—" While officials had little or no certain infor- " mation that they would impart to me, the people interested in the sale of Indian " opium I found prone to exaggerate the crop, with no other view that I can discover " than to account for its low price as compared with foreign opium, and as a cause for " railing at the magistrates for their inertness and disregard of the prohibitions against " its cultivation. One result of my inquiry, however, has been to place beyond a doubt " the connivance of the whole body of Government officials of the Taichow prefecture, " and that arrangements were made with them in the autumn of so satisfactory a nature " to the farmers and capitalists, that the former placed at least half as much again of " acreage in poppies than they had done in any previous year, and that the latter agreed " to purchase the opium produced, with intent, not only to store, but to work and prepare " it for market."

17. Occasionally endeavours have been seriously made to stop the cultivation of the poppy and to check the use of opium. The degree of success which has attended these efforts will be apparent from a perusal of the following extracts.

18. The Consul at Newchwang, writing on 31st August 1880, says :—" The pro- " hibitions against the cultivation of the poppy are still vigorously enforced by the " authorities, and the Military Governor of the next province, Kirin, has been especially " energetic, travelling over the country under his jurisdiction, and insisting on the " destruction of the poppy crops there, yet with all this the total yield has exceeded " that of last year."

19. The Consul at Wu-Hu, writing on the 15th August 1879, says :—" Shen Pao-ch'en, " the Viceroy of the Two-Kiang, is making sincere and strenuous efforts to suppress " both the smoking and cultivation of opium. In Nankin, where he resides, he has " lately been closing numbers of opium dens; three or more persons found smoking " together in a room are liable to be arrested and bambooed. Cultivation of the " poppy involves the farmer in the confiscation of his land, and in Kiang-Su, the " province immediately under the jurisdiction of the Viceroy, this law is being strictly " enforced. In the provinces of An-Hui and Kiang-Si, also under the Viceroy of " the Two-Kiang, the Viceregal orders are, however, for the most part disregarded. " Lengthy and severely worded prohibitory proclamations are issued, an occasional " raid is made on opium dens, resulting in increased bribes; and, as has been stated, " cultivation of the poppy is effectually prevented near the cities, only, however, to be " renewed with impunity beyond a certain radius. Opium dens abound in Wu-Hu, " but the local officials, except by regulating the hours of closing at night, seldom " interfere."

20. The Consul at Newchwang, writing on the 30th May 1878, says :—" The official " action which has been taken against the cultivation of the poppy elsewhere has been " seconded here. Just as the poppy seeds were being put on the ground, a proclama- " tion was issued by the Tao-tai, acting under instructions from the Governor-General, " strictly prohibiting its cultivation. Though the reasons assigned for the step, viz.,

" the loss to the revenue of the *likin* levied on foreign opium, and the danger of famine " caused by the withdrawal of land from the cultivation of cereals, seemed to be more " serious than the usual stereotyped arguments, it was thought that the present " proclamation would, like so many that have preceded it, remain a dead letter. But " late inquiries would seem to justify a different conclusion. Reports have reached " us of the crops in the vicinity of Moukden having been destroyed by the officials, " and a visit to some places in the neighbourhood of this port, where plots of it were " general last year, proved that the farmers have taken fright, and anticipated the action " of their rulers. Fields were pointed out where the young poppy had been ploughed " up, and a late crop of beans or millet substituted. But in districts more removed " from the leading thorougfares, and less under the surveillance of the officials, it is not " likely that the crop will be interfered with."

21. The Consul at Chingkiang, writing on 15th February 1878, says :—" The culti- " vation is generally stated to be extending all over China. The Viceroy Tso of " Kansu and Shansi is the only one who is taking any vigorous measures in pursuance " of the recent prohibitory action of the Government. The Viceroy of the Two-Kiang " has ostentatiously cashiered several functionaries of some rank for opium smoking; " but personal spite is considered to be his chief motive. The people, however, " seem to be impressed with the conviction that vigorous measures are to be taken, " and one oftener comes across cases of eschewing the habit than was usual a few years " ago."

22. The most successful attempt to check the consumption of opium is thus described by Mr. W. D. Spence, who is attached to the Consulate at Shanghai :—

" The closing of the opium divans by the officials throughout the province of Kiang-Su has been mainly the work of one man, T'an Chün-p'ei, the present Acting Governor. He came to the province in 1874 as Prefect of Ch'ang Chow, and was soon impressed with the evils attendant on the system of public opium smoking divans. Regarding them as nurseries of crime and immorality, and having also a keen sense of the evils which opium smoking entails on those who indulge in it, in 1875 he issued orders for all the opium dens to be shut up. In the city of Ch'ang Chow itself, and in the districts round it, coming under his own personal observation, these orders were in the course of a few months effectively carried out; but in the outlying parts of the prefecture the same strictness was not observed.

" In 1876 Shen Pao-ch'n became Governor-General of the Two-Kiang, and hearing of T'an Chün-p'ei's successful crusade, he instructed the Prefect of Nankin to shut up the divans in that city, and issued orders to the whole body of provincials officials to shut up the opium divans in their respective districts. With the exception of Yang Chow Fu and Ching Kiang Fu, in the first of which prefectures the instructions were strictly, and in the second partially, carried out, the Governor-General's orders were not paid much attention to. His proclamation on the subject in fact was regarded by his subordinates as one of those solemn enunciations of moral platitudes with which provincial officials of whatever rank usually commence their career.

" In 1878 T'an Chün-p'ei was transferred to Soochow, the most important prefecture of the province, where he iniatiated a lively series of reforms amongst his people. The most important of these was the shutting up of the opium divans, which he did in the most vigorous manner, giving the proprietors a few days' grace to wind up their business in, and actually pulling down and demolishing all divans not shut up within the prescribed period. However, in a short time T'an was promoted to be Taotai of Hsü Chow, a circuit in the extreme north-west of the province and bordering on the province of Ho Nan. This section of China, *i.e.* the Hsü Chow circuit, and the parts of Ho Nan conterminous with it, constituted, before the famine of 1877-78, one of the most important of the poppy-growing parts of the country, and presented an admirable field for the new Taotai's peculiar energies. He proceeded at once to pull up the poppy crops which he found his country covered with, and in a short time found himself involved in unfortunate relations with his people. Riots resulted, and he had to send to the Chingkiang garrisons for reinforcements to put down the disorders which his rigorous crusade against opium had evoked. A regiment of cavalry was sent to him, and with its aid, and I fear also the aid of famine, the poppy crops were destroyed and the opium dens shut up.

" In the meantime his administrative talents in other respects had attracted the attention of the Governor-General at Nankin and of the Central Government at Pekin, and he was appointed Provincial Treasurer of Kiang-Su. He proceeded to Pekin to thank the Emperor for the appointment, and on his return from Court last winter, he assumed office in his new appointment at Soochow. He found that the reform he had

effected a year before as prefect had been to a great extent set aside, and that opium divans were flourishing in secret. He at once sent for the subordinate officials, and told them that the opium divans must be shut up, and reinforced his staff of detectives by several scores of men, to see that his orders in this respect were carried out to the letter. About the 1st January 1880 he issued a code of regulations enforcing his reform, in which he states :—

" 'When I formerly was Prefect of Soochow, I interdicted certain established usages, 'which, in my opinion, had an evil effect on public morality. My intention was to 'extirpate them thoroughly. By the people generally my commands were obeyed, 'but after a year passed they were disregarded by the criminal and vagabond classes, 'and much harm to peaceful citizens resulted. I have to notify that I shall see for 'myself that my orders are properly carried out, and I have given orders to the prefect 'and magistrate to arrest those who disobey them."

" In a few days after his becoming Provincial Treasurer, Shen Pao-ch'n died, and Wu Yuan-ping, the Governor of Kiang-Su, became Acting Governor General. The Acting Governorship of the province was conferred on T'an, who now for the first time had scope and powers to give his reforms full effect throughout the province, This he lost no time in doing. On the 15th March he issued the following proclamation :—

" 'T'an, Acting Governor of the province of Kiang-Su, issues a proclamation. The 'opening of opium dens by the people is a frightful calamity, and in my previous 'posts as Taotai and prefect I have done everything in my power to put a stop to it, 'with the best effect. In Chang Chow, for example, the amount of opium sold by the 'wholesale houses fell off after my closing the divans $500 daily, which was a saving 'to the people in this place alone of $170,000 to $180,000 per annum, and the 'saving in places where these divans were more common than in Yang Chow was 'incalculable. At a time like the present, when men's means are straightened, a small 'saving of this nature helps to bring back the prosperity of other days. The evil 'tendencies of these dens, especially to young people, are more than I dare speak about. 'Officials, however, are apt to regard them as every-day necessities of existence, and 'traders, in the hopes of gain, open more and more of them, without fear of the conse-'quences. If I do not put them down with a strong hand, where will this evil end? I 'have drawn up a code of rules to be put in force by every prefect and district 'magistrate throughout the province, in order that these opium smoking houses may 'be thoroughly suppressed, and I have given secret instructions to the police to watch 'that proper effect is given thereto. In now publishing these rules, I hereby proclaim 'to all people in this province, of what degree soever, that, from and after the date of 'this notice, householders are forbidden to open opium divans, and must take to some 'more respectable line of business. If my orders are disobeyed or evaded, I will send 'my officers to arrest the offenders, and if their guilt or complicity be established, I 'shall visit them with the punishment named in the rules. Officials who are unable to 'carry out these rules I shall denounce, and request the Emperor to dismiss them from 'the public service. My orders must be carried out. Exception must be made in 'favour of nobody. A special proclamation.'

" With the proclamation were circulated throughout the province the following five rules :—

" 1st. Whenever it is discovered that an opium divan is being opened, the keeper thereof shall be put in the cargue,* the divan furniture shall be destroyed, and the house and land shall be confiscated, no matter whether held in fee or in lease, and sold by the authorities for the benefit of public charities.

" 2nd. Whenever it is reported to the authorities that an opium divan is being kept, the divan shall be shut up, and the keeper brought to the Yamen.† In the event of a conviction, the informer shall be remarded with 10,000 cash.‡ The informer must give the name and address of the offender with the sign of the divan, to facilitate his arrest, and the shutting up of the establishment. Those who give wrong information shall not be liable to a penalty.

" 3rd. In the suburbs of cities and in market towns the local authorities shall empower two or three impartial and respectable citizens, by warrant, to investigate cases where it is suspected that divans exist, and to make secret reports.

" 4th. If after an opium den has been once shut up, a single opium lamp is lit therein, or an opium couch spread, and the owner thereof pretends that these are for

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* Wooden collar. † Magistrate's Court. ‡ About 2*l*.

his own delectation, and if on two or three visits different persons are found smoking there, this shall be held to be a divan within the purview of these rules.

" 5th. Whenever the owner of any house, the *tipao*,* and the neighbours report that the lessee is keeping a divan therein, confiscation in this case shall not follow, and the owner shall be deemed entitled to the informer's reward. If the owner is aware of the offence of the lessee and condemns it, and it comes to the ear of the authorities, the house shall be at once confiscated, the *tipao* punished, and the neighbours on either side shall be fined. If the *tipao* neglects his duties on three occasions in this manner, his own house shall also be confiscated."

" The Acting Governor also addressed two circular letters of instruction to all the local officials throughout the province. One of these, orders them to dismiss from the public service every officer who refuses to give up opium smoking within two months from the date of being warned of the penalty attaching to the practice, or who may be in any way interested in the sale of the drug. The other letter orders the classification on an ancient plan of the householders in each district into groups of ten, a hundred, and a thousand houses. Each group has to choose its headman, and these headmen are to be responsible for the carrying out of the reforms which the Acting Governor has instituted.

" During the past three months reports from the various prefectures in the province have been published in the Chinese newspapers, and they all testify to the thorough manner in which the Governor's commands have been obeyed, and, I believe, I am safe in saying that, with the exception of the foreign settlements of Shanghai, there are no public opium smoking divans now in this province. The question of the power of the Chinese authorities to shut them up in the settlements has not yet come before the Consular body, but it is not likely that the Chinese will seek to take action in the matter, except with the consent of the Consuls of the treaty Powers. There are a great many licensed divans in the Settlements which yield to the two municipalities concerned a sum of something like seventeen thousand taels per annum.

" Concurrently with the shutting up of the divans by Governor T'an, great pressure has been brought to bear on the literary classes of this province to compel them to give up smoking of opium. In 1878 Lin Tien-lin was Literary Chancellor of Kiang-Su, and he issued of his own responsibility certain regulations for the conduct of the students coming forward to be examined for degrees. Graduates or students over sixty (*sic*) years of age were given twelve months within which to give up opium smoking, and those under sixty were given six months. If within this time they proved incapable of curing or unwilling to cure themselves of the habit, they were to be forbidden to present themselves for examination.

" Lin died soon after issuing these rules, and was succeeded by the present Literary Chancellor Hsia Tung-Shan, who has been even stricter than his predecessor in forbidding candidates for degrees to smoke opium.

23. The Consul at Shanghai, in forwarding Mr. Spence's report (30th June 1880), says:—" As the sale of the drug by retail dealers all over the province continues " to increase more and more as the divans are closed, we may infer that almost as " much opium is smoked as heretofore, although the smoking must now be done in " private."

24. Allusion is made to the extensive smuggling of opium by the Consul at Canton, writing on the 22nd June 1881, in the following terms:—" As regards the Haifang tax, " which was first introduced about eighteen months ago, ostensibly to supply funds for " coast defence purposes, it does not seem to have been attended with much success. " It is generally understood that this new impost has given such an impetus to smuggling " as to cause a considerable diminution in the receipts of the opium revenue. A Native " connected with the Haifang Board states that smuggling has become so rife since the " institution of the tax that, where one ball of opium escaped payment in former days, " at least three or four do so now."

25. The Consul at Tamsui, writing on 18th May 1880, also says:—" If the Chinese " are to be believed, the quantity of native opium that comes here in junks now, chiefly " from Wenchow, is very great, the value for less than the past year being estimated at " $40,000; but it is exceedingly difficult to arrive at any trustworthy information " about it, for, as it is nearly all, if not all smuggled, no statistics are accessible, and " dealers and others concerned in its import are naturally chary about making any " admissions regarding it."

* Local constable.

26. Quite recently a decree has been issued calling on local authorities to report on the measures which might advantageously be taken for taxing both the foreign and native drug. Writing of this decree before it was issued, the Consul at Hankow (25th June 1881) says:—"The decree has not yet been published, and I understand "from the Taotai that he is much opposed to its being put in force, foreseeing that the "result will be a large decrease in revenue, as the amount is so high that it will make "smuggling the only profitable way of carrying on the trade; but he sees no way of "avoiding its adoption."

27. A very few instances have occurred of officials being punished for the offence of opium smoking. Thus, on 3rd December 1877, the Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin wrote as follows to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—"I have the honour "to transmit herewith to your Lordship the translation of an Imperial decree published "in the 'Pekin Gazette' of yesterday. It orders five officials, denounced by Shen "Pao-ch'n, Governor General of Kiang-Su and Kiang-Si, for opium smoking, to be "stripped of their rank.

"It does not seem likely, as the memorandum by Mr. Mayers, which I have also the "honour to enclose, suggests that the officials thus dealt with are the only opium "smokers holding office under the Governor General. It may be supposed that they "are extreme instances of the vice, or that there are other charges, in addition to that "upon which they are punished, against them."

The Consul at Chinkiang, writing on 17th September 1881, says:—

"In compliance with No. 238, dated Simla, 4th May 1871, I have the honour to append a report regarding the cultivation of the poppy in China, the heads of subjects being numbered as laid down in the above Despatch.

"1. It is generally stated here by opium dealers that the wet spring this year inflicted much damage on the poppy crop in Szechuan. The total production is, however, as large as in 1880, a larger area having been brought into cultivation, or, where eight men used to grow the poppy, ten do now. The Rev. J. W. Stevenson, who travelled from Bhamo to Hankow, and passed through Yunan in January 1881, reports that about three-fourths of the land under cultivation, which came under his observation, was devoted to the growth of opium; that all fresh clearings on the hills were to be utilised in the same way; that as far as he could learn no Indian opium whatever is used in Yunan, and very little in Szechuan; and that the export of native opium from Szechuan to other provinces of the empire exceeds the total import of the article from India into China.

What sort of crop.

"I have for many years known of the increasing production of opium in Szechuan, and cultivators and manufacturers are acquiring greater skill in the preparation of the drug every year. Hence the result that native opium is being smoked by itself, and not, as heretofore, chiefly being used for adulteration purposes.

"In Kansu and Shensu the cultivation of the poppy has been entirely prohibited by Tso-tsung-Tang, and his policy is being carried out by his successor. The supplies of Kansu opium, said to be superior to even the excellent Yunan opium are therefore now stopped. Accurate information concerning Manchuria is best obtainable from Newchwang.

"Shansi, where opium was largely grown before the famine, now ceases to produce any. The Governor's action, prohibiting the cultivation, has the support of popular opinion, and the action of the Government becomes thereby effective.

"The crops in Ho-Nan and O-Au-Hui have been good, but in the latter province the cultivation is nominally forbidden, and can only be successfully carried on at some distance from towns and cities. In Ho-Nan, I understand, the cultivation of the poppy is increasing. The authorities here regard the poppy more favourably than elsewhere, and the people, who suffered less severely from the famine than the inhabitants of Shansi, eagerly engage in a cultivation they find so profitable.

"2. The wet weather in Szechuan has injured this year's crop, but, as has been stated, the production is fully as large as last year, owing to the increased area brought under cultivation.

Outturn.

Increase of growth of poppy.

"3. In Szechuan and Yunan, where official prohibitions, if existing, are impossible to enforce, the cultivation is undoubtedly on the increase.

"In Kansu, Shensi, and Shansi the cultivation has been effectively stopped, and no opium is produced.

"In Ho-Nan the cultivation is slightly on the increase, but in O-Au-Hui it is for the most part stationary, being nominally, but not really, prohibited. The population

there is turbulent, the officials few and scattered, and the country wild; the officials, therefore, wink at that which they are unable to prevent. Only in the immediate vicinity of towns and cities are official prohibitions respected.

"In Kiangsu, the province to which Chinkiang belongs, opium was for some years grown at Hsu-chow-fu. On the advent to office, as Prefect there, of the present Governor of Soochow, T'an, he entirely stamped out the cultivation in his prefecture, and his success obtained him rapid promotion to the post of Governor. He continues his former policy in his new office, and no opium is now grown throughout the province under his jurisdiction. His action is quite futile, as far as stamping out opium smoking goes, for the great demand existing in the province continues and is supplied by the foreign drug. The subjoined table gives the figures since 1878 for the import of foreign opium into Kiangsu:—

Name.	Weight.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881 to 31st August.
Shanghai for local use -	Piculs -	14,735	17,102	13,396	About 9,048
Chinkiang - -	„ -	10,957	11,097	10,292	6,684
Total - -	- -	25,692	28,199	23,688	15,732

Local or Imperial action on opium.

"4. Active and energetic measures of prohibition have been taken by the Governor of Kiangsu, not only against poppy growing, but indirectly against smoking. Poppy growing in the province has been entirely stamped out, and in this town opium dens have been closed, on the plea that such places are resorted to by all the villains and bad characters of the neighbourhood. The results in Chinkiang are,—(1) smokers are driven to indulge in a pipe in the security of their own houses, where the female and younger members learn the vice, and the evils of opium smoking becomes thus intensified; (2) that robberies and burglaries are increased, as the keepers of these dens, well acquainted with the criminal classes, are driven to desperate means to obtain a livelihood. For some time dens were allowed to be open in the daytime only, being closed at 8 p.m., thus enabling owners to gain a living, and smokers to satisfy their craving. This wise policy was, however, abandoned, and has been succeeded by a stricter *régime*. Much always must depend on the individual opinions and energies of the ruling Governor. T'an, the present Acting Governor, carries on a persistent crusade against opium, and enforces his regulations as strictly as possible in all towns alike. Other Governors have confined their efforts, hitherto, chiefly to Soochow, the provincial capital, and to Chinkiang, the open port. Here rules are strictly enforced, and also in such towns where honest and energetic magistrates hold office. Elsewhere proclamations simply result in increased presents to runners and underlings, and a temporary closing of dens for a few days. At Nanking smoking is permitted, the Viceroy, himself a smoker, understanding the futility of total prohibition, and preferring more gradual measures of restriction. The telegraph, now being introduced into China, will however furnish Governors with fresh means of intelligence; and Governor T'an may succeed better in imparting his own zeal to his subordinate officials, and prevent his proclamations remaining a dead letter.

"Tso-Tsung-Tang is generally credited with the intention of increasing the import duty on opium from Taels 30 to Taels 150 per chest, the new tax to include the internal *likin*, or octroi duty, and free foreign opium from all further taxation. This policy appears, under the circumstances, to be right. Opium smoking having reached such a pitch in China that its total prohibition is impossible, the Chinese Government seems perfectly justified in regarding opium as a hurtful luxury, and in taxing it heavily. The revenue thus obtained can be applied to carrying out much-needed reforms, whilst the enhanced price will tend to check the further progress downwards of opium smoking. The chief objections are, that no guarantee exists that the opium *likin* taxation will not continue in spite of the declarations of the central Government to the contrary; that numerous officials and charitable societies derive considerable revenues from opium taxation, and will place every obstacle in the way of a change which may involve them in ruin, and that too high a rate of taxation will inevitably result in a revival

of smuggling. Native opium must, too, be taxed proportionately at a higher rate. The following figures give the relative rates in this province of taxation on opium, according to the old and the proposed new standard. A chest of foreign opium is at present taxed as follows :—

	Tls.
" 30, import duty paid to foreign customs.	
" 17, *likin* paid at Chinkiang.	
" 40, paid *likin* at the Huai barrier, or at Soochow.	
" Total -	Tls. 87 per chest.

" This amount is the heaviest taxation opium is liable to in the districts supplied from Chinkiang. At places, however, short of the Huai barrier opium is only taxed Taels 55 in all, six out of every ten chests are smuggled and escape the Taels 40, and two chests are often allowed to pass, for taxation purposes, as one. Taels 70, therefore, would probably represent the average total of taxes levied on each chest consumed in this province, or Taels 80 less than T'so's new tax.

" Native opium at present pays :—

	Tls.
" Szechuan to Hankow, say - - -	15
" Hankow to Chinkiang - - -	24
" *Likin* at Chinkiang - - - -	8
" Total - - -	Tls. 47

Native opium, if fairly taxed in the same proportion as foreign, ought therefore to pay Taels 90 per chest. A much larger proportion of native opium can, necessarily, be smuggled, so as to avoid all taxation, than is the case with foreign, and this might require the rate to be raised to Taels 100 per chest. Here, again, it is difficult to guarantee full duties will be charged by Native officials on native opium, whereas full duties would be always paid at the foreign customs on the foreign drug. This increased taxation seems preferable to futile attempts at total prohibition. China obtains an increased revenue, and whilst the present generation of smokers will be able, at enhanced prices, to gratify their taste, the coming generation will be deterred from acquiring the habit by the expense.

" It is often objected the cultivation of the poppy is increasing in China, notwithstanding official and Imperial prohibitions. This is true only of three distant provinces, and it must too be remembered that the poppy, if a wicked crop, is also a most profitable one. The ease with which it is grown—the profits, three and half times as great as from cereals, obtainable—the season May or April (sufficiently early to allow of a second crop of cereals or vegetables), when the capsules can be tapped, and the discovery, lately made, that a valuable oil can be extracted from the plant,—all combine to render the poppy a most popular crop. The wonder in China is, not that the poppy is grown, but that the greater part of the empire is not red every year with poppy flowers. That the high officials, notwithstanding the profitable nature of the crop, do honestly endeavour to prevent poppy cultivation, is shown by the fact that the poppy is only extensively grown in Yunan, Szechuan, and Manchuria, the three most distant and least advanced provinces of the empire, where the scattered officials have slight powers of control, and where cultivation is so extended as to render total prohibition, without the exercise of gross tyranny, impossible. The success of Tso-tsung-tang, in Kansu, was due both to his energy and ability, and to the fact that the cultivation was not so universal in the province; but the precedent is hardly applicable to the three provinces above-mentioned. Foreign and native opium both made dear by high duties, the prohibition of poppy growing can then be enforced, but at present to close a small back door, when the whole front of the house is open to the enemy, is both absurd and useless.

" A rumour is prevalent that opium smoking is to be forbidden to officials under a certain age, and that smokers under fifty, and over the above limit, must gradually cease the habit, under penalty of their promotion being retarded. The plan does not look promising; ability and talents can always command their own terms.

5. The consumption of native opium in Chinkiang is decidedly increasing. This is, due partly to the improved quality, but chiefly to the greatly increased production and consequent fall in price. The import for the last four years is as follows:—

Consumption of native opium.

1878.	1879.	1880.	1881 to 31st August.
Piculs. 76	Piculs. 17	Piculs. 165	Piculs. 480

Thus more native opium has been imported into Chinkiang in seven months than during the whole three years previous put together, in addition some 15 piculs a month are smuggled in native boats. I understand 100 piculs a month are being imported into Shanghai to adulterate the Patna and Benares there largely imported. But in Chinkiang, where the art of adulterating the above kinds of opium is unknown, the native is being smoked by the poorer classes, and signboards, advertising Szechaun opium for sale, hang outside many shops. The price has fallen from Taels 320 to Taels 280 a picul, or chest; the opium is milder, and the ash, by many preferred to the opium itself, can be smoked again; thus cheapness and mildness of flavour combine to make native opium popular among the poorer classes, and they prefer it to the cheap Persian, which leaves a disagreeable burning taste in the throat. Persian, therefore, rather than Indian opium, is being affected by the native drug, but the price of Indian opium has to decrease in the face of the new competition. I understand native cannot at present be used to adulterate Malwa opium, but in the event of Indian opium increasing greatly in price means will no doubt be found to overcome the difficulty. The subjoined table shows that at present Indian opium has not been affected by native."

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881 to 31st August.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Malwa - -	8,639	8,144	7,540	5,060
Patna - - -	737	875	501	440
Benares - -	936	1,357	1,681	1,020
Persian - - -	654	721	569	164
Native - -	76	17	165	480

"It is, however, anticipated by some that foreign opium may be reduced by at least 20 per cent. during next year. Cheap opium is, however, chiefly smoked by the very poor, a new class of consumers. The middle class prefer the better flavoured foreign drug, and their numbers are permanent. A large increase in price would drive them to native, but as the new tax would only raise the price from 1*s.* 7*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* per oz., the increase would be insufficient to cause foreign opium to be abandoned, when too native would also rise from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* per oz., the inducement to change would be lessened. Adulteration of all kinds on foreign opium with native is, however, a very probable contingency; but this is not possible with Malwa at present, and the art of mixing it with Patna or Benares is not thoroughly understood here.

"All native opium arriving here comes from Szechuan; Yunan is too distant, and the transit taxation too heavy to make its sale profitable.

"6. Early in the year reports arrived from India of a short crop, and the price of Malwa was Taels 540 per chest; the rumour proved false, and prices fell to Taels 535, Taels 500, and Taels 515 in months of February, March, and April, respectively. Heavy imports of opium then ensued, and prices fell to Taels 490 and Taels 480 per chest in May and June. Tso's new tax then caused a further rise in price to Taels 520 per chest in July and August. Heavy imports of native opium this year have also tended to lower the price.

"Prices for Patna and Benares have been about Taels 460 per chest during 1881. The market has been affected by the same influences as Malwa. Taels 490 in January per chest fell to 458 and 460 in March and April, and to 425 in June; prices then rose to Taels 480 in July, and are now Taels 458.

"Native, at the end of 1880, was between Taels 320 to Taels 300 a picul, but its abundance, improved quality, and mildness, allowed the price to fall to Taels 280 per picul, at which price it still remains. Until Tso's proposed new tax was known, the

large imports of native undoubtedly tended to lower the price of Indian, especially Malwa opium.

"7. Persian opium has very much fallen off in quantity. Its large import a year or two back was due,—(1) to its improved quality; (2) to its yellow colour, which made adulteration of Malwa with it easy and undistinguishable, not only to the taste, but to the sight of the ordinary smoker; (3) to its cheapness and abundance; (4) to its being classed with native opium, and taxed at the same rate. The great objection to it was the burning taste it left in the throat. At present all the above conditions are absent. The price has risen from Taels 380 to Taels 400 to Taels 420 per chest, the quality is no longer so good, *likin* taxation on it is now the same as on other foreign opium, and the poorer classes prefer the milder and cheaper native opium to the throat-burning Persian. It is now chiefly used for adulterating Malwa, and unless the quality can be improved, the peculiar burning flavour mitigated, and the price lowered, the import is likely still further to decrease. No Turkish or other opium is imported here."

28. The evidence contained in the extracts given above might, if it were thought necessary, be corroborated by many others, all leading to the same conclusions.

Appendix F.

Statement showing the number of Chests of Opium exported from India to China, and the net Revenue of the Indian Government from Opium during the 30 years from 1829–30 to 1859–60.

	Chests exported to China.			Net Revenue.		
	Bengal.	Malwa.	Total.	Bengal.	Malwa.	Total.
				£	£	£
1830–31	5,590	*4,610	10,200	1,092,788	90,397	1,183,185
1831–32	6,750	*10,679	17,429	946,662	201,177	1,147,839
1832–33	7,540	*6,698	14,238	1,113,499	95,337	1,208,836
1833–34	10,151	10,855	21,006	911,258	159,371	1,070,629
1834–35	9,480	6,812	16,292	694,279	144,171	838,450
1835–36	13,021	†	—	1,320,162	171,845	1,492,007
1836–37	10,493	20,882½	31,375½	1,334,097	200,871	1,534,968
1837–38	16,112	10,372½	26,484½	1,436,724	149,721	1,586,445
1838–39	14,499	17,353	31,852	698,799	254,331	953,130
1839–40	3,755	†	—	326,076	11,701	337,777
1840–41	5,817	12,022½	17,839½	649,632	224,645	874,277
1841–42	10,752	14,473	25,225	803,867	214,899	1,018,766
1842–43	11,867	19,369	31,236	1,322,343	254,238	1,576,581
1843–44	13,067	16,944	30,011	1,675,948	348,878	2,024,826
1844–45	14,709	18,150½	32,859½	1,808,345	372,943	2,181,288
1845–46	16,265	†	—	2,207,726	595,624	2,803,350
1846–47	20,668	17,389¾	38,057¾	2,279,339	606,863	2,886,202
1847–48	19,434	†	—	1,291,529	371,855	1,663,384
1848–49	27,870	21,392¼	49,262¼	1,958,256	887,507	2,845,763
1849–50	30,996	16,513	47,509	2,800,797	729,484	3,530,281
1850–51	28,892	19,138	48,030	2,055,827	694,521	2,750,348
1851–52	27,921	28,168½	56,089½	2,011,163	1,128,083	3,139,246
1852–53	31,433	24,979½	56,412½	2,601,043	1,116,889	3,717,932
1853–54	33,941	26,113½	60,054½	2,394,998	964,022	3,359,020
1854–55	43,952	25,958¼	69,910¼	2,233,411	1,101,191	3,333,602
1855–56	37,851	25,576	63,427	2,951,612	1,010,365	3,961,977
1856–57	36,459	29,846½	66,305½	2,700,712	1,159,677	3,860,389
1857–58	31,878	36,125½	68,003½	4,826,377	1,631,998	5,918,375
1858–59	33,858	40,849	74,707	3,898,114	1,448,277	5,346,391
1859–60	22,329	32,534	54,863	3,636,453	1,533,325	5,161,778

* There not being any record of the actual number of chests exported from Bombay during the years 1830–31 to 1835–36, and in 1845–46, the number of chests for those years has been calculated from the amount of pass-duty collected in each year.

† In the years so marked, calculations similar to the above are not practicable, two rates of duty having existed, while the actual number of chests is not upon record.

Appendix G.

I.—Statement showing the Gross Revenue (less refunds and drawback), Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Opium in the Bengal* and Bombay Presidencies from 1870–71 to 1880–81.

Years.	Gross Revenue.			Expenditure.			Net Revenue.		
	Bengal.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1871–72 -	6,898,700	2,355,159	9,253,859	1,593,298	3,348	1,596,646	5,305,402	2,351,811	7,657,213
1872–73 -	6,069,793	2,614,898	8,684,691	1,810,631	3,637	1,814,268	4,259,162	2,611,261	6,870,423
1873–74 -	5,582,984	2,741,895	8,324,879	1,998,226	3,054	2,001,280	3,584,758	2,738,841	6,323,599
1874–75 -	5,602,624	2,953,704	8,556,328	2,338,295	2,987	2,341,282	3,264,329	2,950,717	6,215,046
1875–76 -	5,921,097	2,549,494	8,470,591	2,216,044	1,807	2,217,851	3,705,053	2,547,687	6,252,740
1876–77 -	6,174,138	2,948,290	9,122,428	2,839,829	1,815	2,841,644	3,334,309	2,946,475	6,280,784
1877–78 -	6,432,763	2,749,840	9,182,603	2,657,355	2,149	2,659,504	3,775,408	2,747,691	6,523,099
1878–79 -	7,006,115	2,391,647	9,397,762	1,695,735	2,057	1,697,792	5,310,380	2,389,590	7,699,970
1879–80 -	7,175,953	3,141,347	10,317,300	2,065,490	2,002	2,067,492	5,110,463	3,139,345	8,249,808
1880–81 -	7,953,567	2,526,375	10,479,942	2,026,840	1,917	2,028,757	5,926,727	2,524,458	8,451,185
Average 10 years.	6,481,773	2,697,265	9,179,038	2,124,174	2,477	2,126,651	4,357,599	2,694,788	7,052,387

* The receipts from provision opium and the cost price of opium sold to the Excise Department are included. The receipts realized by the Provincial Governments on the sale of opium are *not* included.

II.—Statement showing the number of Chests of Bengal Opium offered for sale, the average price realised, and the number of Chests of Malwa Opium that passed the scales from 1860–61 to 1880–81.

Official Year.	Bengal Opium.		Malwa Opium.			Remarks.
	Number of Behar and Benares Chests sold.	Average price per Chest.	Number of Chests passed the several Scales.	Duty per Chest.		
				At Indore, &c. and Ahmedabad.	At Ajmere.	
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1861–62 -	24,063	1,614	37,047	600—700 (*a*)	—	(*a*) From 1st October 1861.
1862–63 -	32,833	1,429	51,228	700—600 (*b*)	—	(*b*) From 1st October 1862.
1863–64 -	42,620	1,218	25,675			
1864–65 -	54,486	938	32,622			
1865–66 -	56,011	1,122	36,120			
1866–67 -	38,680	1,247	30,592			
1867–68 -	47,999	1,322	39,100			
1868–69 -	47,235	1,379	30,972			
1869–70 -	45,680	1,199	39,371	600		
1870–71 -	49,030	1,121	39,506			
1871–72 -	49,695	1,388	38,754			
1872–73 -	42,675	1,386	44,003			
1873–74 -	42,750	1,266	44,957			
1874–75 -	45,000	1,207	49,561			
1875–76 -	45,510	1,260	41,804			
1876–77 -	47,240	1,270	40,786			
1877–78 -	49,500	1,266	43,281	600—650 (*c*)	675 (*c*)	(*c*) From 16th July 1877.
1878–79 -	55,500	1,225	36,881	650	675	
1879–80 -	59,100	1,170	46,732	650—700 (*d*)	675—725 (*d*)	(*d*) From 15th September 1879.
1880–81 -	56,500	1,362	37,205	700	725	
				Present rates.		
1881–82 -	(56,400 for the year).					

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Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

ARMY (INDIA).

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF LORDS, dated 6th March 1882,

OF THE

NUMBER of NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and SOLDIERS below the Age of 20 who have been sent to INDIA from 1st January 1881 to 1st January 1882, giving the Designations of the Regiments to which they have been respectively supplied.

War Office,
18th April 1882.

MORLEY.

Horse Guards, War Office.

Designation of Regiment supplied.	Late Regimental Number.	Number of Non-commissioned Officers and Men below the Age of 20 sent out during 1881.	—
1st Dragoon Guards	-	2	
8th Hussars	-	2	
9th Lancers	-	3	
12th ,,	-	3	
13th Hussars	-	3	
14th ,,	-	*13	* Regiment embarked for India on 15th November, and 9th December from South Africa.
17th Lancers	-	8	
Total Cavalry of the Line	-	34	
Royal Horse Artillery	-	4	Including 4 Batteries embarked in October 1881.
Royal Artillery	-	40	
Royal West Surrey Regiment	2nd Bn.	2nd Foot, 2nd Bn.	17
Royal Lancaster Regiment	2nd ,,	4th ,, 2nd ,,	16
Northumberland Fusiliers	2nd ,,	5th ,, 2nd ,,	14
Royal Warwickshire Regiment	2nd ,,	6th ,, 2nd ,,	23
Liverpool Regiment	2nd ,,	8th ,, 2nd ,,	10
Norfolk Regiment	2nd ,,	9th ,, 2nd ,,	27
Lincolnshire Regiment	2nd ,,	10th ,, 2nd ,,	19
Devonshire Regiment	2nd ,,	11th ,, 2nd ,,	80
Suffolk Regiment	1st ,,	12th ,, 1st ,,	41
Somersetshire Light Infantry	2nd ,,	13th ,, 2nd ,,	27
West Yorkshire Regiment	2nd ,,	14th ,, 2nd ,,	9
Bedfordshire Regiment	2nd ,,	16th ,, 2nd ,,	59
Leicestershire Regiment	2nd ,,	17th ,, 2nd ,,	21
Royal Irish Regiment	1st ,,	18th ,, 1st ,,	37

Designation of Regiment supplied.	Late Regimental Number.	Number of Non-commissioned Officers and Men below the Age of 20 sent out during 1881.	—
Lancashire Fusiliers - - 2nd Bn.	20th Foot, 2nd Bn.	*37	*Regiment embarked September 1881.
Royal Welsh Fusiliers - - 1st „	23rd „ 1st „	8	
South Wales Borderers - - 2nd „	24th „ 2nd „	2	
King's Own Borderers - - 1st „	25th „ 1st „	9	
Scottish Rifles - - - 2nd „	90th „ -	5	
Gloucestershire Regiment - 2nd „	61st „ -	16	
Worcestershire Regiment - 1st „	29th „ -	26	
East Lancashire Regiment - 1st „	30th „ -	6	
East Surrey Regiment - - 2nd „	70th „ -	7	
West Riding Regiment - 1st „	33rd „ -	1	
Border Regiment - - 1st „	34th „ -	28	
South Lancashire Regiment - 1st „	40th „ -	4	
Oxfordshire Light Infantry - 1st „	43rd „ -	25	
Essex Regiment - - 1st „	44th „ -	18	
North Lancashire Regiment - 2nd „	81st „ -	7	
South Yorkshire Regiment - 1st „	51st „ -	27	
Middlesex Regiment - - 2nd „	77th „ -	20	
King's Royal Rifle Corps - 4th „	60th „ 4th Bn.	34	
Manchester Regiment - - 1st „	63rd „ -	4	
North Staffordshire Regiment - 2nd „	98th „ -	57	
York and Lancaster Regiment - 1st „	65th „ -	15	
Durham Light Infantry - - 1st „	68th „ -	13	
Seaforth Highlanders - - 2nd „	78th „ -	11	
Royal Irish Fusiliers - - 2nd „	89th „ -	52	
Leinster Regiment - - 1st „	100th „ -	34	
Rifle Brigade - - - 4th „	Rifle Brigade, 4th Bn.	3	
Total Infantry of the Line -	- - -	869	
General Total - -	- - -	947	

Boys, as drummers, trumpeters, and musicians, are included in these numbers.

Except the boys, all had completed one year's service before embarkation.

No man who enlisted subsequently to 1st July 1881 can be sent to India, under the existing regulations, until he is 20 years old.

G. J. Wolseley, A. G.

ARMY (INDIA).

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF LORDS, dated 6th March 1882,

OF THE

NUMBER of NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and SOLDIERS below the Age of 20 who have been sent to INDIA from 1st January 1881 to 1st January 1882, giving the Designations of the Regiments to which they have been respectively supplied.

(*Earl Fortescue.*)

Ordered to be printed 25th April 1882.

[*Under* 1 *oz.* *Price* ½*d.*]

STATEMENTS

SHOWING

THE LENGTHS OPEN, THE AVERAGE AGE, AND THE GENERAL RESULTS OF WORKING OF ALL

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

For the Five Years from 1876 to 1880.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1882.

[C.—3172.] *Price* 1½*d.*

Statements showing the Lengths Open, the Average Age, and the General Results of Working of all Indian Railways.

Year.	Miles open at end of year.	Mean mileage open during year.	Mean age of lines at end of year.	Capital outlay at close of year.	Cost per mile open.	Gross earnings during year.	Working expenses during year.	Net profits of year.	Percentage on Capital cost of			Gross earnings per mile per week.	Remarks.
									Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net profits.		
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.													
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
1876	1503·25	1503·25	13·74	32,31,23,313	2,14,950	3,54,43,718	1,24,34,645	2,30,09,073	10·97	3·85	7·12	452	
1877	1503·25	1503·25	14·74	32,42,03,444	2,15,668	4,43,06,210	1,40,40,134	3,02,66,076	13·67	4·33	9·34	565	
1878	1503·25	1503·25	15·74	32,53,63,088	2,16,440	3,97,36,891	1,41,57,895	2,55,78,996	12·21	4·35	7·86	507	
1879	1504·25	1504·05	16·73	32,94,21,094	2,18,993	4,32,87,420	1,42,03,061	2,90,84,359	13·14	4·31	8·83	552	
1880	1504·25	1504·25	17·73	33,03,98,294	2,19,643	4,29,14,430	1,41,53,658	2,87,60,772	12·99	4·28	8·71	549	
EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.													
1876	158·00	158·00	11·70	3,20,75,662	2,03,011	33,01,377	14,41,286	18,60,091	10·29	4·49	5·80	401	
1877	158·00	158·00	12·70	3,21,03,753	2,03,188	43,56,002	17,17,556	26,38,446	13·56	5·35	8·21	529	
1878	158·00	158·00	13·70	3,25,89,022	2,06,260	42,16,988	17,48,489	24,68,499	12·94	5·36	7·58	512	
1879	158·00	158·00	14·70	3,30,17,629	2,08,972	40,65,812	17,80,403	22,85,409	12·31	5·39	6·92	494	
1880	158·00	158·00	15·70	3,31,68,524	2,08,935	44,51,318	19,07,547	25,43,771	13·42	5·75	7·67	540	
OUDH AND ROHILKHUND RAILWAY.													
1876	543·75	543·75	4·31	5,29,66,230	97,409	34,11,422	21,81,020	12,30,402	6·44	4·12	2·32	120	
1877	543·75	543·75	5·31	5,42,39,610	99,751	43,41,805	22,74,205	20,67,600	8·00	4·19	3·81	153	
1878	546·75	544·25	6·28	5,50,82,280	1,00,745	46,22,037	25,06,568	21,15,459	8·39	4·55	3·84	163	
1879	546·75	546·75	7·28	5,59,73,380	1,02,375	43,44,843	25,24,907	18,19,936	7·76	4·51	3·25	153	
1880	546·75	546·75	8·28	5,77,96,380	1,05,709	44,55,150	25,50,740	19,04,410	7·71	4·41	3·30	157	
SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY.													
1876	663·50	663·50	10·65	10,41,58,735	1,56,984	64,37,104	43,15,083	21,22,021	6·18	4·14	2·04	186	
1877	663·50	663·50	11·65	10,46,37,469	1,57,705	83,37,081	45,91,305	37,45,776	7·97	4·39	3·58	241	
1878	663·50	663·50	12·65	10,61,58,240	1,59,997	80,81,779	48,90,305	31,91,474	7·61	4·61	3·00	234	
1879	663·50	663·50	13·65	10,89,27,371	1,64,171	1,09,65,815	60,94,732	48,71,083	10·07	5·60	4·47	317	
1880	663·50	663·50	14·65	11,04,52,484	1,66,470	1,21,67,588	63,84,358	57,83,230	11·02	5·78	5·24	352	

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Year.	Miles open at end of year.	Mean mileage open during year.	Mean age of lines at end of year.	Capital outlay at close of year.	Cost per mile open.	Gross earnings during year.	Working expenses during year.	Net profits of year.	Percentage on Capital cost of			Gross earnings per mile per week.	Remarks.
									Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net profits.		
MADRAS RAILWAY.													
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
1876	858.00	858.00	12·76	10,66,82,346	1,24,338	71,13,773	45,79,778	25,33,995	6·67	4·29	2·38	159	
1877	858.00	858.00	13·76	10,87,19,585	1,26,713	1,00,35,295	59,47,403	40,87,892	9·23	5·47	3·76	225	
1878	858.00	858.00	14·76	10,99,59,654	1,28,158	66,30,174	50,42,194	15,87,980	6·03	4·59	1·44	148	
1879	858.00	858.00	15·76	11,05,95,550	1,28,899	66,26,486	45,51,316	20,75,170	5·99	4·11	1·88	148	
1880	858·00	858·00	16·76	11,08,55,385	1,29,202	61,62,545	42,05,409	19,57,136	5·56	3·79	1·77	138	
SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.													
1876	472·75	422·15	5·25	3,13,68,386	68,468	19,90,800	10,60,522	9,30,278	6·35	3·35	3·00	90	
1877	598·00	577·98	5·12	3,71,85,036	62,182	32,33,246	16,45,026	15,88,220	8·69	4·42	4·27	107	
1878	610·75	605·70	6·00	3,87,44,014	63,437	32,33,139	21,55,032	10,78,107	8·34	5·56	2·78	102	
1879	631·50	613·73	6·77	4,09,01,593	64,769	33,62,067	22,98,815	10,63,252	8·22	5·62	2·60	105	
1880	645·25	637·26	7·61	4,16,72,963	64,584	35,59,594	26,29,576	9,30,018	8·54	6·31	2·23	106	
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.													
1876	1275·75	1275·75	12·20	23,97,99,600	1,87,967	2,45,35,413	1,16,77,891	1,28,57,522	10·23	4·87	5·36	369	
1877	1275·75	1275·75	13·20	24,15,85,669	1,89,367	3,27,74,151	1,58,28,683	1,69,45,468	13·57	6·56	7·01	492	
1878	1275·75	1275·75	14·20	24,63,02,172	1,93,064	2,83,64,811	1,38,73,563	1,44,91,248	11·51	5·63	5·88	429	
1879	1275·75	1275·75	15·20	24,85,83,445	1,94,853	2,52,48,315	1,50,57,714	1,01,90,601	10·16	6·06	4·10	383	
1880	1275·75	1275·75	16·20	24,99,77,200	1,95,945	2,49,53,253	1,38,47,702	1,11,05,551	9·98	5·54	4·44	372	
BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.													
1876	439·25	430·89	11·07	8,14,56,207	1,85,467	67,72,292	37,07,006	30,65,286	8·31	4·55	3·76	296	
1877	444·00	443·63	11·94	8,22,35,127	1,85,214	77,98,912	32,73,204	45,25,708	9·48	3·98	5·50	345	
1878	444·00	444·00	12·94	8,22,31,760	1,85,207	69,04,950	32,09,550	36,95,400	8·40	3·91	4·49	298	
1879	444·00	444·00	13·94	8,30,57,040	1,87,065	71,52,573	33,56,576	37,95,997	8·61	4·04	4·57	309	
1880	444·00	444·00	14·94	8,28,42,480	1,86,582	82,44,375	35,08,452	47,35,923	9·95	4·23	5·72	355	

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									Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net profits.		
CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.													
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
1876	28·00	28·00	14·36	69,01,150	2,46,470	98,343	1,06,824	—8,481	1·43	1·55	—0·12	68	
1877	28·00	28·00	15·36	69,01,160	2,46,470	1,18,487	96,847	21,640	1·72	1·40	0·31	79	
1878	28·00	28·00	16·36	69,01,160	2,46,470	1,25,694	94,372	31,322	1·82	1·37	0·45	83	
1879	28·00	28·00	17·36	66,39,840	2,37,137	1,34,087	89,088	44,999	2·02	1·34	0·68	92	
1880	28·00	28·00	18·36	66,39,843	2,37,137	1,42,098	1,01,344	40,754	2·14	1·53	0·61	98	
NALHATI RAILWAY.													
1876	27·25	27·25	13·03	2,71,690	9,970	75,199	83,585	—8,386	27·68	30·76	—3·08	54	
1877	27·25	27·25	14·03	2,71,690	9,970	89,454	89,875	—421	32·92	33·08	—0·16	64	
1878	27·25	27·25	15·03	2,87,610	10,554	90,261	71,677	18,584	31·38	24·92	6·46	64	
1879	27·25	27·25	16·03	3,17,030	11,634	91,779	62,009	29,779	28·95	19·56	9·39	65	
1880	27·25	27·25	17·03	3,25,210	11,934	69,925	73,653	—3,728	21·50	22·65	—1·15	49	
NORTHERN BENGAL RAILWAY.													
1877	134·25	46·34	0·34	1,28,04,740	95,558	48,717	68,347	—19,630	0·38	0·53	—0·15	20	
1878	232·50	210·12	1·10	1,68,95,580	77,149	8,87,471	6,30,642	2,56,829	5·25	3·73	1·52	81	
1879	243·50	238·94	2·03	1,76,12,060	76,243	12,52,311	11,51,317	1,00,994	7·11	6·54	0·53	101	
1880	243·50	243·50	3·03	1,96,73,726	80,796	14,49,296	8,54,386	5,94,910	7·36	4·34	3·02	114	
TIRHOOT RAILWAY.													
1875	43·00	7·19	0·16	16,64,126	38,723	14,830	15,960	—1,130	0·89	0·96	—0·07	39	
1876	43·00	43·00	1·16	23,33,401	54,265	1,79,414	1,23,196	56,218	7·69	5·28	2·41	71	
1877	78·00	70·69	1·55	44,48,248	57,029	2,83,922	1,93,620	90,302	6·38	4·35	2·03	77	
1878	78·00	78·17	2·51	48,87,801	62,664	4,41,308	3,32,500	1,08,808	9·03	6·80	2·23	108	
1879	85·00	78·00	3·55	49,99,086	58,813	4,58,733	3,50,914	1,07,819	9·18	7·02	2·16	113	
1880	85·00	85·00	4·55	51,51,330	62,821	4,52,924	2,62,199	1,90,725	8·79	5·09	3·70	102	

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									Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net profits.		
PATNDA AND GYA RAILWAY.													
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
1879	57·00	36·49	0·64	28,45,078	49,914	2,30,510	1,28,723	1,01,787	8·10	4·52	3·58	121	
1880	57·00	57·00	1·64	32,20,951	56,508	4,81,556	2,70,300	2,11,256	14·95	8·39	6·56	162	
MUTTRA-HATHRAS RAILWAY.													
1876	29·00	29·00	1·20	9,21,560	31,778	83,406	48,159	35,247	9·05	5·23	3·82	55	
1877	29·00	29·00	2·20	9,91,590	34,193	98,900	53,689	45,211	9·98	5·42	4·56	66	
1878	29·00	29·00	3·20	9,93,600	34,262	98,308	52,431	45,877	9·89	5·27	4·62	65	
1879	29·00	29·00	4·20	10,34,720	35,680	1,25,930	69,222	56,708	12·17	6·69	5·48	83	
1880	29·00	29·00	5·20	10,88,160	37,523	1,35,226	77,556	57,670	12·43	7·13	5·30	89	
CAWNPORE-FARRUKHABAD.													
1880	49·25	2·29	0·05	27,08,089	54,987	2,202	5,134	—2,932	0·08	0·19	0·11	18	
DILDARNAGAR-GHAZIPUR RAILWAY.													
1880	12·00	2·89	0·24	5,63,297	46,941	8,351	10,717	—2,366	1·48	1·90	—0·42	56	
RAJPUTANA RAILWAY.													
1876	399·00	393·90	2·44	2,38,46,230	60,016	23,29,592	15,23,623	8,05,969	9·77	6·39	3·38	114	
1877	399·00	399·00	3·44	2,53,82,400	63,615	26,96,687	18,33,367	8,63,320	10·62	7·22	3·40	130	
1878	431·25	419·41	4·16	2,83,46,980	66,128	29,72,601	18,42,130	11,30,471	10·49	6·50	3·99	136	
1879	465·50	438·47	4·80	3,09,43,568	66,474	35,45,420	23,66,253	11,79,167	11·46	7·65	3·81	153	
1880	489·50	470·30	5·52	3,40,61,947	69,585	37,23,719	24,90,414	12,33,305	10·93	7·31	3·62	152	

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HOLKAR AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH RAILWAY.													
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
1876	107·50	78·04	1·56	1,07,87,850	1,00,352	4,01,101	3,72,490	28,611	3·72	3·45	0·27	99	
1877	107·50	107·50	2·56	1,14,38,860	1,06,408	4,80,128	3,69,047	1,11,081	4·19	3·22	0·97	86	
1878	171·75	146·24	2·45	1,95,98,320	1,14,109	9,29,045	6,27,128	3,01,917	4·74	3·20	1·54	122	
1879	171·75	171·75	3·45	2,00,13,727	1,16,528	11,45,837	8,54,009	2,91,828	5·72	4·27	1·45	128	
1880	254·50	227·71	3·22	2,53,37,858	99,559	14,01,259	10,47,268	3,53,991	5·53	4·13	1·40	118	
DHOND-MANMAD.													
1878	145·75	108·03	0·74	71,17,400	48,833	1,35,254	1,77,195	—41,941	1·90	2·49	—0·59	24	
1879	145·75	145·75	1·74	95,43,500	65,478	4,67,557	4,95,222	—27,665	4·90	5·19	—0·29	62	
1880	145·75	145·75	2·74	1,04,58,463	71,756	6,95,094	6,06,875	88,219	6·65	5·80	0·85	91	
WARDHA COAL RAILWAY.													
1876	18·50	18·50	2·91	12,66,152	68,440	21,836	25,536	—3,700	1·72	2·02	—0·30	23	
1877	46·50	23·70	1·66	45,99,370	98,911	79,087	55,555	23,532	1·72	1·21	0·51	67	
1878	46·50	46·50	2·66	47,73,695	1,02,660	1,30,399	1,22,372	8,027	2·73	2·56	0·17	54	
1879	46·50	46·50	3·66	47,99,450	1,03,214	1,65,158	1,34,833	30,325	3·44	2·81	0·63	69	
1880	46·50	46·50	4·66	56,15,804	1,20,769	1,55,900	2,38,376	—82,476	2·78	4·25	—1·47	65	
NAGPUR AND CHDATTISGARH RAILWAY.													
1880	53·00	3·21	39·74	30,37,689	57,315	1,03,952	82,681	21,271	3·42	2·72	0·70	51	

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RANGOON AND IRRAWADDY VALLEY RAILWAY													
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
1877	161·00	108·07	0·67	88,39,650	54,905	3,44,452	4,45,584	—1,01,132	3·90	5·04	—1·14	61	
1878	161·00	161·00	1·67	1,12,12,847	69,645	9,62,969	8,95,812	67,157	8·59	7·99	0·60	115	
1879	161·00	161·00	2·67	1,18,94,894	73,881	9,55,918	8,14,175	1,41,743	8·04	6·85	1·19	114	
1880	161·00	161·00	3·67	1,23,07,244	76,443	13,22,710	8,01,626	5,21,084	10·74	6·51	4·23	158	
SINDIA RAILWAY.													
1878	34·00	33·16	0·95	42,42,416	1,24,777	93,911	1,25,186	—31,275	2·21	2·95	—0·74	54	
1879	66·50	44·68	1·15	73,20,207	1,10,078	90,916	1,22,688	—31,772	1·24	1·68	—0·44	39	
1880	66·50	66·50	2·15	81,51,903	1,22,585	2,01,824	1,77,714	24,110	2·48	2·18	0·30	58	
PUNJAB NORTHERN RAILWAY.													
1876	103·25	90·88	1·31	1,79,57,838	1,73,926	4,75,946	3,67,778	1,08,168	2·65	2·05	0·60	101	
1877	103·25	103·25	2·31	1,70,25,460	1,64,895	6,96,761	6,04,879	91,882	4·09	3·55	0·54	130	
1878	103·25	103·25	3·31	1,73,40,018	1,67,942	9,09,571	9,03,761	5,810	5·24	5·21	0·03	169	
1879	103·25	103·25	4·31	2,44,93,832	2,37,228	18,50,081	14,71,192	3,78,889	7·55	6·01	1·54	345	
1880	224·75	180·12	2·78	4,04,37,319	1,79,921	33,68,284	28,04,113	5,64,171	8·33	6·93	1·40	360	
INDUS VALLEY AND KANDAHAR RAILWAYS.													
1878	501·00	188·57	0·37	5,12,48,691	1,02,293	5,72,109	7,03,550	—1,31,441	1·12	1·38	—0·26	56	
1879	501·00	501·00	1·37	5,70,95,291	1,13,963	31,96,316	25,69,418	6,26,898	5·60	4·50	1·10	121	
1880	653·00	594·18	1·96	6,92,82,608	1,06,099	64,72,659	45,38,397	19,34,262	9·34	6·55	2·79	209	
WESTERN RAJPUTANA RAILWAY.													
1879	82·63	10·50	0·13	———	———	47,810	41,056	6,754	—	—	—	86	
1880	82·63	82·63	1·13	63,17,255	76,452	6,50,103	5,57,724	92,379	10·29	8·83	1·46	151	

STATEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

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									Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net profits.		
GAEKWAR OF BARODA'S RAILWAY.													
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
1876	20·00	20·00	3·73	*4,00,000	20,000	39,776	29,971	9,805	9·94	7·49	2·45	38	*Approximate.
1877	20·00	20·00	4·73	3,82,500	19,125	46,400	36,285	10,115	12·13	9·49	2·64	45	
1878	20·00	20·00	5·73	3,82,500	19,125	44,891	28,022	16,869	11·74	7·33	4·41	43	
1879	40·25	30·65	3·61	6,67,687	16,588	72,083	40,474	31,609	10·80	6·07	4·73	46	
1880	57·75	49·07	3·37	11,44,210	19,813	1,28,824	63,687	65,137	11·26	5·57	5·69	51	
KHAMGAON RAILWAY.													
1876	8·00	8·00	6·83	4,44,630	55,579	32,274	23,376	8,898	7·26	5·26	2·00	132	
1877	8·00	8·00	7·83	4,85,054	60,632	50,990	31,473	19,517	10·51	6·49	4·02	154	
1878	8·00	8·00	8·83	4,71,140	58,892	52,991	21,539	31,452	11·25	4·57	6·68	191	
1879	8·00	8·00	9·83	5,23,328	65,416	38,086	38,350	—264	7·28	7·33	—0·05	146	
1880	8·00	8·00	10·83	5,08,187	63,523	27,363	23,106	4,257	5·38	4·55	0·83	98	
AMRAOTI.													
1876	6·00	6·00	5·87	4,37,278	72,880	69,166	48,863	20,303	15·82	11·17	4·65	212	
1877	6·00	6·00	6·87	4,37,278	72,880	80,092	27,383	52,709	18·31	6·26	12·05	257	
1878	6·00	6·00	7·87	4,25,848	70,975	89,124	38,980	50,144	20·92	9·15	11·77	286	
1879	6·00	6·00	8·87	4,65,695	77,617	69,904	53,728	16,176	15·01	11·54	3·47	224	
1880	6·00	6·00	9·87	4,34,261	72,377	50,865	47,226	3,639	11·71	10·87	0·84	163	
NIZAM'S RAILWAY.													
1876	121·00	121·00	2·23	1,06,23,010	87,793	5,81,738	4,98,674	83,064	5·48	4·69	0·79	92	
1877	121·00	121·00	3·23	1,15,06,385	95,094	8,30,768	6,44,081	1,86,687	7·22	5·60	1·62	132	
1878	121·00	121·00	4·23	1,14,59,384	94,706	7,91,753	6,79,907	1,11,846	6·91	5·93	0·98	126	
1879	121·00	121·00	5·23	1,16,10,466	95,954	6,94,491	6,04,476	89,925	5·98	5·21	0·77	110	
1880	121·00	121·00	6·23	1,20,62,228	99,688	7,02,716	4,78,407	2,24,309	5·83	3·97	1·86	112	

STEAM BOAT EARNINGS and EXPENSES have been excluded from the following figures.

Statement showing the mileage, age, cost and general results of working of Indian Railways for the year 1880.

Number.	RAILWAYS.	Miles open at end of year.	Mean mileage open during year.	Mean age of lines at end of year.	Capital outlay at close of year.	Cost per mile open.	Gross earnings during year.	Working expenses during year.	Net profits of year.	PERCENTAGE ON CAPITAL COST OF			Gross earnings per mile per week.	REMARKS.
										Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net profits.		
	BROAD GAUGE. 5 FEET 6 INCHES.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
1	East Indian - -	1,504·25	1,504·25	17·73	33,03,98,294	2,19,643	4,29,14,430	1,41,53,658	2,87,60,772	12·99	4·28	8·71	549	
2	Eastern Bengal - -	158·00	158·00	15·70	3,31,68,524	2,08,935	44,51,318	19,07,547	25,43,771	13·42	5·75	7·67	540	
3	Oudh and Rohilkand -	546·75	546·75	8·28	5,77,96,380	1,05,709	44,55,150	25,50,740	19,04,410	7·71	4·41	3·30	157	
4	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi -	663·50	663·50	14·65	11,04,52,484	1,66,470	1,21,67,588	63,84,358	57,83,230	11·02	5·78	5·24	352	
5	Madras - - -	858·00	858·00	16·76	11,08,55,385	1,29,202	61,62,545	42,05,409	19,57,136	5·56	3·79	1·77	138	
6	Great Indian Peninsula -	1,275·75	1,275·75	16·20	24,99,77,200	1,95,945	2,49,53,253	1,38,47,702	1,11,05,551	9·98	5·54	4·44	372	
7	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India.	*444·00	444·00	14·94	8,28,42,480	1,86,582	82,44,375	35,08,452	47,35,923	9·95	4·23	5·72	355	
8	Calcutta and South-Eastern -	28·00	28·00	18·36	66,39,843	2,37,137	1,42,098	1,01,344	40,754	2·14	1·53	0·61	98	
9	Patna-Gya - - -	57·00	57·00	1·64	32,20,951	56,508	4,81,556	2,70,300	2,11,256	14·95	8·39	6·56	162	
10	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur -	12·00	2·89	0·24	5,63,297	46,941	8,351	10,717	—2,366	1·48	1·90	—0·42	56	
11	Dhond and Manmad -	145·75	145·75	2·74	1,04,58,463	71,756	6,95,094	6,06,875	88,219	6·65	5·80	0·85	91	
12	Wardha Coal - -	46·50	46·50	4·66	56,15,804	1,20,769	1,55,900	2,38,376	—82,476	2·78	4·25	—1·47	65	
13	Sindia - - -	66·50	66·50	2·15	81,51,903	1,22,585	2,01,824	1,77,714	24,110	2·48	2·18	0·30	58	
14	Punjab Northern - -	†224·75	180·12	2·78	4,04,87,319	1,79,927	33,68,284	28,04,113	5,64,171	8·33	6·93	1·40	360	
15	Indus Valley - -	653·00	594·18	1·96	6,92,82,608	1,06,099	64,72,659	45,38,397	19,34,262	9·34	6·55	2·79	209	
16	Khamgaon - - -	8·00	8·00	10·83	5,08,187	63,523	27,363	23,106	4,257	5·38	4·55	0·83	98	
17	Amraoti - - -	6·00	6·00	9·87	4,34,261	72,377	50,865	47,226	3,639	11·71	10·87	0·84	163	
18	Nizam' - - -	121·00	121·00	6·23	1,20,62,228	99,688	7,02,716	4,78,407	2,24,309	5·83	3·97	1·86	112	
	Total and average -	6,818·75	6,706·19	13·09	21,13,28,65,611	1,66,140	11,56,55,369	5,58,54,441	5,98,00,928	10·21	4·93	5·28	325	

Including Patri Branch.

Statement showing the mileage, age, cost, and general results of working of Indian Railways for the year 1880—*continued.*

Number.	RAILWAYS.	Miles open at end of year.	Mean mileage open during year.	Mean age of lines at end of year.	Capital outlay at close of year.	Cost per mile open.	Gross earnings during year.	Working expenses during year.	Net profits of year.	Percentage on capital cost of: Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Gross earnings per mile per week.	Remarks.
	NARROW GAUGE. METRE.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
1	South Indian - - -	645·25	637·26	7·61	4,16,72,963	64,584	35,59,594	26,29,576	9,30,018	8·54	6·31	2·23	106	
2	Nalhati - - - -	27·25	27·25	17·03	3,25,210	11,934	69,925	73,653	—3,728	21·50	22·65	—1·15	49	4 ft. gauge.
3	Northern Bengal - -	243·50	243·50	3·03	1,96,73,726	80,796	14,49,296	8,54,386	5,94,910	7·36	4·34	3·02	114	
4	Tirhoot - - - -	85·00	85·00	4·55	51,51,330	62,821	4,52,924	2,62,199	1,90,725	8·79	5·09	3·70	102	
5	Muttra-Hathras - -	29·00	29·00	5·20	10,88,160	37,523	1,35,226	77,556	57,670	12·43	7·13	5·30	89	
6	Cawnpore and Farrukhabad -	40·25	2·29	0·05	27,08,089	51,987	2,202	5,134	—2,932	0·08	0·19	—0·11	18	
7	Nagpur and Chattisgarh -	53·00	39·21	0·74	30,37,689	57,315	1,03,952	82,681	21,271	3·42	2·72	0·70	51	
8	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161·00	161·00	3·07	1,23,07,244	76,443	18,22,710	8,01,626	5,21,084	10·74	6·51	4·23	158	
9	Rajputana - - -	489·50	470·30	5·52	3,40,61,947	69,585	37,23,719	24,90,414	12,33,305	10·93	7·31	3·62	152	
10	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	254·50	227·71	3·22	2,53,37,853	99,559	14,01,259	10,47,268	3,53,991	5·53	4·13	1·40	118	
11	Western Rajputana - -	82·63	82·63	1·13	63,17,255	76,452	6,50,103	5,57,724	92,379	10·29	8·83	1·46	151	
12	His Highness the Gaekwar's	57·75	49·07	3·37	11,44,210	19,813	1,28,824	63,687	65,137	11·26	5·57	5·69	51	2 ft. 6 inch guage.
	Total and average -	2,177·63	2,054·22	5·30	15,28,25,681	70,180	1,29,99,734	89,45,904	40,53,830	8·50	5·85	2·65	122	
	Total and avorage Guaranteed	6,095·50	6,087·51	14·76	1,01,71,63,710	1,66,871	10,69,08,253	4,91,87,442	5,77,20,811	10·51	4·84	5·67	337	
	Total and average of State -	2,900·88	2,672·90	3·72	26,85,27,582	92,568	2,17,46,850	1,56,12,903	61,33,947	8·10	5·81	2·29	156	
	GRAND TOTAL AND AVERAGE	8,996·38	8,760·41	11·20	1,28,56,91,292	1,42,912	12,86,55,103	6,48,00,315	6,38,54,758	10·01	5·04	4·97	282	

INDIA OFFICE,
22d February 1882.

ENFIELD,
Under Secretary of
State for India.

EAST INDIA (SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 29 June 1882;—*for,*

"COPY or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE which has passed between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India, and the Promoters with reference to the Formation of the SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, including a LETTER from the Viceroy of India in Council in the Railway Department to the Secretary of State, dated the 1st day of October 1881."

India Office, 30 June 1882.

LOUIS MALLET,
Under Secretary of State.

(No. 134 of 1881.)

Government of India.—Department of Finance and Commerce.

To the Right Honourable the Marquis of *Hartington*, M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Marquis, Simla, 3 June 1881.

WE have noticed in the English papers the publication of the prospectus of the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company, incorporated under the Companies Act with a capital of 800,000*l.* for the construction of the 50 miles of railway from Marmagoa to the Portuguese frontier, which is to form the outlet to the seaboard of our projected metre-gauge railway system in the Southern Mahratta Country.

2. We are not in a position to judge whether the Company as formed is commercially a strong one or not; but the practical test as to this will be the way in which its shares have been taken up—a point regarding which your Lordship will doubtless be in possession of full particulars by the time this Despatch reaches England.

3. We are concerned in the successful placing of the shares of this Company, because, if it can be shown to be strong in the command of capital, it seems to us that it would be desirable, on many grounds, to employ its agency in the construction of the railway system in our territories which is to connect with the Company's undertaking in Portuguese India.

4. In our Financial Despatch,* No. 97, of 30th April 1881, we requested your Lordship's sanction to the inclusion of the lines from Bellary to New Hubli, and from Hudtgi to Gadag in the category of Protective Public Works; and in our Despatch,† No. 55, Railway, dated 27th May 1881, we gave the details of the scheme we have in contemplation for the protection of the Southern Mahratta Country against famine, showing an aggregate length of 435 miles of railway, exclusive of the 50 miles in Portuguese territory. This, however, is obviously only a beginning of what will have ultimately to be provided to place these exposed districts beyond the risks of famine from such ordinary droughts as occur periodically in most parts of India. The additions to the system sketched

	Miles.
Portuguese frontier to New Hubli	75
New Hubli to Bankapur - -	36
New Hubli *viâ* Gadag to Bellary	126
Hudtgi to Gadag - - -	163
Branch to Belgaum - - -	35
TOTAL - - -	435

* Included in Return 47 of 1882, House of Lords, p. 161.

† Command Paper, 3019 of 1881, p. 78.

sketched in the above despatch, which, it appears to us, will be earliest required for protective purposes, are—

1st.—A railway from the delta of the Kistna, beginning, say, at Guntoor, and generally following the course of that river to Kurnool, and thence going either to the Gundakal junction of the Bellary branch of the Madras Railway, or *viâ* Adoni, a station on that line, to Hospett on the Tungabadra river.

The first of these alternative routes would give a length of about 235 miles of road; and to complete the connection with the metre-gauge system beyond, a third rail would have to be laid on the Bellary branch of the broad gauge Madras Railway for a distance of 32 miles. The second alternative would entail the construction of about 300 miles of road. If, however, the junction of this extension were made at Bellary instead of at Hospett, the line being carried from Kurnool *viâ* Anpari, a saving of between 30 and 40 miles might be effected in the distance.

2nd.—A railway from the terminus of the proposed Belgaum branch *viâ* Kholapur and Satara to Poona, a distance of about 200 miles.

The importance of this line, both in its productive and protective aspects, has recently been again brought to our notice in a private communication from his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

5. Neither of the above lines has yet been surveyed or fully reported upon, and therefore we are not in a position to speak with confidence as to their capabilities; but both have been recommended as works of high utility by the local governments concerned, and have long been on our list of works to be undertaken when funds were available.

6. The addition of these two lines to the 435 miles of railway embraced in our previous sketch will raise the mileage of the Southern Mahratta system to a little over 900 miles.

7. Future extensions in a southerly direction will doubtless be necessary to complete the protective system; and these will probably also be made over to any company which may undertake the construction of the lines immediately under consideration.

But it is not necessary for us at present to go beyond the works we have enumerated, which in themselves form a sufficiently large scheme to afford employment for the capital and energies of any company for as long a time as we care to look forward.

8. According to our experience in the construction of metre-gauge railways in India, and taking into account the peculiarities of the country in which these lines will be made, we are of opinion that a capital of about 650 lakhs, or say 5½ millions sterling at prevailing rates of exchange, will be required to do justice to the enterprise to the full extent now proposed. This, however, is a liberal estimate, and we hope that, when the detailed surveys come to be made, it may be reduced.

9. The system, so extended from coast to coast, and bringing the comparatively arid tracts above the Western Ghâts into direct communication by railway and canal with the fertile and highly-irrigated deltas of the Kistna and Godavery, cannot fail to add largely to the security of the population of those tracts against the worst effects of the failure of their crops in seasons of drought. We also hope that the development of trade, due to the construction of these railways, and the money which will be spent in the country in the course of making them, will give birth to new industries, and to a considerable extent free the people from that dependence on agriculture as the sole means of livelihood which is the prime cause of distress when crops fail.

10. We are encouraged by the above considerations to push on to completion this important protective system with the utmost dispatch; and it seems to us that the most expeditious way of attaining our end will be to hand over these railways to be constructed by private enterprise, if the requisite capital can be raised on terms sufficiently favourable to the Government.

11. If the Company which has undertaken the construction of the railway in Portuguese territory be in a position to raise the capital on favourable terms for

for making the extensions in British territory, which will contribute so largely to the traffic on their line, it appears to us that there will be a decided advantage in entrusting their construction to it.

As owners of the line on which the traffic of our system will naturally converge, their profits from the working of what will be practically feeders of their railway will be greater than any independent company working them could expect to derive, whence we are led to hope that better terms are likely to be obtained from this Company than we should get if these railways were made over to a separate body to construct and work.

12. We have in our previous Despatch, No. 55 Railway, urged upon your Lordship the desirability of making the Ghât Section of the Marmagoa Hubli Railway, if not the whole of that length of 125 miles, with a view to its being ultimately converted into a double track. This we consider indispensable in the interests of the traffic which may with certainty be expected on this portion of the system at no distant date; and as this necessary provision for the future will add considerably to the first cost of the undertaking, it seems to us that the offer to the Company of the works above the Ghâts will serve as an inducement to it to provide this very essential accommodation for the traffic of the system.

13. Your Lordship will understand that, although in this despatch we have discussed the possibility of arranging for the construction of the whole system, embracing 900 miles of railway, the question of whether the whole or only a portion of the system is to be undertaken by a single company must depend upon the result of subsequent negotiations. We may mention that we have some reason to believe that a local company might be formed for the construction of the line from Poona to Dharwar on the terms recently accorded to Messrs. Rothschild. This, however, need not interfere with the negotiations to be entered into with the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company. These negotiations must necessarily occupy some time, which will afford an opportunity of considering whether the English company might not advantageously amalgamate with any company which might be formed locally. As regards the conditions accorded to Messrs. Rothschild, we wish to observe, that in their case the construction of a railway through the agency of private enterprise was in some respects a novel experiment, and moreover, that the position occupied by Messrs. Rothschild afforded an almost certain guarantee that, in the event of the project being launched under their auspices, the capital would readily be subscribed. We are not prepared to say that such favourable conditions should be given in all cases. As at present advised, we are not inclined to give, in the case of the Southern Mahratta system, a guaranteed interest at a higher rate than 3 per cent., which we should much prefer should be payable in silver rather than in sterling. Inasmuch, however, as the whole scheme would occupy a longer period in construction than was necessary in the case of the Jessore and Kulna Railway, we think that the period during which the guaranteed interest should be payable might, perhaps, be extended to ten years. In mentioning, however, the conditions of a 3 per cent. silver guarantee for ten years, we wish to add that we think these terms should not be accorded until the negotiations had proved the impossibility of raising the money on conditions more favourable to the State. As regards the right of purchase by Government after the lapse of a certain term of years, and other points, the contract entered into with Messrs. Rothschild would form a good basis of negotiation. As regards the manner of conducting the negotiations, we would suggest that they should either be entirely conducted by your Lordship in England, or that your Lordship should indicate to us in general terms the nature of the plan which you are prepared to sanction, and that full powers should be given to us to negotiate with any agent of the Company who might be deputed to India. If the former procedure is adopted, we must request that, before any definite arrangement is concluded, we may be informed as to the burden that may be placed upon our finances. It is obviously impossible for us to express any definite opinion as to the possibility of our undertaking any obligations towards the Company until we know under what conditions they are prepared to raise the necessary capital. We are, however, inclined to think that the negotiations should be conducted or, at all events, commenced in India. We should be glad that every facility should

be afforded for the capital being subscribed locally, and, in order to judge of the possibility of obtaining local subscriptions, it would be advisable that an agent of the Company should visit Bombay and place himself in personal communication with some of the leading members of the mercantile community of that city.

14. Should a company ultimately be formed, it will, of course, be necessary that they should take over such portions of the system as have been already constructed at the Government cost, namely, the lines from Bellary towards Hospett, and from Hudtgi towards Bijapur. The conditions under which these works could be taken over would form the subject of subsequent negotiation.

15. The Governments of Madras and Bombay have been instructed by us to submit estimates and surveys for the lines from Hudtgi to Gadak, and from Bellary to Hospett. As soon as these are received, they will be forwarded to your Lordship. Reconnaissance surveys of the other lines mentioned in this Despatch will also be undertaken as soon as the seasons permit, and establishment can be spared from other works of more pressing importance. We trust, however, that the want of these surveys will be no bar to the immediate opening of negotiations with capitalists for the prosecution of the works themselves, the general scope and cost of which are, we believe, indicated with sufficient clearness for all financial purposes in this and in our previous Despatch, No. 55, of the 27th ultimo.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
W. Stokes.
Rivers Thompson.
J. Gibbs.
E. Baring.
T. F. Wilson.

(Railway, No. 108.)

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

India Office, London,
25 August 1881.

My Lord Marquis,

Para. 1. WHEN your letter, No. 134, Finance and Commerce, dated the 3rd June, regarding the expediency of employing the agency of the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company to construct the metre-gauge railway system for the Southern Mahratta Country, reached me, I was on the point of addressing you on the subject, in reference to a communication which had been received from the Chairman of the Company regarding the execution of that portion of the railway from Marmagao to New Hubli and Bellary, which lies outside the Portuguese territory.

2. I am glad to find that the views of your Excellency coincide with my own on most points connected with the subject, and that you have come to the same conclusion that I had arrived at, in Council, with respect to the employment of a private Company to undertake the system of railways contemplated.

3. I, accordingly, at once invited Sir Douglas Forsyth, in the terms of the letter dated the 13th July, one of the enclosures* herewith, to submit, for my consideration, any proposals he might wish to make, on behalf of a Company, which should be entirely distinct from the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company.

4. I felt

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* Letter from Sir Douglas Forsyth, dated 6th May 1881.
Ditto to ditto, dated 13th July 1881.
Ditto from ditto, dated 21st idem.
Ditto to ditto, dated 25th August 1881.

4. I felt it necessary to require this separation, both as regards management and accounts, for the reason given in my Railway Despatch to your Excellency, of the 9th December last, No. 127, viz., that "any proposal involving obligations to a Joint Stock Company, which might operate also as obligations to a "Foreign Government, having engagements with that Company," would be open to serious objection.

5. Your Government suggested that a line starting from Bellary to the delta of the Kistna, about 300 miles in length, should be added to the Mahratta system, but I thought it better, in my communication with the Company, to exclude this project.

6. The scheme, therefore, which embraces a length of about 650 miles, consists of a line from the Portuguese frontier to New Hubli, of one from New Hubli to Bankapur, of one from New Hubli *viâ* Gadak to Bellary, of one from Sholapur or Hudtgi to Gadak, and of one from New Hubli to Belgaum, with a probable extension from Belgaum, *viâ* Satara, to Poona, and possibly a line from Hubli to Karwar, and it is estimated to cost about 4,000,000 *l.*

7. You will see by the reply from Sir Douglas Forsyth, dated the 21st ultimo, that he, and those with whom he is associated, are equally in favour of placing themselves in a position which entirely separates them financially and otherwise from the existing Company, and that they are desirous of carrying out your wish by undertaking the entire system of railways, described in Lord Enfield's letter, but that they are of opinion that the terms and conditions on which the public are to be invited to subscribe capital for the purpose must depend upon the original cost and the financial prospects of the various lines, which are included in the scheme. The information on these points, available in this office, is not, I fear, sufficiently complete to enable a judgment to be formed with respect to all the railways in question, but, as regards the line from the frontier to New Hubli, and to Bellary, estimates have been framed which, in Sir Douglas Forsyth's opinion, might furnish a basis upon which an agreement could be formed.

8. It is a question, upon which I shall be glad to receive the early opinion of your Government, whether the attempt should be made to conclude arrangements with the Company for the whole system, on terms to be settled now, or whether (as suggested in paragraph 13 of your letter) only a portion should be undertaken, the remainder to be kept in reserve and to be executed, under subsequent arrangements, which should be made when the surveys and estimates have been completed.

9. On many grounds it would be desirable to enter into an agreement which would comprehend the entire system. It would be very convenient to issue shares which would represent the whole or the greater part of the capital required, in order that any difficulty in raising money as it is wanted may be avoided. The present time would, moreover, be favourable to such an operation. But, inasmuch as several of the lines contemplated are protective works, and, so far as can be ascertained at present, would be unproductive for some years, it can hardly be expected that capital will be subscribed, unless the public are assured of a certain amount of interest on the money they embark in the undertaking.

10. A scheme of this kind is very different from that of the Central Bengal Railway, which is fully expected to realise large receipts so soon as it is open for traffic.

11. I make these observations for the purpose of guarding your Government against too sanguine an expectation that money may be raised through the instrumentality of a private Company for works of a protective character on terms which would be as favourable as those which might be made for lines which may be shown to have fair prospects of early success. I trust, however, that, after an investigation of the cost and character of the lines proposed in the Southern Mahratta Country, it will be found that, taking them altogether, they may be expected to pay a fair profit. Should this prove to be the case, it would be a reason for entering into a contract with the Company for the whole or greater part of the system, at once, and would greatly assist them to float the capital on easy terms.

 12. With

12. With regard to the mode of procedure in commencing negotiations, and to the advantage of obtaining subscribers in India, I would willingly leave in the hands of your Government the conduct of negotiations with the Company in India, and I entirely share your opinion that it would be advantageous to obtain local subscriptions; but, as a settlement must be come to wherever the Company is located, the most convenient course in this instance would be to obtain from your Government a statement of the terms which, under all the circumstances of the case, you would consider it proper to make with the Company, and to submit them to me, in order that I may consider them, and, if I approve, ascertain whether they are such as can be offered with a hope of being accepted. Those terms might include a stipulation that a certain portion of the capital should be reserved for subscribers in India. In furnishing me with your opinion, I desire to know if an agreement cannot be made for the whole, what part of the system shall be entertained at first, and also, if negotiations fail, what measures you are prepared to recommend for carrying out the promise made to the Portuguese Government that the line from the frontier shall be extended to Hubli and Bellary, and how you intend to proceed, with reference to the protective works in the district.

13. I have only one further remark to make. In the early part of your letter under reply you express a desire to know whether the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company "is, commercially, a strong one or not;" and "the way in which its shares have been taken up" will, you consider, be the "test of its strength," and proof of its power to command capital. I am informed that the applications for the shares of the Company were very numerous, and that the present price includes a premium of 1*l.* 10*s.* per share, but this must be regarded not so much as conclusive of the power of the Company to raise further capital, as proof of the value attached by the public to the terms granted to the Company by the Portuguese Government. I do not doubt, however, that you will concur in my decision to treat with a separate Company if the work is to be done through private agency.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hartington.*

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1.

The West of India Portuguese
Guaranteed Railway Company (Limited),
31, Lombard-street, E.C., London, 6 May 1881.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Secretary of State for India, copy of a Convention which has been concluded between the Portuguese Government and his Grace the Duke of Sutherland and others, known as the Stafford House Committee, with reference to the construction of a harbour at the port of Marmagao, and of a railway in Portuguese India, and copies of the prospectus of "The West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company, Limited," which has been formed to give effect to this Convention.

I have also the honour to invite the attention of the Secretary of State to your Lordship's letter, dated 1st October 1880, and previous correspondence, and trust that the Company, of which I have the honour to be Chairman, may be allowed to continue the negotiations which were begun by the Stafford House Committee, and have not yet apparently been put an end to by any decision of the Government of India, in regard to the construction of that portion of the railway which lies outside of Portuguese territory.

Circumstances have changed considerably since the Stafford House Committee made their original proposal in their communication, dated 21st July 1880; and I venture to hope that if the Government of India be pleased to entrust the construction of the railway from the Portuguese frontier to New Hubli and Bellary, or to some other point in connection with the main lines of Indian railway, to private enterprise, I may be allowed to make proposals on behalf of the West of India Railway Company, and to discuss the terms of the concession which the Government of India may be disposed to grant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Douglas Forsyth.*

The Under Secretary of State for India.

No. 2.

Sir, India Office, 13 July 1881.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowlege the receipt of your letter of the 6th May, stating that the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company, who have concluded arrangements with the Portuguese Government for the construction of a harbour at Marmagao and a railway from thence to the Portuguese frontier, are desirous of continuing the negotiations which had been begun with the Stafford House Committee, for the purpose of extending the line to New Hubli and Bellary.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary of State has recently received a Despatch from the Government of India on the subject of a system of railways in the Southern Mahratta Country, and that, in accordance with the views therein expressed, Lord Hartington is prepared to view favourably a proposition for committing the execution of the same to a private company.

His Lordship, however, could only enter into negotiations with the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company on the understanding that any extension of the line in the hands of that company should form an absolutely distinct undertaking, and that the accounts of the two should be kept altogether separate.

Nor would Lord Hartington deem it expedient to enter into agreements with any company which confined its operations to the mere prolongation of the Marmagao line to Hubli, and did not engage to undertake, on reasonable terms, the general system of lines suited to meet the requirements of the provinces in question.

The system now proposed would include the following lines:—

(1.) From frontier to New Hubli.

(2.) From New Hubli to Bankipur.

(3.) From New Hubli, *viâ* Gadag, to Bellary.

(4.) From Sholapur or Hudtgi to Gadag.

(5.) From New Hubli to Belgaum, with a probable extension from Belgaum, *viâ* Sallara, to Poona; and perhaps eventually a line to Karwar, under circumstances which would be consistent with the pledge given by the Secretary of State in Sir L. Mallet's letter to the Stafford House Committee of the 1st August 1879.

With this explanation of the views and intentions of the Secretary of State in Council before you, I am desired to say that Lord Hartington will be ready to receive any proposals which you may have to make on the subject.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Enfield.*

Sir T. Douglas Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B.

No. 3.

My Lord, 31, Lombard-street, E.C., 21 July 1881.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's letter of 13th instant, intimating, in reply to my communication of the 6th May, that the Secretary of State for India is prepared to view favourably a proposition for committing the execution of a system of railways in the Southern Mahratta Country to a private company, and would enter into negotiations with the company of which I have the honour to be the Chairman, on condition that the work should form an absolutely distinct undertaking, and that the accounts should be kept altogether separate from those of the Portuguese Guaranteed Company, and, moreover, that the Company thus separated should engage to undertake, on reasonable terms, the general system of lines indicated in your Lordship's letter.

In reply, I beg to state that the views set forth in your Lordship's letter quite coincide with those of myself and my colleagues, and are, in fact, to be found in the Memorandum of our Association, and due provision for an entire separation from the Portuguese Government is made in the final clause of the contract entered into by the Portuguese Government with this company.

The Board of Directors for the new undertaking, which it is proposed shall be called "The West of India (British) Railway Company," will consist of the following gentlemen besides myself, and I hope it will meet with the full approval of the Government of India:—

Lieutenant General C. H. Dickens, C.S.I., Deputy Chairman.
Major General Sir H. Green, K.C.S.I., C.B.
Major General Sir F. Richard Pollock, K.C.S.I.
Frederick Youle, Esq.
E. S. Dawes, Esq.
F. S. Chapman, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

And I would propose A. M. Rendel, Esq., as Consulting Engineer.

Whilst stating in a general way, for myself and my colleagues, that we are desirous of meeting the views of the Government of India, by undertaking the entire system of railways set forth in your Lordship's letter, it is manifestly impossible, until the probable cost and the prospects of a traffic return are ascertained, to state the exact terms on which the public will subscribe the necessary capital, and I would therefore respectfully ask, in the first instance, to be placed in possession of all the information and statistics which may have been already collected by the Government of India, and that arrangements may be concluded, with as little delay as possible, between the Secretary of State and our Company, for undertaking such further surveys or inquiries as may be found necessary for completing the requisite information.

As regards the main line, however, between the Portuguese frontier and Bellary, we have our own surveys and estimates of the line, as far as New Hubli, which are sufficient to form the basis of an agreement, and to admit of the commencement of operations, and I believe there are reliable estimates, framed by Government officials, of the line between New Hubli and Bellary, and also of the line from a point between New Hubli and Bellary to Sholapore, so that a general agreement for these and all the other lines might be entered into, but the actual commencement of works on them would await further surveys and estimates.

Trusting that these general proposals may lead to the conclusion of an arrangement favourable to the Government of India and to the interests of the shareholders who may be induced to embark their capital on so important an undertaking,

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. D. Forsyth.*

The Under Secretary of State for India.

No. 4.

(P.W., 1054/81.)

Sir, India Office, 25 August 1881.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, expressing concurrence in the views set forth in Lord Enfield's letter of the 13th idem, both as regards the separation of the extension scheme from the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway, and the general proposition to undertake a system of lines for the Southern Mahratta Country, and requesting to be placed in possession of information and statistics collected by the Government of India in regard to projected lines in these districts.

In reply, I am to acquaint you that the Secretary in the Public Works Department has been instructed to place at your disposal all reports and communications received from the Governments in India relating to railway projects in the Southern Mahratta Country.

I am to add, that a copy of your reply and of the correspondence which has taken place on the subject will be forwarded to the Government of India, with a request that they will take your proposals into early consideration and report on them to Lord Hartington.

A further communication will be addressed to you upon receipt of a reply from that Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Louis Mallet.*

Sir T. Douglas Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B.

(No. 116—Railway.)

Government of India.—Public Works Department.—Railway Construction.

To the Right Honourable the Marquis of *Hartington*, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Marquis, Simla, 1 October 1881.

WE have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 108, Railway, of the 25th August, regarding the concessions which might be given to a Company, to be called the West of India (British) Railway Company, in contradistinction to the West of India (Portuguese) Guaranteed Railway Company, for the construction of certain railways in the Southern Mahratta Country.

2. We are of opinion that the operations of the Company should be confined, in the first instance, to the lines mentioned in Lord Enfield's letter of the 13th July 1881 to Sir Douglas Forsyth; and as we are exceedingly anxious that no time

time should be lost in commencing work owing to somewhat disquieting reports of the prospects of the crops in that part of the country, we have telegraphed to your Lordship* that we are prepared to give a sterling guarantee of 3½ per cent. for 15 years on a capital limited to three crores of rupees, which, from the information before us, we consider should suffice for the construction and first equipment of the 450 miles of railway comprised in those lines, namely, main line from Bellary to the Portuguese frontier about 203 miles, with branches—

	Miles.
From Gadag to Sholapore, about - - -	180
„ Hubli to Bunkapore, about - - -	35
„ Sattara to Belgaum, about - - -	32

3. We consider that the period for completion of all these lines should be limited to five years from date of contract, and that the penalty for non-completion within that period should be a cessation of the entire guarantee for such subsequent period as might elapse until the whole system was open for traffic.

4. We should be prepared hereafter to concede to the same company the right to construct an extension of the Belgaum branch to Sattara and Poona on similar terms, when we are in a position to fix a limit to the capital that should suffice for that extension.

5. We recommend that in all other respects the the terms of the Central Bengal Railway contract should be followed, except that we are of opinion that, at the expiration of the 99 years' lease, instead of the property of the company being surrendered to Government it should be taken over at a valuation; and we have no objection to a modification of the compulsory purchase clauses as regards the periods at which the Government can take over the lines, if such a measure would in any way facilitate negotiation.

6. In view to affording an opportunity for local capital to come forward, we would urge that a subscription list be opened in Bombay simultaneously with the one in London, and that on equal terms preference should be given to local capital.

7. We are not in possession of any reliable data from which the traffic prospects of this system can be at all satisfactorily estimated, but we append a table showing the area, population, and Government revenue of the districts served; and judging from past experience of railways in India, we may fairly anticipate that with careful management the results of working will not fall short of the following figures :—

Year after Opening.	Gross Receipts per Mile per Annum.	Net Profits per Mile per Annum.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
1st - - - -	2,500	Nil.
2nd - - - -	3,400	400
3rd - - - -	4,200	900
4th - - - -	5,000	1,300
5th - - - -	6,000	1,800
6th - - - -	7,000	2,300

and thus, that if the capital expenditure is restricted to an average of 65,700 rupees per mile, the net receipts will be sufficient to pay the guaranteed interest in the sixth year after opening, and will thereafter go on steadily increasing.

8. We

* Telegram No. 75 R.C., dated 27th September 1881. From Viceroy, Simla, to Secretary, London. Railway, 14th August, 25. Estimated cost, Bellary to frontier, with branches to Bankipur and Belgaum, 177 lakhs. Gadag-Sholapore, 123 lakhs. Would take four years to make. We estimate whole undertaking would pay 3½ per cent. six years after completion. We recommend 3½ per cent. sterling guarantee for 15 years on three crores, for whole undertaking. In other matters Central Bengal contract to be generally followed except—first, local subscriptions to be opened; second, Government to purchase at valuation on expiry of 99 years' lease; third, we should be prepared, if necessary, to relax purchase clauses. If you approve, please negotiate. Reports of Deccan and Southern Mahratta prospects disquieting. In view of great importance of this system for protective purposes, we should be glad to have this matter settled with as little delay as possible.

8. We consider it of importance that the capital required for the main line and branches should be treated together as regards the guarantee, as, if separation was permitted, the Government might be liable for interest on the branch lines while the main line was paying 4 or 5 per cent.

9. We trust that the terms offered will be sufficient to enable the Company to be formed; but rather than that the proposal for the construction of these lines by private enterprise should fall through, we should be prepared to reconsider the present offer.

10. In reference to the last part of paragraph 12 of your Lordship's Despatch, we have to report that, acting on the sanction given in Railway Despatch No. 29 P. W., dated 30th June 1881,* we have ordered work to be put in hand on the Bellary-Hospett (42 miles) and Sholapore-Bagalkot (130 miles) sections of this system, the cost to be debited to the grant for protective works; and should the negotiations with the company fail, we shall be prepared to commence next year with the section from Hubli to the Portuguese frontier (75 miles), as a productive work, in order that the promise made to the Portuguese Government may be carried out.

11. Should, however, the negotiations with the Company be (as we trust they will be) brought to a successful issue, we would request your Lordship to arrange that all expenditure incurred by Government, either for survey or construction, shall be refunded by the Company and looked upon as a portion of the capital expenditure on which interest is guaranteed.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
W. Stokes.
Rivers Thompson.
J. Gibbs.
E. Baring.
T. F. Wilson.

Enclosure.

STATISTICS of DISTRICTS affected by the proposed RAILWAYS in the SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Miles.	Population	Population per Square Mile.	Percentage on Total Population.		Area in Acres.	Land Revenue realisable by Government, 1874-5.	Total Number of Oxen, Cows, Bulls, and Buffaloes.	Total Number of Sheep and Goats.
				Of Inhabitants of Houses of better sort.	Of Inhabitants of Houses of inferior sort.				
							Rs.		
Bellary - -	11,007	1,668,066	151·5	70	30	2,464,095	23,43,386	533,000	605,000
Sholapur - -	3,925	662,986	168·91	6·12	93·88	2,495,904	10,44,010	371,651	265,812
Kaladgi - -	5,695	816,037	143·27	·64	99·35	3,645,363	12,18,256	524,342	283,279
Belgaum - -	4,591	938,750	204·44	4·91	95·09	2,880,848	12,59,977	398,588	209,636
Dharwar - -	4,564	988,037	216·44	1·89	98·11	2,903,442	19,60,635	541,237	199,189
	29,782	5,073,876	170·36	16·71	83·29	14,389,652	78,26,264	2,368,818	1,562,916

* Included in Return 47 of 1882, House of Lords, page 163.

(No. 32—Railway.)

Government of India.—Public Works Department.—Railway Construction.

To the Right Honourable the Marquis of *Hartington*, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Marquis, Simla, 18 April 1882.

We have the honour to forward herewith, for your Lordship's information, copy of a Minute by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated the 29th November 1881, recording his opinion on the prospects of the Southern Mahratta System of Railways, after a tour of about three weeks in the districts comprising the Southern Mahratta Country.

2. We would draw your Lordship's special attention to the remarks made in paragraph 9 of the Minute, from which it will be perceived that a large portion of the Southern Mahratta Country narrowly escaped last year from a severe visitation of famine.

3. Under the circumstances, we beg to press upon your Lordship the importance of speedily arranging for the construction of this railway system.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
W. Stokes.
J. Gibbs.
T. F. Wilson.
T. C. Hope.

Enclosure.

Minute by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated 29th November 1881.

I have reason to know that it will be acceptable to the Government of India to receive an expression of the opinion of this Government with reference to the prospects of the Southern Maratha System of Railways, the eastern and southern lines of which have been already sanctioned, while the western, now under survey, is included in the lines, the construction of and property in which have been offered on certain terms to a Company, of which Sir Douglas Forsyth, K.C.S.I., is Chairman.

2. I have just returned from a tour in that district in company with the Honourable Mr. Ashburner, which has been accomplished in three weeks, and which, by the good arrangements made for our expedition, has enabled us to take a comprehensive view of the aptitude of the district for a railway system as proposed, and of the prospects of profit to the investment of capital. It was of the greatest advantage to myself to have the benefit of Mr. Ashburner's great experience and thorough knowledge of the chief vernacular language. Our journey was made entirely on horseback, and was in total length about 600 miles; but we made many slight detours in order to examine sites and localities. We were constantly accompanied by the district revenue, political, or irrigation officers, and were in frequent conversation with the chiefs of the native States, native officials of all degrees, and great numbers of the village officers and country people.

3. Leaving Poona by the old Satara-road, we crossed the Deweh Ghat, diverged from the direct road to Vir, where we visited at that place the second bund of the Nira Canal and the works of that canal as far west as Nira Bridge; thence we travelled to Koregaon, Aundh, Pusesavli, Karad, including the head-works and line of the Kristna Canal, Tasgaon, Sangli, Miraj, Kurundvad, and Chikodi. The foregoing route follows the probable course so far of the Western Deccan line of railway.

4. We next visited the works of the Gokak Canal upon the Ghatprabha River, which are under construction by convict labour, and where the amount of sickness and mortality among the gang has called for special inquiry. Here I may mention that we were satisfied that those evils are owing to the physical condition of many of the prisoners sent to gaol during the famines of 1877 and 1878. They prevailed for some time subsequently in other gaols of the Deccan, &c. The circumstances of the Gokak Prison are very healthy, the diet very liberal, and the hours of labour not excessive. The mortality is decreasing, and we judged no change to be called for except a further reduction of the hours of labour

in rock cutting in the middle of the day, and the appointment of a younger and more active medical officer.

5. We next visited the States and capitals of Mudhol and Jamkhandi, the towns of Kaladgi and Bijapur, in the latter of which the repair of ancient buildings for the Collectorate of Kaladgi is in active progress, and is being conducted with good taste and judgment. The repair of the Begum Tank will afford a plentiful supply of excellent water for the inhabitants for gardens, and to some extent for field irrigation.

6. We next traversed the State of Jath, now under British Administration, and already emerging from debt and the consequences of misgovernment; Pandharpur, a place of pilgrimage of large resort; and the Mhaswad Tank, of which the bund was about half constructed by famine labour, and is now with the canal authorised to be completed. From Masvad town we visited the Pingli Tank, another famine work. The water-supply of this tank is insufficient, but can be obtained at no great expense from the Mán River, for which a survey is being made.

7. We thence passed through the State of Phaltan, and proceeded by a new metalled road by Tadwale and the Shirgaon Khind to Wai and Mahabaleshvar. This last-mentioned road is extensively used for the conveyance of inland produce carried forward by the Fitzgerald Ghat road to Mahad on the Savitri River and elsewhere.

8. We were rejoiced to find that throughout the extensive district thus traversed the Rabi or second crops are good. Over the greater portion, including the areas generally most dry and poor, they are excellent; and in many places they are magnificent. The expressions of the people were generally full of hope and contentment. Traces of the famine remain in diminished population and in dearness of transport, which must be attributed in some measure to the reduced number of draft bullocks; but it was rare to see animals that were not strong and well nourished.

9. There is no doubt that a large portion of the South Maratha country has again very narrowly escaped a severe visitation of drought and a total failure of crops, except where irrigation was available. The copious rains which fell in the first week of November came just in time to save the Rabi crops, the Kharif (or monsoon) crops having been at any considerable distance east of the Ghats an almost total failure. Had such a calamity occurred, there would have been little more provision of artificial irrigation than in 1878, but there would have been some more roads whereby provisions could be introduced; the excellence of the roads in the States of Sangli, Miraj, Mudhol, and Jamkhandi is specially noticeable, as being actually in advance of those in the adjacent British districts; and there would have been various and extensive public works to which the unemployed population could be immediately and profitably applied.

10. As "protective" works, the construction of the sanctioned railways are of the highest, indeed of incalculable, importance. With them and the subsidiary roads constructed, in progress, or proposed, there would be no difficulty in throwing supplies into any quarter; nay, private enterprise would infallibly do so, without the assistance of Government, as in 1878–79. But if the irrigation works now sanctioned (I include Gokak, which is being executed by convict labour without Imperial sanction) were in actual operation, it is not too much to say that there could be no famine consequent on drought, because there would be in every quarter a wide area perennially watered. No doubt these works must be supplemented, and ultimately enlarged and extended, but, as at present devised, they will for some time meet the demand, and will be of incalculable advantage. But, besides relieving Government from the enormous anxiety which every year of threatened drought must cause, these works of irrigation will greatly increase the productive power of the district and the value of the crops sown; they will cause far greater care to be expended upon agriculture and crops to be cultivated with confidence, in which with dependence upon an uncertain rainfall the peasants are afraid to risk their means.

11. It has been objected to the extension of irrigation works that the people are reluctant to take the water except in exceptionally dry seasons. I believe that in the South Maratha country the people have got beyond that stage. We found everywhere a great anxiety for a water supply; on the Kristna Canal more water would be taken if it could be had, that is, if the bund and area were capable of storing more; all along the Nira Canal the people are most thankful for the sanction of the work, and eager to know when it will be completed. So in the neighbourhood of the Mashvad Tank, near the Pingli Tank, many parties of villagers came to complain of the insufficiency of the supply, and to point out how it could be increased; and at this place a man said: "If our people had been wise in the famine, they would have stayed here and leant upon the Sircar, but they migrated in search of work, and died upon the road. Now they have learnt that water is their salvation, and they will surely avail themselves of it.

12. In a season like this, when every cultivable acre is covered with hopeful crops, it must be readily seen how greatly cheapened means of transport would increase the profit of the cultivator, or even prevent the amplitude of the harvest from proving his loss by the excessive depression of local prices. Thus the cost of transport from Karad to Chiplun,

at

at the head of the Dabhol Creek, a distance of 60 miles, and a road which is so much used that the receipts from its tolls last year reached *Rs.* 75,000, is from *Rs.* 5 to *Rs.* 7 for a load of 18 small mounds of 40 lbs., or averaging about one rupee per cwt., and we found the rates not to differ much from such places as Miraj, Athni, Bagalkot, &c., to the common destination of the local staples. Such cost of freight is almost prohibitive to the cheaper food grains, and imposes a heavy burden upon the valuable crops of cotton, tobacco, oil plants, and *legumina* of many kinds.

13. It will be difficult to prepare trustworthy traffic estimates of a district so backward in its means of communication, and so subject to vicissitudes, but the Collectors and Political Agents should be directed officially to furnish the best materials available to them, as they have been privately requested by myself to do. The receipts of the tolls upon such roads as have as yet been sufficiently completed as to justify their imposition, the number of persons travelling in any manner past certain points along the principal highways, together with the tables of population and of the cultivated area, will furnish some data. But no one can deny that no safe estimate can be formed of the productive powers of a district to which the most powerful and indispensable conditions of prosperity, except the fine soil and the patience and industry of the inhabitants, are as yet for the most part wanting.

14. As yet the district is virgin to European enterprise, and almost so to commerce. Gujarat has attracted these since it has been partially opened up, and cotton is manufactured on the spot by steam power. The certainty of the railway to the port of Marmagao has already started a new manufacturing company at Hubli, and others will surely follow.

15. The Southern Deccan line passing through the great cotton plain cannot fail to have a remunerative traffic, while it will above the Ghats present no engineering difficulties. The Western must cross three ranges after leaving Poona, but recent surveys show that by following the Saswad-Jejuri route these can be easily surmounted, with no gradient worse than 1 in 70. The Wai route, though very desirable, must, I fear, be abandoned, as the Katraj Ghat must be crossed, even with a tunnel, at an altitude of 600 feet higher than the Deweh, with a ruling gradient of rather less than 1 in 40, while the Kamatki Ghat is almost impracticable. But whichever of these alternative routes be adopted, the fertile valley of the Kristna is soon reached, and the frequent villages and the sea of crops which extend far and wide at this season show that this is a district which cannot fail to yield a return on a line economically constructed. Passing through a well-watered valley, the works must be more expensive, from the crossing of frequent affluents than those on a protective line which follows a watershed in order to avoid expense, but the local traffic must be far more remunerative.

16. Avoiding the difficult country on the inland slopes of the Western Ghats, the line on leaving the Kristna Valley will traverse a plain similar to that of the Southern Deccan, being at such a distance, about 70 miles from the sea, that it need not fear competition from it or from the Eastern Deccan; for although both converge on not distant points upon the Southern line, they will not compete for the same traffic. If only one of these were constructed such traffic as was not readily served by it would seek the sea, the Southern line, or the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Were the Eastern line not constructed traffic from the east that had 50 miles to travel in order to reach the Western line would prefer to go down one of the Ghat roads to turning north or south, while no through traffic would turn its back upon the sea and go east were the Eastern line alone constructed.

17. It must be remembered that these three lines will not at all obviate the necessity of making branches to Barsi and Pandharpur from the Barsi Road Station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; that traffic is independent; to either place it will be continuous or "through" from the main line, while, considering the facilities for making those branches, it cannot fail to be remunerative. There must ultimately be an extension of the railway connection from Pandharpur to Miraj, but this can wait. Miraj is likely to become a manufacturing place of some importance. If there be any difficulty about the capital for the Western Deccan line, the Native States of Kolharpur, Miraj, Sangli, Kurundvad, Phaltan and Aundh, could easily and profitably contribute one, or one-and-a-half per cent. on the cost of construction, which for 200 miles, and allowing for some expensive sections, would probably not exceed, for a metre-gauge line, 7,000 *l.* a mile, or 1,400,000 *l.*

18. The Eastern Deccan line, of which the earthworks of the first section of about 60 miles from Hotgi, near Sholapur, to Bijapur were constructed as a famine work, will be cheaper, because it follows the watershed of the country. The first section would have but a poor local traffic, but the capital already expended should be "written off," and the remainder should pay a fair interest on its moderate cost. There is a considerable traffic from Sholapur to Bagalkot, and it is a district which cannot fail to improve with cheaper communications and some irrigation works. The State of Modhol and the adjoining district will divide its traffic, according to distance, between the different lines.

19. The whole system is one which should be in the hands of one administration, if not of one proprietary; and, with the subsidiary system of roads already far advanced, and

designed to be extended on a comprehensive plan, will be advantageously calculated to develope and distribute the natural resources of the district.

20. The minutes of my predecessor, Sir Richard Temple, upon the public works needed by this district should be read in connection with the present survey.

21. In a political and military point of view the construction of these lines present obvious advantages. Belgaum, which must always be valuable as a military post, will no longer be isolated, but be readily capable of giving or receiving relief, while absolute guarantees will be held for the fidelity of the Native States and the tranquillity of the frontier.

22. But, in fact, the possession of such means of communication, together with the establishment throughout of the telegraph, which at present only runs along the great southern road to Kolharpur, Belgaum, and Dharwar, with a recent extension to Ratnagiri, would render political and military insecurity obsolete, and a district which in troublous times was a source of anxiety, will be included in the general spread of civilisation, and its inhabitants enlisted in the powerful confederation of commerce and peace.

(signed) *James Fergusson.*

(Railway—No. 86.)

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis, India Office, London, 22 June 1882.

Para. 1. In continuation of former correspondence, ending with your Railway Letter, No. 116, of 1st October 1881, I have now to inform your Excellency that an arrangement has been made for the formation of a Company to construct and work a system of railways in the South Mahratta country, in connection with the Marmagao Railway under the Portugese Government.

2. A copy of the contract* which embodies this arrangement, and of the correspondence† which has passed on the subject with the promoters of the Company, is enclosed. My telegram of the 31st March will have informed you of the general terms of the agreement which, as was stated in my telegram of the 17th April, had been accepted as the basis of a contract with the projected company.

3. The form which has been given to this agreement was a consequence of the peculiar circumstances under which it was entered into. The engagement with the Portugese Government to connect the Marmagao Railway with the system of railways in British territory within a limited time, and the strongly expressed opinion of the Government of your Excellency and of Bombay, that the South Mahratta districts urgently required the protection of railways against the results of possible future droughts to which they are exceptionally liable, led me to the conclusion that the early construction of these lines of railway was an unavoidable necessity.

4. The question then arose, what administrative and financial arrangements were best calculated to secure the speedy and economical prosecution of the railways in question, and their satisfactory working when completed. It was a recognised condition of the case that the lines, taken as a whole, were not of such a character as to justify their being treated as productive works, or being carried out under existing rules with money borrowed for the purpose. Your Excellency's Government had suggested that they might be entrusted to a Company working under a guarantee for a limited number of years on a capital limited in amount.

5. I explained in my Financial Despatch, No. 365, dated 8th December 1881, para. 13, my general reasons for thinking that this course was not admissible, and

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* This is included in another Return.

† Letter from Sir Douglas Forsyth, dated 16th March 1882, and Enclosure.
Ditto, ditto, dated 28th March 1882.
Ditto to ditto, dated 19th May 1882.
Ditto from ditto, dated 19th May 1882, and Enclosure.

and in the actual circumstances of the lines in question the evils of the guarantee system which I pointed out would have been likely to operate with special force. The small prospect of surplus profits in excess of the rate of interest guaranteed would have reduced to a minimum the inducements to economy whether in construction or in working, and the probabilities of the future would have been increased liabilities rather than an extinction or reduction of the burden of guarantee.

6. Concurring, however, with your Excellency, that there would be advantages in making use of the agency of a Company on this occasion, I was led to entertain the proposal which, after the receipt of your telegram of the 1st April,* offering no objection to my so doing, has been made the basis of the contract now forwarded to you.

7. The essential features of this contract are, first, that the Company shall at the outset raise, in such instalments as may be determined on, and pay to the Secretary of State the sum of 3,000,000 *l.* sterling, the estimated amount likely to be required for the construction of the 450 miles of railway first to be constructed, on which they shall receive interest at the rate of 3½ per cent., paid by an equivalent amount of rupees in India; second, that they shall construct and work the proposed railways as agents for the Government, the Government supplying the funds for construction to the extent of 360 lacs of rupees, and the railways being the property of the State; third, that they shall receive one-fourth part of the net receipts of the railways, the Government taking the remaining three-fourths; fourth, that for five years from the date of the contract the Company shall be paid, in addition to the 3½ per cent. interest, such an amount as will, together with their share of the profits, make a further ½ per cent. on the 3,000,000 *l.*; fifth, that if a larger sum than 360 lacs is required for construction, including the outlay on the contemplated extensions in excess of the 450 miles first to be undertaken, the Company may make corresponding payments to the Secretary of State in addition to the 3,000,000 *l.*, the terms to be settled as the occasion arises, but on the condition that, if money is advanced by the Government in excess of the equivalent of the 3,000,000 *l.* with any such additions, reckoning 12 rupees for 1 *l.* sterling, the Government shall be paid interest on the excess at 4½ per cent. from the revenue, before the net receipts are declared; sixth, the contract to be for 50 years, but the Government to have the power of terminating it after the 25th year, or of subsequent intervals of 10 years, or for breach of contract or mismanagement, and the company to have the right to withdraw at any time, on giving one year's notice, after the end of the fifth year; seventh, on the termination of the contract the Secretary of State shall repay to the Company the three millions, together with any sums subsequently paid to him by them.

8. The ultimate position of the Company in relation to the projected railways will thus be generally analogous to that of the East Indian Railway in relation to the line worked by them. The railways will be the exclusive property of the State, the Company receiving a certain share of the net profits, and holding besides a State security. The Company will also carry on its business under the control of the Government.

9. The

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* COPY TELEGRAM sent to the Viceroy on the 31st March 1862.

Southern Mahratta Railways. Proposal is, Company undertake completion, &c., working all lines described in your letter 1st October, repaying Government value of work already done. Lease twenty-five years, renewable periods of ten years. Capital deposit three millions sterling, one-fourth to be called directly, a proportion, say fifty lakhs, reserved for India. Company to receive from Indian revenues rupee equivalent three-and-a-half per cent. on deposit, and one-fourth net earnings, Government retaining three-fourths. Government agree to make up Company's income during construction, or first five years, to four per cent. On lease terminating, Company to receive back capital without bonus. Power to Company to surrender on same terms one year's notice after opening railways. Promoters require answer Monday before holidays. Telegraph reply immediately.

COPY TELEGRAM from Viceroy, 1st April 1862.

Yours, 31st March. Southern Mahratta Railway. If we understand proposal rightly, supposing line to be paying say four per centum, Company would receive one per centum, plus three and a half per centum, total four and a half per centum. Government having to make good one-half per centum, it appears to us that it would be more profitable to give a four per centum guarantee at once, allowing Company a share, say one-fourth, or even more, of surplus profits over guaranteed rate. At the same time we attach so much importance to the system being finished without delay, that we would accept proposal as it stands rather than let the negotiation break down.

9. The lines of railway first to be completed are those named by your Government:—

1. From the Portuguese frontier to Bellary.
2. From Gadak to Sholapur.
3. A branch to Bankipur.
4. A branch to Belgaum.

10. These measure in all about 450 miles, and their cost may be approximately taken at 360 lacs. Besides these, provision is made for requiring the Company to undertake,—

1. A line from Hubli to Karwar.
2. A branch to Harihar.
3. A line to some place on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway near Poona.

11. For these, further payments may be required from the Company in addition to three millions, but the terms are to be left for settlement till the occasion arises.

12. After careful consideration of how best to protect the financial interests of the State in connection with this contract, I came to the conclusion that it would be preferable to allow the Company a small share of all net receipts, rather than to give them a larger share of a surplus in excess of some minimum up to which the Government would take the whole, as under the old system of guarantee. As at present arranged the Company will have a strong interest in the early completion and in the economical construction and working of the lines from the outset. At the same time the capital outlay will be entirely under the control of the Government.

13. To meet the wishes of your Government I have arranged that a sum equivalent to 500,000 *l.* shall be offered for subscription in India, the remaining 2,500,000 *l.* being raised in London. A sum of 750,000 *l.* will be called up at once as a deposit, and permission has been given to allow a further sum of 750,000 *l.* to be called up by the 30th June in anticipation of calls.

14. You will be separately addressed in the Financial Department on the subject of the system to be followed in dealing in the public accounts with the money transactions arising under this contract, but there are some matters to which it will be convenient if I now direct your Excellency's attention. It is intended that all the expenditure, including that on surveys and land which has been incurred by your Government for the lines of railway to be undertaken by the Company, shall be debited to the Capital Account of the railways, due consideration being given, in determining the value of work handed over, to any deterioration that may have arisen, and proper allowance being made for excessive outlay due to the circumstances of providing famine relief or otherwise.

15. Clauses 26, 27, and 28 explain the conditions under which the Company will pay to the Secretary of State the capital sums which are to be provided by them. Clause 29 states the terms under which the Secretary of State engages to supply funds to the Company. Clause 30 declares that the Secretary of State shall be entitled to interest on any sum advanced by him in excess of the equivalent of the capital sums provided by the Company. The three millions first paid up by the Company will carry interest at 3½ per cent. during the whole period of the contract, such interest being paid by a rupee equivalent in India. On this sum also an additional half per cent., including however any share of profits due to the Company, will be paid for five years in rupees in India.

16. It may be here explained, with reference to the option given to the Company under Clause 27 to pay in further sums in excess of the three millions, if required for construction purposes, carrying 3 per cent. interest, that it is not the intention that the Company should adopt this course except in the improbable event of failure to agree as to terms of further capital under Clause 28, and then only at their own option in order to avoid the high interest payable to the

the Secretary of State under Clause 30. It will also be noted that under Clause 28 the Secretary of State has guarded against claims based on unreasonable expectations on the part of the Company, by limiting the rate of interest which he may grant in the event of no special agreement being come to as to raising further capital, viz., to 3½ per cent.

17. The Government will only be bound to advance money to the Company to the extent of the capital payments converted at the rate of *Rs.* 12 to 1 *l.* sterling, and the Government will be entitled to 4½ per cent. interest on any excess advance, the advance for this purpose being held to be the sums standing to the debit of the Capital Account and Store Account taken together.

18. This arrangement, which excludes from consideration for the above purpose any other advances of cash, will render it essential for the proper protection of the interests of the Government that all needful entries in the Capital Account shall be promptly made, and that the Construction Accounts shall not be permitted to fall into arrear, or suspense entries allowed to accumulate.

19. In regard to Clause 38, it may be noted that the distinct provisions therein made for adjustments of the Store Account by making entries to debit or credit in the Revenue Account, cannot come into force until there is a Revenue Account, and even then there may be cases in which you would desire to exercise discretion in permitting adjustments in the Capital Account.

20. In Clause 39 the agreement come to with the East Indian Railway Company as to substantial improvements, &c., has been embodied.

21. It will doubtless be in accordance with the wishes of your Excellency that the provisions of this contract shall be carried out under the direction of the Government of Bombay, to which Government your Excellency should therefore convey all further needful instructions as to the officers to be employed for the supervision of the Company's operations, the station to be selected for the chief office of the Company, and other matters that will call for settlement in detail.

22. It is also desirable that all needful facilities should be given to the Company for obtaining by transfer, either permanently or temporarily, as the case may require, and should they so desire, the services of any of the staff now employed on the railways to be taken up by them. Needful steps should also be taken for the early transfer to the Company of the contract lately entered into with Messrs. Thompson & Co. for the line from the frontier to New Hubli, and for relieving the Government of its obligations in respect to it.

23. I take this opportunity of acknowledging receipt of your Excellency's Railway Letter, No. 32, dated Simla, 18th April 1882, forwarding copy of Minute by Sir James Fergusson, dated 29th November 1881, which I have read with interest.

24. A copy of this Despatch will be sent to the Government of Bombay.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hartington.*

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1.

31, Lombard-street, London, E.C.
16 March 1882.

Sir,

WITH reference to former correspondence on the subject of the construction of certain railways in the Southern Mahratta Country, I have now the honour to submit, for the approval of the Secretary of State for India, a proposal on behalf of my colleagues and myself for the formation of a Company to be called "The Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited," to construct and work the lines on certain terms as detailed in the accompanying Memorandum.

The only part of the proposal which requires explanation and argument from us is that

which relates to the rate of interest to be guaranteed by the Government, and the division of profits.

In a former communication we expressed our readiness to comply with the views of the Secretary of State as explained in your letter, dated 13th July 1881, but we required to know the probable cost and the prospects of future traffic, as on these two items of information would depend the amount of assistance to be asked for from the Government.

As regards the original line to Bellary, we had made a careful survey and estimate as far as New Hubli, and had received fairly reliable data as to the probable cost of the line from thence to Bellary, and the same remark applies to the branches to Belgaum and Bankipur.

As regards the Sholapore and Gadag line, 182¾ miles long, we have the following data:—

It is estimated by the Government engineers to cost *Rs.* 98,00,000. A considerable portion of the line has already been constructed, though how much has been expended we have not been told; but we hear from authorities in India that the expenditure has been considerable.

The estimated cost of these lines, as supplied to us from official sources, is *Rs.* 3,00,00,000 for 450 miles, or on an average of *Rs.* 65,700 per mile.

Now as to probable traffic, the Government of India have not been able to furnish reliable data, but we are supplied with the following calculations:—

Years after Opening.	Gross Receipts per Mile per Annum.	Net Profits per Mile per Annum.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
1st	2,500	Nil.
2nd	3,400	400
3rd	4,200	900
4th	5,000	1,300
5th	6,000	1,800
6th	7,000	2,300

Thus, if the capital expenditure can be restricted to the average of *Rs.* 65,700 per mile, the net receipts will be sufficient to pay 3 per cent. after the fifth year after opening, and of this amount the Company's share would only be half per cent., to be added to the guarantee of 3½ per cent.

We are informed by official and other documents that the line between Sholapore and Gadag is undertaken as a famine preventive work, and nowhere is it attempted to be maintained, or even suggested, that this line will pay for a long time to come, so that whatever profit may be looked for elsewhere, the system is heavily handicapped by more than one-third being unprofitable.

It will be readily conceded that there is a vast difference between the Bengal Central Railway and the Southern Mahratta system.

We are aware that in the case of that railway a guarantee of interest during the period of construction was quite sufficient to attract capital from the public; but that railway passes through the richest part of the most flourishing province of India, and there is an absolute certainty of the traffic springing at once after the line is opened into large and increasing dimensions.

On the other hand, the Southern Mahratta system contains sparsely populated tracts and districts subject to fearful famines, and the most sanguine promoters would not venture to allure the public with a prospect at any future time of such dividends as are likely to be earned by the Bengal Central Railway in the course of the next ten years.

This being the state of the case, we have to consider what amount of assistance is necessary in order to get the public to subscribe the required capital.

Indian 3½ per Cent. Government Securities are at about par, it is true, but they are known to be trust investments, and, as such, command a higher price in the market than they would otherwise do. There must, therefore, be some extra inducement held out to the public to invest in these railways over and above a 3½ per cent. guarantee.

We think that if an extra half per cent. could be given till there was a reasonable prospect of the line paying 4 per cent. it would suffice, and as the Government objects on principle to give more than 3½ per cent. guarantee outright, we suggest that the extra half per cent. should be advanced to us, until there is a reasonable prospect of the line paying anything over 2 per cent.

We would accept the arrangement that we should divide all surplus receipts over 2 per cent. until 5 per cent. has been reached, after which the Government would take two-thirds and the Company one-third, but the knotty point to solve is the period when the line

line may be expected to pay over 2 per cent., as this would of course be the fair way of fixing the limit to the period for which the Government should make the advance of one-half per cent.

Now it is clear from the only data we have from the Government, as shown by the table of figures already given, that over ordinary lines costing *Rs.* 65,000 per mile, a 3 per cent. profit would not be earned until after the fifth year from opening, and with the expensive ghât portion costing 9,000 *l.* per mile, and the Sholapore-Gadag portion, over the construction of which we shall have but small control, and the prospect of profit from which is confessedly far distant, we could not, with any degree of honesty, lead the people to expect the lines to earn enough to pay 4 per cent. with the aid of the Government guarantee before the sixth year after completion.

We trust, therefore, the Secretary of State will see the justice of the request that the advance of half per cent. should be for a period of five years after completion, or for ten years from the present time.

In the event of these proposals being accepted, we shall be prepared at very short notice to bring out the Company and to raise the capital, and I need scarcely call your attention to the need of prompt action, as, should any foreign or political complication occur to cause a change in the value of money, the views of my constituents would probably be materially altered.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Douglas Forsyth.*

The Under Secretary of State
for India.

(Enclosure in No. 1).

Southern Mahratta Railway.—Memorandum of Proposal.

The following proposals are made by the undersigned gentlemen:—

1. *Designation of the Company.*—That a Company be formed, to be called the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, to construct lines in the Southern Mahratta Country, and carry out a concession to be granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

2. *System to be undertaken.*—In the first instance the operations of the Company will be confined to the system consisting of a main line from the frontier *viâ*

Gadak to Bellary	202	miles.
From Gadak to Sholapore	180	„
Hubli to Bankapur, and a branch	36	„
From Chitowra to Belgaum	32	„
TOTAL	450	„

with possible extensions from Belgaum to junction with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at or east of Poonah 200 miles, with branches to Karwar and to Hurryhar.

The lines to be constructed on the metre guage, its direction and design of works being prescribed by the Government of India.

3. *Capital.*—That the amount of capital to be first issued be 3,000,000 *l.*, of which 25 per cent., or 750,000 *l.*, shall be called in the first instance, and the remainder as required, a certain proportion of the whole, say 500,000 *l.*, being reserved for Indian subscribers. That the money be paid into the Treasury of the Secretary of State, or of the Government of India, as the case may be, and that the funds required for the purposes of the undertaking shall be provided by the Government on requisition from the Company.

4. *Additional Capital.*—That any amount beyond the 3,000,000 *l.* required for the construction of the system, or for any extension agreed upon (the Indian expenditure for this purpose being reckoned at 1 *s.* 8 *d.* the rupee), shall be provided by the Company on terms to be agreed upon, but, failing the provision of funds in this manner, the Government shall supply the same, charging the net earnings of the undertaking with interest on the amount in rupee currency at 4½ per cent., previous to the declaration of any surplus profits.

5. *Interest and Profits.*—That interest, at the rate of 3½ per cent. on the above-mentioned capital, be paid from the revenues of India half yearly on the sums paid into the Government Treasury in such an amount of rupees as will produce in England the sum requisite for the purpose. Surplus profits to be calculated as any amount in excess of 2 per cent. Any such excess above 2 per cent. to be divided equally between the Government and the Company until the Company gets 5 per cent.; after that the Government to take two-thirds, and the Company one-third, of all surplus above 5 per cent. The Government to advance half per cent., so as to make up the dividend to

4 per cent., for five years after the completion of the line, or for ten years from the present time.

That in making the division of all surplus profits between the Government and the Company a reasonable payment to account shall be made in the first half year, the division being finally adjusted at the end of the year.

6. *Lease.*—That a working lease be granted to the Company, terminable in 25 years or thereafter, at periods of 10 years, at the option of either party, on giving one year's notice.

That, on the determination of the contract, the capital be paid back to the Company at par.

7. *Repayment of Outlay which has been, and is being, incurred by Government on Lines forming the System.*—That the Company repay to the Government the value, at a fair rate to be agreed upon, of all work, surveys, &c., on any of the lines which form part of the undertaking up to the date of their being transferred to the Company, and that they take over existing liabilities in connection with the same; that they also, if so required, take over the engineers and other staffs employed on the lines, on the understanding that a due proportion of any pensions payable by the Government be a charge on the undertaking.

That the provisions in respect to the working of the line, regulation of fares, &c., as well as Government supervision, if so required, be the same as those in the last East Indian Railway contract.

8. *Local Committee in India.*—That the Government should have the power of calling together, from time to time, a consultative local committee, consisting of Government officers, railway officials, local shareholders, and influential residents, to advise upon matters connected with the line and its traffic, and to suggest any improvements.

(signed) *T. Douglas Forsyth* and others.

16 March 1882.

No. 2

31, Lombard-street, London, E.C.,

Sir, 28 March 1882.

In continuation of my letter, dated 16th March, I have the honour to submit, on behalf of my colleagues and self, the following modified proposal, which we trust may meet with the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

Instead of asking for an advance of an extra half per cent. for 10 years, our present proposal is to limit the period of that advance to five years, on the condition that the shareholders of the Company be allowed the option of withdrawing their capital in full at any time during the period of the contract after the first five years, and on giving one year's notice of their intention.

As regards the division of profits, our present proposal is that all surplus profits should be divided from the commencement of any such accruing, in the proportion of two-thirds to the Government and one-third to the Company.

Clause 5 of our proposal would therefore run as follows:—

That interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. on the above-mentioned capital be paid from the revenues of India half-yearly on the sums paid into the Government Treasury, in such an amount of rupees as will produce in England the sum requisite for the purpose. Surplus profits to be divided between the Government and the Company, the Government taking two-thirds and the Company one-third of all net profits.

The Government to advance one-half per cent., so as to make up the dividend to 4 per cent. till the completion of the line, or for five years from the present time.

That the shareholders of the Company are to have the option of withdrawing their capital at par at any time after the first five years, on giving one year's notice of their intention.

That in making the division of all surplus profits between the Government and the Company, a reasonable payment to account shall be made in the first half-year, the division being finally adjusted at the end of the year.

Trusting that these proposals may meet with acceptance at an early date, so that we may avail ourselves of the present favourable state of the money market to bring out the Company,

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for India.

(signed) *T. Douglas Forsyth.*

No. 3.

Sir, India Office, 19 May 1882.

With reference to the communications which have passed between the promoters of a Company to construct and work certain railways in the South Maharatta Country and this office since the receipt of your letters of the 16th and 28th March, I am now instructed to

to forward for your acceptance, the draft of an agreement containing the terms and conditions on which the Secretary of State in Council is prepared to enter into a contract with the contemplated Company for the construction and management of the system of railways described therein.

I am to add that, on the execution of the same, or of an engagement by yourself that the Company, when formed, will execute an identical contract, the prospectus of the Company may be issued (as modified in one or two points), and on the allotment of shares a call of 5*l.* may be made, permission being given to pay up in full to an amount not exceeding 1,500,000*l.* on or after the 30th June next, and the remainder as may be required hereafter.

It will be understood that at the desire of the Government of India arrangements must be made for offering for subscription in India a portion of the capital, and Lord Hartington considers that 500,000*l.* should be thus reserved. You are requested to state in what manner you would propose to give effect to this arrangement.

Other questions connected with the working of the contract will form the subject of a further communication.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Louis Mallet.*

Sir T. Douglas Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B.

No. 4.

31, Lombard-street, E.C.,
19 May 1882.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, forwarding draft of an agreement containing the terms and conditions on which the Secretary of State in Council of India is prepared to enter into a contract for the construction and management of the system of railways described therein.

Having consulted my colleagues, I am now prepared to enter into an engagement that the Company, when formed, will execute an identical contract. The prospectus will be issued to the public at once.

As regards the arrangements for offering for subscription in India the sum of 500,000*l.*, I have already sent an abridged prospectus (copy of which I enclose) to India, to the Chartered Mercantile Bank at Bombay, with instructions to issue it to the public there on receipt of a telegraphic communication from me, and to inform intending subscribers that they will have to pay into the Treasury *Rs.* 12 for every 1*l.* sterling.

The list will be kept open in Bombay for six days, and the amount subscribed will be notified to me by telegram.

Should the whole 500,000*l.* not be subscribed, the balance will, no doubt, be taken up here.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Douglas Forsyth.*

The Secretary, Public Works Department,
India Office.

(Enclosure in No. 4.)

Abridged Prospectus, Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited.

CAPITAL 3,000,000*l.* sterling, to be issued in 150,000 shares of 20*l.* each, 1*l.* payable on application and 4*l.* on allotment, the balance being paid in instalments of 5*l.*, as required. A portion of the share capital will be taken in full.

Company to receive from Indian revenue rupees equivalent to 3½ per cent. per annum during period of lease, and Indian Government agrees to make up income of Company to 4 per cent. during first five years. Company to receive one-fourth of net earnings.

Lease for 25 years, renewable for periods of 10 years, up to a limit of 50 years.

On determination of lease Company to receive back capital in full.

Power

Power given to Company to surrender the undertaking, receiving capital back in full, at any time, by giving one year's notice after the opening of the railway.

Company undertakes to construct and work the lines.

From the frontier, *viâ* Gadak to Bellary - -	[illegible]
From Gadak to Sholapore - - - - -	[illegible]
From Hubli to Bankapur - - - - -	[illegible]
And a branch to Belgaum - - - - -	[illegible]
TOTAL - -	[illegible]

With possible extensions.

Of the above capital one-sixth, or 25,000 shares, are offered for subscription in India rupees equivalent at the rate of exchange of *Rs.* 12 for 1 *l.*, to 500,000 *Rs.* [illegible]

Application for shares, with deposit of *Rs.* 12 per share on application, and the balance of the equivalent, or *Rs.* 60 per share on allotment, to be paid to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, or their branches in India.

This list will be closed at noon six days after issue of notice.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. M. Stewart*, Agent.

EAST INDIA.

(SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.)

COPY of Relative to Court specifications which has passed between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India and the Promoters with reference to the formation of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, including a Letter from the Viceroy of India in Council in the Railway Department to the Secretary of State, dated 21st October 1881.

(*Mr. Norwood.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *July* 1882.

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Under 3 *oz.*

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